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ESSIONAL PAPERS.

VOL. XXIV—PART VI.

ECOND SESSION OF SEVENTH LEGISLATURE

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

SESSION 1892.

TORONTO:
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1892.

LIST OF SESSIONAL PAPERS.

ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

Title.	No.	Remarks.
Accounts, Public	21	*Printed.*
Agricultural and Arts, Report	12	“
Agricultural College, Report	16	“
Agricultural Societies, Analysis	66	*Not printed.*
Albert Victor, Prince, Despatch	74	*Printed.*
Algoma East, Sales in	90	“
Asylums, Religious services in	87	*Not printed.*
Asylums, Report	7	*Printed.*
Bell, Judge, commutation	19	*Not printed.*
Benson, Judge, commutation	41	“
Births, Marriages and Deaths, Report	10	*Printed.*
Blind Institute, Report	4	“
Bonds and Securities	96	*Not printed.*
Borron's Report	3	*Printed.*
Business Tax	73	*Not printed.*
Canadian Institute, Report	17	*Printed.*
Children arrested	69	*Not printed.*
Clarence, Duke of, Despatch	74	*Printed.*
Courts, Fusion of	80	“
Crown Lands, Report	20	“
Dairymen's Association, Report	24	*Printed.*
Davis, Judge, commutation	38	*Not printed.*
Deaf and Dumb Institute Report	5	*Printed.*
Division Courts, Report	28	“
Dulmage, A. F., correspondence	98	*Not printed.*
Dundas and Waterloo Macadamized Road	85	*Printed.*
Dutton High School, correspondence	35	*Not printed.*
Education, Report	11	*Printed.*
“ Dutton School, correspondence	35	*Not printed.*
“ Napanee High School	44	“
“ Sarnia High School	45	“
“ Retirement of Professors	46	*Printed.*
“ Retirement of Officials	47	“
“ Industrial School Association	48	“
“ Watford High School	50	*Not printed.*
“ Publication of Arithmetic	51	“
“ Publication of Writing Course	52	“
“ Hagersville High School	53	“
“ Publication of English History	54	“

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Education, Text Book Regulations	55	*Printed.*
" Publication, Drawing Course	56	*Not printed.*
" Upper Canada College Retirement	57	*Printed.*
" Report on University Extension	58	"
" Pupils attending Collegiate Institutes	78	*Not printed.*
Election Returns, Bye	70	*Printed.*
Elgin House of Industry, Report	62	*Not printed.*
Entomological Society, Report	15	*Printed.*
Estimates	22	"
Experimental Union, Report (part of)	16	"
Factories Report	25	*Printed.*
Fish and Game Commission, Report	79	"
Fish and Game Commission, expenses	37	*Not printed.*
Forest Reservation in Nipissing	81	"
Fruit Growers' Association, Report	18	*Printed.*
Game and Fish Commission, Report	79	*Printed.*
Game and Fish Commission, expenses	37	*Not printed.*
Gaols, Report	8	*Printed.*
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Hastings County, Debentures	49	*Not printed.*
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Hospitals, Report	9	"
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Immigration, Report	29	*Printed.*
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Magdalen Asylums, Report	6	*Printed.*
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TITLE.	No.	REMARKS.
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Morson, Judge, commutation	67	"
Muir, Judge, commutation	40	"
Municipal Indebtedness	99	"
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Prisons, Report	8	*Printed.*
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Public Works, Report	23	"
Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park, Report	30	*Printed.*
Reformatories, Report	8	*Printed.*
Refuge, Houses of, Report	6	"
Registrars' Fees	86	"
Registrars' Office, Toronto	65	*Not printed.*
Religious services in Asylums	87	"
Secretary and Registrar, Report	95	*Printed.*
Severn River	61	*Not printed.*
Statutes, Revised	32	"
Statutes, Sessional	33	"
Tavern and Shop Licenses, Report	14	*Printed.*
Timber Berths on North Shore	97	*Not printed.*
Timber sold in unlicensed territory	84	*Printed.*
Titles, Report of Master of	72	"
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Toronto Registry Offices	65	*Not printed.*
Toronto University, Bursar's Statement	31	*Printed.*
Toronto University, Finance Report	13	"
Toronto University, Retirement of Professors	46	"
Toronto University, Retirement of Officers	47	"
Toronto University, Medical Students Education	68	"
Toronto University, Medical Students Education	92	"
Toronto University, German teacher in	77	*Not printed.*
University Extension, Report	58	*Printed.*
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LIST OF SESSIONAL PAPERS.

Arranged in Numerical Order, with their Titles at full length; the Dates when Ordered and when Presented to the Legislature; the name of the Member who moved for the same, and whether Ordered to be Printed or not.

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No. 1.. Statement of the Bursar of Upper Canada College for the year ending 30th June, 1891. Presented to the Legislature, 16th February, 1892. (*Printed.*)

No. 2.. Report of the Inspector of Insurance for the year 1891. Presented to the Legislature, 16th February, 1892. (*Printed.*)

No. 3.. Report of E. B. Borron on the Lakes and Rivers, Water and Water Powers of the Province of Ontario. Presented to the Legislature, 16th February, 1892. (*Printed.*)

No. 4.. Report upon the Ontario Institution for the education and instruction of the Blind, Brantford, for the year ending 30th September, 1891. Presented to the Legislature 16th February, 1892. (*Printed.*)

No. 5.. Report upon the Ontario Institution for the education and instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville, for the year ending 30th September, 1891. Presented to the Legislature 16th February, 1892. (*Printed.*)

No. 6.. Report upon the Houses of Refuge, Orphan and Magdalen Asylums for the year ending 30th September, 1891. Presented to the Legislature 5th April, 1892. (*Printed.*)

No. 7.. Report upon the Lunatic and Idiot Asylums for the Province for the year ending 30th September, 1891. Presented to the Legislature 16th February, 1892. (*Printed.*)

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No. 8... Report upon the Common Gaols, Prisons and Reformatories of the Province for the year ending 30th September, 1891. Presented to the Legislature 23rd February, 1892. (*Printed.*)

No. 9.. Report upon the Hospitals of the Province, for the year ending 30th September, 1891. Presented to the Legislature 23rd February, 1892. (*Printed.*)

No. 10.. Report of the Registrar-General, relating to the Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths for the year 1890. Presented to the Legislature 6th April, 1892. (*Printed.*)

No. 11.. Report of the Minister of Education for the year 1891, with Statistics of 1890, in which is included the Reports upon the Scientific Societies, Toronto University, School of Practical Science and Upper Canada College. Presented to the Legislature 24th February, 1892. (*Printed.*)

CONTENTS OF PART III.

No. 12.. Report of the Agricultural and Arts Association for the year 1891. Presented to the Legislature 7th April, 1892. *(Printed.)*

No. 13.. Report of the Standing Committee of the University of Toronto on Finance. Presented to the Legislature 16th February, 1892. *(Printed.)*

No. 14.. Report upon the working of the Tavern and Shop Licenses Acts for the year 1891. Presented to the Legislature 16th February, 1892. *(Printed.)*

No. 15.. Report of the Entomological Society for the year 1891. Presented to the Legislature 16th February, 1892. *(Printed.)*

No. 16.. Report of the Ontario Agricultural College and Experimental Farm for the year 1891. Presented to the Legislature 8th March, 1892. *(Printed.)*

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No. 17.. Report of the Canadian Institute for the year 1891. Presented to the Legislature 16th February, 1892. *(Printed.)*

No. 18.. Report of the Fruit Gowers' Association for the year 1891. Presented to the Legislature 31st March, 1892. *(Printed.)*

No. 19.. Copy of an Order in Council respecting the commutation of fees payable under the Surrogate Courts Act to His Honour Judge Bell, Judge of the County Court of Kent. Presented to the Legislature 29th February, 1892. *(Not printed.)*

No. 20.. Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands for the year 1891. Presented to the Legislature 22nd March, 1892. *(Printed.)*

No. 21.. Public Accounts of the Province for the year 1891. Presented to the Legislature 16th February, 1892. *(Printed.)*

CONTENTS OF PART V.

No. 22.. Estimates for the service of the Province until the Estimates for the year are finally passed. Presented to the Legislature 16th February, 1892. *(Not printed.)* Estimates for the year 1892. Presented to the Legislature 18th February, 1892. *(Printed.)* Estimates (supplementary) for the year 1892. Presented to the Legislature 7th April, 1892. *(Printed.)*

No. 23.. Report of the Commissioner of Public Works for the year 1891. Presented to the Legislature 24th February, 1892. *(Printed.)*

No. 24... Report of the Dairymen's Association for the year 1891. Presented to the Legislature 7th April, 1792. *(Printed.)*

No. 25.. Report of the Inspectors of Factories' for the year 1891. Presented to the Legislature 7th April, 1892. *(Printed.)*

No. 26.. Report of the Provincial Board of Health for the year 1891. Presented to the Legislature 6th April, 1892. *(Printed.)*

No. 27.. Report of the Inspector of Legal Offices for the year 1891. Presented to the Legislature 7th April, 1892. (*Printed.*)

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No. 28.. Report of the Inspector of Division Courts for the year 1891. Presented to the Legislature 29th February, 1892. (*Printed.*)

No. 29.. Report of the Department of Immigration for the year 1891. Presented to the Legislature 25th March, 1892. (*Printed.*)

No. 30.. Report of the Commissioners of the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park for the year 1891. Presented to the Legislature 30th March, 1892. (*Printed.*)

No. 31.. Bursar's Statement of the cash transactions of the University of Toronto for the year 1891. Presented to the Legislature 7th April, 1892. (*Printed.*)

No. 32.. Statement as to the disposal of the Revised Statutes. Presented to the Legislature 16th February, 1892. (*Not printed.*)

No. 33.. Statement as to the disposal of the Sessional Statutes. Presented to the Legislature 16th February, 1892. (*Not printed.*)

No. 34.. Return to an Order of the House, of the eighth day of April, 1891, giving a tabulated statement shewing by License Districts :—1. The gross amount collected in each License District for (*a*) Fees for licenses. (*b*) Fees for transfers. (*c*) Fees for removals. (*d*) Fines. (*e*) Mileage. (*f*) Costs. 2. The amount expended in each License District for the following purposes :—(*a*) Inspectors' salaries. (*b*) Commissioners travelling expenses. (*c*) Postage and stationery. (*d*) Printing. (*e*) Advertising. (*f*) Fees and disbursements of Counsel. (*g*) Fees in unsuccessful cases. (*h*) Fees in cases of conviction where amounts not collected. (*i*) Detective service. (*j*) Other costs. (*k*) Expenses *re* transfers and removals. (*l*) Sundry expenses. 3. The proportion of the License Fund to which the Municipalities comprising each License District were entitled, and the amounts which were actually paid to them. Such return to be for each year since and including the license year ended the 30th April, 1885, to and including that ended the 30th April, 1890. A like statement for the year ending 30th April, 1882, and also a statement for the license year ending 30th April, 1877, showing the amount collected in each license district; the amount expended therein for inspector's salaries and other disbursements, and the amounts received by the Province and the Municipalities respectively. Presented to the Legislature 16th February, 1892. Mr. *Willoughby.* (*Printed.*)

No. 35.. Return to an Order of the House, of the tenth day of April, 1891, of copies of all correspondence between the Government or any member or officer thereof and the Municipal Council of the Township of Aldborough, or any ratepayer of the Township, on the subject of the Dutton High School or the litigation between the Board of that High School and the Municipality of the said Township in reference thereto, and on the subject of the legislation of last Session affecting the High School, and of all agreements entered into by the Government or any member thereof in reference thereto or in reference to indemnifying the Municipality against loss sustained by reason of such legislation. Presented to the Legislature 16th February, 1892. Mr. *Meredith.* (*Not printed.*)

No. 36.. Return to an Address to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, of the fifteenth day of April, 1891, praying that he will cause to be laid before this House, copies of the Commission issued with respect to Prison Reform, and of any instructions accompanying the same or connected therewith. Also, a Return showing in detail all expenses incurred or paid by the Province in connection with the said Commission, giving dates, items, and names. Presented to the Legislature 16th February, 1892. Mr. *Clancy*. (*Not printed.*)

No. 37.. Return to an Address to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, of the twenty-second day of April, 1891, praying that he will cause to be laid before this House a copy of the Commission with respect to Fish and Game protection, and of any instructions accompanying the same or connected therewith. Also, for a Return, showing in detail all expenses incurred or paid by the Province in connection with the said Commission, giving dates, items, and names. Presented to the Legislature 16th February, 1892. Mr. *Metcalfe*. (*Not printed.*)

No. 38.. Copy of an Order in Council respecting the commutation of fees payable under the Surrogate Courts Act to His Honour Judge Davis, Junior Judge of the County of Middlesex. Presented to the Legislature 17th February, 1892. (*Not printed.*)

No. 39. Copy of an Order in Council respecting the commutation of fees payable under the Surrogate Courts Act to His Honour Judge McDonald, Judge of the County Court of the United Counties of Leeds and Grenville. Presented to the Legislature 17th February, 1892. (*Not printed.*)

No. 40.. Copy of an Order in Council respecting the commutation of fees payable under the Surrogate Courts Act to His Honour Judge Muir, Junior Judge of the County of Wentworth. Presented to the Legislature 17th February, 1892. (*Not printed.*)

No. 41.. Copy of an Order in Council respecting the commutation of fees under the Surrogate Courts Act to His Honour Judge Benson, Judge of the County Court of Northumberland and Durham. Presented to the Legislature 17th February, 1892. (*Not printed.*)

No. 42.. Copy of an Order in Council respecting the commutation of fees payable under the Surrogate Courts Act to His Honour Judge Ketchum, Junior Judge of Northumberland and Durham. Presented to the Legislature 17th February, 1893. (*Not printed.*)

No. 43.. Copy of an Order in Council respecting the commutation of fees payable under the Surrogate Courts Act to His Honour Judge Ketchum, Junior Judge of Northumberland and Durham. Presented to the Legislature 17th February, 1892. (*Not printed.*)

No. 44.. Copy of an Order in Council raising the Napanee High School to the standing of a Collegiate Institute, to take effect from the first day of September, 1890. Presented to the Legislature 17th February, 1892. (*Not printed.*)

No. 45.. Copy of an Order in Council directing that the Sarnia High School rank as a Collegiate Institute from and after the eighth day of December, 1891. Presented to the Legislature 17th February, 1892. (*Not printed.*)

No. 46.. Copy of an Order in Council approving of the Regulations for the retirement of Professors, Associate Professors, Lecturers, Demonstrators and Officers of the University of Toronto and University College. Presented to the Legislature 17th February, 1892. (*Printed.*)

No. 47.. Copy of an Order in Council amending the Regulations for the retirement of Officers of the University of Toronto and of University College. Presented to the Legislature 17th February, 1892. (*Printed.*)

No. 48.. Copy of an Order in Council approving of by-laws of the Industrial School Association of Toronto. Presented to the Legislature 17th February, 1892. (*Printed.*)

No. 49.. Copy of an Order in Council authorizing the Corporation of the County of Hastings, to invest the sum of $1,600 in Debentures. Presented to the Legislature 17th February, 1892. (*Not printed.*)

No. 50.. Copy of an Order in Council approving of the By-law of the County of Lambton establishing an additional High School in the County to be situated in the Village of Watford. Presented to the Legislature 17th February, 1892. (*Not printed.*)

No. 51.. Copy of an Order in Council approving of an Indenture with the Rose Publishing Company for the publication of the High School Arithmetic. Presented to the Legislature 17th February, 1892. (*Not printed.*)

No. 52... Copy of an Order in Council authorizing the series of copy-books known as the Public Writing Course and directing the discontinuance of those now in use. Presented to the Legislature 17th February, 1892. (*Not printed.*)

No. 53... Copy of an Order in Council approving of By-law No. 40 of the County of Haldimand establishing an additional High School in the Village of Hagersville. Presented to the Legislature 17th February, 1892. (*Not printed.*)

No. 54.. Copy of an Order in Council approving of an Indenture with the Copp Clark Company (Limited), for the publication of the High School History of England and Canada. Presented to the Legislature 17th February, 1892. (*Not printed*)

No. 55.. Copy of a Minute of the Department of Education approving of Regulations with regard to Text-books. Presented to the Legislature 17th February, 1892. (*Printed.*)

No. 56.. Copy of an Order in Council approving of a certain Indenture with the Canada Publishing Company for the publication of the Public School Drawing Course. Presented to the Legislature 17th February, 1892. (*Not printed.*)

No. 57.. Copy of an Order in Council respecting formation of a Retirement Fund for the retirement of Teachers and Officers of Upper Canada College. Presented to the Legislature 17th February, 1892. (*Printed.*)

No. 58... Report of the Minister of Education on University Extension. Presented to the Legislature 25th February, 1892. (*Printed.*)

No. 59.. Report of the Trustees of Upper Canada College, on the new site and buildings. Presented to the Legislature 25th February, 1892. (*Printed.*)

No. 60... Return to an Order of the House, of the twenty-ninth day of April, 1891, for a Return of copies of all papers respecting the deepening of the Nottawasaga River. Also, showing the amount of money expended upon such works. Presented to the Legislature 19th February, 1892. Mr. *Wylie.* (*Not printed.*)

No. 61.. Return to an Order of the House, of the twenty-fifth day of March, 1891, for a Return of copies of all papers and correspondence, subsequent to that already brought down, between the Government, or any member or officer thereof, and any other person or persons, in reference to widening, deepening, or cleaning out the channel of the Severn River at the outlet of Lake Couchiching, or with reference to any clearing out the channel made by the Public Works Department. Presented to the Legislature 19th February, 1892. Mr. *Glendinning.* (*Not printed.*)

No. 62.. Report of the Inspector for the House of Industry, in the County of Elgin for the year 1891. Presented to the Legislature 22nd February, 1892. (*Not printed.*)

No. 63.. Statement of the Toronto General Trusts Company for the year 1891. Presented to the Legislature 22nd February, 1892. (*Printed.*)

No. 64.. Return to an Order of the House, of the twentieth day of March, 1891, for a Return showing the date of the certificate of the Judges appointed to try the election petition in the North Perth election case. The date when the certificate was received by the Clerk of the House. Copy of the Warrant for the issue of the new Writ for holding an election for the said Riding to fill the vacancy created by the decision of the Judges. Copy of the new Writ for holding the said election. Copies of all correspondence between Members of the Government, or any of them, or any Departmental officer or officers of the House, or with any person or persons with reference to the issue of the said Writ for the holding of the said new Election. Presented to the Legislature 23rd February, 1892. Mr. *Magwood.* (*Not printed.*)

No. 65.. Return to an Order of the House, of the tenth day of April, 1891, for a Return by the Registrars of East and West Toronto showing: (1) The total amount of fees earned during the year 1890. (2) The amount paid to the City of Toronto, or to Government for the City. (3) The amount of remuneration paid the Deputy Registrar. (4) The amount paid other Assistants and Clerks. (5) Amount paid for other purposes. (6) The average rate paid for copying *per* folio where payment was made in that way. (7) The total amount received by the Registrar for his personal use. (8) The expense which the City of Toronto has incurred to complete the divisions of the Registry office. (9) The amount which would have been paid to the City if there had been one Registrar instead of two. Presented to the Legislature 23rd February, 1892. Mr. *H. E. Clarke* (*Toronto.*) (*Not printed.*)

No. 66.. Reports of County, Township and Horticultural Societies in Ontario for the year 1890. Presented to the Legislature 24th February, 1892. (*Not printed.*)

No. 67 . Copy of an Order in Council respecting the commutation of fees payable under the Surrogate Courts Act to His Honour Judge Morson, Second Junior Judge of the County Court of York. Presented to the Legislature 24th February, 1892. (*Not printed.*)

No 68.. Return to an Order of the House, of the twentieth day of April, 1891, for a Return of copies of all correspondence between the Members of the Government, and other parties on the subject of the alleged education of Medical Students in part, at the public expense by the payment to members of one Medical Faculty of fees received from students for teaching done by Professors and Lecturers, whose salaries are paid entirely out of the funds of the Provincial University. Presented to the Legislature 2nd March, 1892. Mr. *Balfour.* (*Printed.*)

No. 69.. Return to an Order of the House, of the twentieth day of April, 1891, for a Return showing: 1. The number of children said to be under the age of fifteen years, arrested and brought before any Court in this Province during the year 1890. 2. The disposition of such children, shewing the numbers sent to (*a*) The Common Gaol. (*b*) To Industrial Schools or any charitable institution. (*c*) The Reformatory for Boys or Girls. (*d*) Those otherwise disposed of. 3. The number of such children who were tried separate and apart from other offenders, at suitable times, designated and appointed for that purpose pursuant to the Act for the protection and reformation of Neglected Children. Presented to the Legislature 2nd March, 1892. Mr. *Monk.* (*Not printed.*)

No. 70.. Return from the Records of the several Elections to the Legislative Assembly, in the Electoral Districts of Kingston, North Renfrew and East Wellington, since the General Election of 1890, showing: (1) The number of votes polled for each Candidate in each Electoral District in which there was a contest. (2) The majority whereby each successful Candidate was returned. (3) The total number of votes polled in each District. (4) The number of votes remaining unpolled. (5) The number of names on the Voters' List in each District. (6) The population of each District as shown by the last Census. Presented to the Legislature 14th March, 1892. (*Printed.*)

No. 71.. Return to an Address to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, of the fourth day of March, 1892, praying that he will cause to be laid before this House copies of all correspondence and papers with reference to the appointment of Commissioners to open this House at its present Session or otherwise in regard to the opening of the House by some other than His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor. Presented to the Legislature 6th April, 1892. Mr. *Meredith.* (*Printed.*)

No. 72.. Report of the Master of Titles for the year 1891. Presented to the Legislature 11th March, 1892. (*Printed.*)

No. 73.. Return to an Order of the House, of the sixth day of April, 1891, for a Return showing what municipalities have passed By-laws under the provisions of the 4th section of the Act, 53 Vict. Cap. 55, imposing a business tax in lieu of the tax on personal property and what municipalities, after consideration of the question, have decided not to put the provisions of the said section into effect. Presented to the Legislature 11th March, 1892. Mr. *Barr* (*Dufferin*) (*Not printed.*)

No. 74.. Despatch from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, covering copies of communications from Her Majesty the Queen and their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales respecting the death of H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor, Duke of Clarence and Avondale, K G. Presented to the Legislature 14th March, 1892. (*Printed.*)

No. 75.. Return to an Order of the House, of the seventh day of March, 1892, for a Return of copies of the application of Clara Brett Martin to the Law Society of Upper Canada, for admission as a student-at-law; of the report of the special Committee of the Benchers to which the application was referred; of the Minutes of the meeting of Benchers at which the report was adopted, and of all correspondence on the subject between the Law Society and other parties. Presented to the Legislature 14th March, 1892. Mr. *Balfour.* (*Printed.*)

No. 76.. Return to an Address to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, of the seventh day of March, 1892, praying that he will cause to be laid before this House copies of all Orders in Council setting apart or allotting out of any fund any sum or sums for the purchase of a site of Upper Canada College or the erection of the College buildings or any buildings on the grounds purchased for such site or for the furnishing or equipment of the College or for any other expenditure on capital account any way relating to the said College. Presented to the Legislature 16th March, 1892. Mr. *Meredith.* (*Printed*)

No. 77.. Return to an Order of the House, of the seventh day of March, 1892, for a Return shewing the names of all persons who were applicants for the position of assistant teacher of German in University College, together with copies of all correspondence between the Minister of Education, the Department of Education and the applicants and other persons relating thereto. Presented to the Legislature 16th March, 1892. Mr. *Whitney.* (*Not printed.*)

No. 78.. Return to an Order of the House, of the eleventh day of March, 1892, for a Return showing the number of pupils attending the Collegiate Institutes and High Schools for the year 1890. Giving, as far as possible, the professions, which in after life, these pupils intend to follow. Presented to the Legislature 16th March, 1892. Mr. *Gibson* (*Huron*). (*Not printed.*)

No. 79. Report of the Commission on the Game and Fish of the Province. Presented to the Legislature 18th March, 1892. (*Printed.*)

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No. 80.. Return to an Order of the House, of the fourth day of March, 1892, for a Return of copies of all correspondence with the Attorney-General or his Department on the subject of the fusion of the several Divisions of the High Court of Justice, and of changes in the practice of the said Court, and in the provisions for holding sittings for the trial of actions, and otherwise with regard to the distribution of the business of the Courts, with a view to the more speedy dispatch of such business. Presented to the Legislature 18th March, 1892. Mr. *Meredith.* (*Printed.*)

No. 81.. Return to an Address to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, of the fourth day of March, 1892, praying that he will cause to be laid before this House copies of the Order in Council for the appointment of a Commission as to the proposed Forest Reservation and Park in the Nipissing District; of the Commission issued in pursuance thereof and the instructions, if any, to the Commissioners. Presented to the Legislature 21st March, 1892. Mr. *Meredith.* (*Not printed.*)

No. 82.. Return to an Order of the House, of the fourth day of March, 1892, for a Return of copies of the case submitted for the opinion of the Court of Appeal as to the validity of the local option provisions of the Municipal Act, and of the opinions of the judges of the said Court thereon, and of the judgment pronounced by the Court in the premises. Presented to the Legislature 21st March, 1892. Mr. *Meredith.* (*Printed.*)

No. 83.. Return to an Address to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, of the seventeenth day of April, 1891, praying that he will cause to be laid before this House, copies of all Orders in Council with reference to the withdrawal from sale of mining lands since the 1st of January, 1890, and of all returns or recommendations upon which such Orders in Council were passed. Also, a statement in detail shewing the persons by whom applications for grants of mining lands have been made since the 1st of January, 1889, in such withdrawn district, with the lots or tracts in respect of which such applications were made, and the disposal made of such application. Also, a list of every lot or tract of mining land which has been sold or disposed of since the 1st day of January, 1889, in such withdrawn district, with the names of the person or persons to whom, and the prices at which the same were disposed of, and of the amounts, if any, remaining unpaid on account of such purchases, with the names of the persons by whom the same are owing Presented to the Legislature 29th March, 1892. Mr. *White.* (*Not printed.*)

No. 84... Return to an Address to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, of the second day of March, 1892, praying that he will cause to be laid before this House a Return showing: 1. The quantity of pine in unlicensed territory disposed of since last Session. 2. The persons to whom the same was sold and the quantity sold to each of such persons. 3. The prices at which each sale was effected. 4. The terms and conditions of the sales. 5. The purchase money paid, and the amount, if any, remaining unpaid, giving the name of each purchaser, any part of whose purchase money is paid, and the amount unpaid by him. 6. Copies of the Orders in Council authorizing the sales, and the reports and other material on which the same were based. Presented to the Legislature 29th March, 1892. Mr. *Marter.* (*Printed.*)

No. 85.. Return to an Address to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, of the fourth day of March, 1892, praying that he will cause to be laid before this House a copy of the Order in Council for the sale and transfer of the Dundas and Waterloo Macadamized Road, and of all reports on which said Order in Council was based, and for a statement in detail of the receipts by the Province from the said road. Presented to the Legislature 29th March, 1892. Mr. *Meredith.* (*Printed.*)

No. 86.. Return of all fees and emoluments received by the Registrars of Ontario for the year 1891. Presented to the Legislature 29th March, 1892. (*Printed.*)

No. 87.. Return to an Order of the House, of the seventh day of March, 1892, for a Return showing the names of all persons or bodies who have received remuneration for holding religious services in the various Asylums of the Province as *per* statement on page 44 of the Report of the Inspector of Asylums for the year 1891. Presented to the Legislature 29th March, 1892. Mr. *Campbell* (*Durham*). (*Not printed.*)

No. 88.. Report of the Bureau of Mines for the year 1891. Presented to the Legislature 30th March, 1892. (*Printed.*)

No. 89.. Report of the Commission appointed to enquire into the claims made by the Township of Proton, in the County of Grey, to certain sums of money payable as alleged, to that Municipality for Public Improvements therein, under 16 Vict. cap. 159, sec. 14. Presented to the Legislature 31st March, 1892. (*Printed.*)

No. 90.. Return to an Order of the House, of the twentieth day of March, 1891, for a Return showing the amounts in yearly aggregate of all sums received from the sales of lands for agricultural purposes in Algoma East, from January 1st, 1871, to December 31st, 1891. All sums received from the sales of mineral land in Algoma East, during the same period. All sums received for bonuses, ground rents, or timber dues, or in respect of or from the sale of timber in Algoma East during the same period. All sums received from the collection of taxes upon lands in Algoma East during the same period. All sums received from the issue of liquor licenses in Algoma East during the same period; and all sums expended by the Government in the said electoral district of Algoma East for colonization roads or other public purposes during the same period. Presented to the Legislature 31st March, 1892. Mr. *Campbell* (*Algoma*). (*Printed.*)

No. 91.. Return to an Order of the House, of the 24th day of February, 1892, for a Return showing the number of persons confined in the different Gaols of the Province as indigent persons, unable to support themselves, and the length of time each person has been confined. Also, a Return showing the number of insane persons confined in the Gaols of the Province, the length of time each person has been confined, and the reason for being so confined. Presented to the Legislature 4th April, 1892. Mr. *Barr* (*Dufferin*). (*Printed.*)

No. 92.. Return to an Order of the House, of the eighteenth day of March, 1892, for a Return of copies of all correspondence, since the last Return, between any member of the Government and any other person or persons on the subject of the alleged education of medical students in part at the public expense, by the payment to members of one Medical Faculty of fees received from students for teaching done by Professors and Lecturers, whose salaries are paid entirely out of the funds of the Provincial University. Presented to the Legislature 4th April, 1892. Mr. *Balfour*. (*Printed.*)

No. 93.. Return to an Order of the House, of the first day of April, 1892, for a Return of copies of all correspondence between the Minister of Education, or any officer of his Department, and the Principal of Upper Canada College; between the Minister or any officer of his Department and the Trustees of the College; between the Principal and Trustees of said College and the Minister, or any officer of his Department, and any officer of the University of Toronto, in reference to the expenditures for the new site and buildings for the College, or the endowment of the College, or otherwise in reference to any expenditure assumed to be made under the authority of the Statute relating to the endowment of the College. Presented to the Legislature 4th April, 1892. Mr. *Miscampbell*. (*Printed.*)

No. 94.. Return to an Address to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, of the twenty-ninth April, 1891, praying that he will cause to be laid before this House a Return showing: (1) A list of the names of all companies incorporated by special Act or under the Act intituled "An Act respecting the incorporation of Joint Stock Companies by Letters Patent" with powers of Trust Companies. (2) Copies of all Orders in Council, Reports to Council and papers in relation to the incorporation of any such Company, and all correspondence passing between the Government or the Attorney-General, and any such Company or any person in reference to the incorporation of any such Company and the powers applied for or to be granted. (3) Copies of all Orders in Council passed in relation to any such Company under R.S.O. Chap. 157, sec. 74. (4) Copies of all agreements or contracts entered into with any such Company, for the investing through the instrumentality of such Company of the funds standing from time to time in the High Court of Justice or any part thereof, and of all bonds or securities taken from the investing Company as a guarantee against loss. (5) A Return of the amount of money in the High Court of Justice invested through the instrumentality of any such Company, with the name of such Company, during each of the years from 1881 to the present session, and of the amount now so invested, and of all orders and regulations of the Court in reference to the same. (6) A Return of the actual amounts of money lying in the High Court during each of the years from 1881 to the present session, including the amount invested. (7) Copies of all correspondence and papers passing between the Government or any member thereof, and the Judges of the High Court or any such Company in respect of any applications of any such Company to share in the business of investing moneys in the High Court of Justice or to enable public competitions for such business, and also copies of all papers in or relating to any application on the part of any such Company to the Judges of the High Court of Justice for any such purpose. (8) A Return of the amounts received from such Company in respect of moneys invested by them during each of the years from 1881 to the present session, and of amounts for interest, showing also the rate of interest allowed to suitors in respect of moneys lying in the High Court of Justice during the same period, and also of the use or application made of the difference between the interest received by the Court in respect of moneys invested and in the amount allotted and allowed to suitors, in respect of moneys lying in Court. (9) A Return showing the names of officers and directors and shareholders of all Companies through whose instrumentality the funds in the High Court of Justice have been and are being invested. (10) A Return showing the duties of the official guardian in respect of suitors in the High Court of Justice and minors, and in relation to moneys in the High Court of Justice, and the business of the Court generally, and of any change made in regard to his duties since the first day of January, 1889. Presented to the Legislature 6th April, 1892. Mr. *McMahon.* (*Not printed.*)

No. 95.. Report of the Secretary and Registrar of the Province for the year 1891. Presented to the Legislature 7th April, 1892. (*Printed.*)

No. 96.. Bonds and Securities of Public Officers for the year 1891. Presented to the Legislature 7th April, 1892. (*Not printed.*)

No. 97 . Return to an Order of the House, of the twenty-third day of March, 1892, for a Return showing the date when the persons to whom, and price for which timber berth No. 118, North Shore of Lake Huron was sold, the respective dates when, and the amounts in which, and persons by whom, the bonus was paid. The date when the said limit was first placed under license, and the persons to whom the license was issued. Copies of all transfers of the said berth, or of any interest therein and copies of all correspondence, memoranda, rulings of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, or any other officer of his Department with reference to the said berth. And also, copies of all reports made to the said Department by any wood ranger or other officer of the Department as to the quantity of timber in the said berth. Presented to the Legislature 12th April, 1892. Mr. *Marter.* (*Not printed.*)

No. 98.. Return to an Order of the House, of the twenty-sixth day of February, 1890, for a Return of copies of all Departmental orders or correspondence with reference to the appointment of A. F. Dulmage as an officer of the Crown Lands Department. Also, copies of all correspondence between the Crown Lands Department or any officer thereof, including the Commissioner of Crown Lands, and the said Dulmage, (including all letters of instruction sent to him) since his appointment; also copies of all accounts furnished by him to the said Department. A full statement of all moneys received or collected by the said Dulmage, showing the dates when the same were received or collected, and on what account and from whom. A like statement of the moneys paid over by him to the said Department, and of the moneys misappropriated by him, or for which he did not account. Also, copies of all correspondence relating to his defalcation, between any member or officer of the Government and the said Dulmage or any other person, and of all reports in reference thereto, and a statement of the amounts paid to or received by the said Dulmage for salary or expenses in each year since his employment began. Presented to the Legislature 12th April, 1892. Mr. *Marter.* (*Not printed.*)

No. 99.. Return showing the indebtedness of Municipalities to the Government on the 1st January, 1892. Presented to the Legislature 12th April, 1892. (*Not printed.*)

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF DIVISION COURTS

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

FOR THE YEAR

1891.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

TORONTO:
PRINTED BY WARWICK & SONS, 68 & 70 FRONT STREET WEST.
1892.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF DIVISION COURTS

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PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

FOR THE YEAR 1891.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF DIVISION COURTS,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1891.

To His Honour
The Hon. Sir ALEXANDER CAMPBELL,
Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

I have the honour to submit the following report upon the Division Courts of the Province for the year 1891.

In the tables will be found a large amount of properly classified information

NUMBER OF SUITS—AMOUNT OF CLAIMS.

From Table A, it will be seen that there were entered 59,510 suits, for claims amounting to a total of $2,369,288. This is exclusive of transcripts of judgments and judgment summonses.

RECEIVED AND PAID.

The total of suitors' moneys received amounted to $763,096, and the total paid out to $749,871. And there remained to the credit of suitors at the close of the year $31,988, which amount included balances from previous years.

REVENUE.

The percentage on the fees and emoluments of clerks paid into the Provincial Treasury amounted to $8,655.80.

COURTS AND CLERKS AND BAILIFFS.

Tables B. and C. give lists of the courts and the names and addresses of the clerks and bailiffs throughout the Province.* In table D. the limits of courts are described and the territory embraced in each division given.

APPOINTMENTS—RESIGNATIONS, ETC.

There were twenty-one new appointments of clerks and twenty-four appointments of bailiffs during the year, to fill the same number of vacancies, caused by resignations, deaths and forfeiture of office.

NEW COURTS.

One new court has been established in the district of Algoma. In two other divisions the sittings of the courts have been re-arranged to be held alternately at two principal points, in order to meet the popular demand and greater convenience of the localities interested in this respect.

COUNTY BOARDS.

County Boards continue to work well and give public satisfaction. Special reports of the results have been made on those attended by me during the year.

COVENANTS.

Close attention is being paid to the filing of covenants of the officers of the courts, and the changes in sureties from time to time rendered necessary, through death, insolvency, etc.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE—DEPUTIES.

Papers granting leave of absence for various short periods were made out and transmitted to 58 clerks and 53 bailiffs, and the approval of the appointment of their deputies.

SEALS.

New seals were provided for six courts during the year.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The growth of the correspondence continues—the number of letters required to be written being greater than in the previous year when the number reached over three thousand; besides the transmission of circulars, blank forms, etc.

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*Corrections of all changes have been made up to the time of going to press, and include the interval during the presentation and printing of the report.

INVESTIGATIONS.

Complaints against 172 clerks, and against 176 bailiffs were investigated during the year. The bulk of the complaints still continue to be of the same character as those mentioned in former reports, viz: neglect in making returns, withholding suitors' moneys, and not notifying the parties when money paid into court; neglect in not answering letters of suitors asking for information, making irregular collections, and collusive dealings in order to defeat process of the court; overcharging, wrongful taxation, infringement of the rules and of the tariff of fees, predominate amongst the delinquencies complained of.

Prompt enquiry followed upon every complaint made, and the correspondence on file continues to bear testimony expressive of satisfaction with the action taken.

INSPECTION, ETC.

The greater part of my time is demanded by the duties of outside inspection, and the work keeps me almost continuously on the road. A noticeable improvement in the manner of keeping the office papers and books and in the discharge of their duties by the officers of the courts is amongst the results which I am pleased to be able to report.

Clerks and bailiffs have been found remiss in their duty in giving new sureties where necessary, through the death, removal, insolvency, etc., of the sureties named in their original covenants. Closer attention has been given to this matter and a stricter observance of the law demanded from officers of the courts. Immediate information as to any changes arising is made necessary, and when withheld is a non-compliance with the requirements of the Act.

In the correspondence with the Department some bailiffs appear to be still in ignorance of the amendment increasing the amount from over $8 to over $15 in cases where personal service is rendered necessary. Substitutional service will suffice (where personal service cannot be effected), in cases where the claim does not exceed $15.

Clerks and bailiffs asking for information and advice from the Inspector should avoid stating hypothetical cases, and confine themselves to a simple statement of the facts from the procedure book—giving style of cause, dates, etc.

The actual items of costs up to the receipt of summons by the deft. should be given in the demand for same on summons. It has become too common a practice to state therein a bulk sum. This is a just source of complaint, for it is one of actual wrong-doing. Every defendant receiving a summons is entitled to know the amount that will be necessary to pay the debt and costs without further enquiry, to enable him to remit same. The neglect to credit, or to return the deposit made for costs has been the subject of complaint in several cases in the correspondence with the Department. Clerks should be more careful to see to this and prevent a recurrence of the complaint.

Dilatoriness in the payment of foreign fees is also an offence too frequently brought under my notice. It is a complaint which every self-respecting clerk will do his best to prevent. It carries with it the meanness of taking advantage of an obliging clerk's trust and good nature, and is always censurable as tending to destroy that mutual confidence in one another which should prevail between officers of the courts.

I have to repeat here the remarks made in my last report with reference to the cash-book. It should be borne in mind that it is intended not only to be kept correctly, but also to facilitate the examination and inspection of accounts. In no instance should accounts be extended over three months, and, where the business is large, one month should be the limit, and on every balance there should be a checking and comparing of accounts. The unreceipted moneys should always make the net balance. Neglect of this important duty is the frequent cause of the most disagreeable complications and the foundation of angry, and often unjust suspicions.

Another bad practice, and one that cannot be too strongly condemned, is the neglect of those clerks who do not make prompt or regular periodical settlements, with their bailiffs. In some of these cases the bailiffs take upon themselves to retain collections made by them, returning their executions and asking their clerks to pay the moneys collected out of the fees coming to them. Bailiffs not only act improperly in this, but are guilty of a direct violation of the rules. On no pretence whatever can this be permitted. It is the duty of the bailiff, indeed the law expressly directs that he shall pay the money made in every case into court when returning the writ, and within six days as provided by rule 96 under penalty of loss of office. Neither is it permitted a bailiff to deduct his own costs in any case from moneys collected. The total sum received by him must be paid into court in every case ; after which it is the duty of the clerk to tax and pay the bailiff his proper costs under the tariff out of the moneys received.

A few incorrigibles amongst the clerks still neglect sending in their annual returns within the time required by law, and so delay the presentation of the annual report. The delay is most vexatious, as the early completion and printing of the report is thus prevented by the default of a few individuals, it may be of courts with inconsiderable returns. It has been determined to deal summarily with wilful offenders under this head in future.

Clerks and bailiffs are again reminded that by the Division Courts Act of 1889, where the fees and emoluments earned are less than $500 a year, the cost of all books required to be kept by them shall be paid by the county in which the division is situated.

In the unorganized Territories the Government pays for the cost of the necessary books, and also an allowance not exceeding $10 for blank forms, on the establishment of the court.

THE NEW RULES.

The printing of the new rules adopted by the Board of County Judges has been anxiously looked for. Numerous letters and enquiries upon the subject have been received. I am pleased to be able to say that I am informed that their publication will now be urged forward with greater expedition.

I have the honour to be,

Your Honor's obedient servant,

J. DICKEY,
Inspector.

NOTE.—During the session of the Legislature of 1892—and since the presentation of this report—an Act was passed, which, amongst other things, enables the sureties of clerks and bailiffs to discontinue their suretyship in a simple way, by complying with its provisions. Copies of this Act have been mailed to all clerks and bailiffs.

TABLES.

TABLE A.

RETURN of Division Court Business, from the First day of January to the Thirty-First day of December, A.D. 1891, inclusive, shewing :—

THE NAME OF COUNTY, UNITED COUNTIES, OR DISTRICT.	Number of Divisions.	Number of suits entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses.	Amount of claims entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses.	Number of Transcripts of Judgments received from other Courts.	Amount of claims received by Transcripts of Judgments from other Courts.	Number of Judgment Summonses issued.	Total amount of Suitors' money paid into Court.	Total amount of Suitors' money paid out of Court.	Balance of Cash in Court.	Number of Suits entered, where the amount claimed exceeds $100.	Number of actions for Tort, where the amount claimed exceeds $40.	Number of actions of Replevin, where the value of the goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or detained, exceeds the sum of $40.	Number of Jury Trials by Juries summoned.	Amount paid to Jurors summoned.	Number of Jury Trials by Jurors, called in pursuance of Section 168 of "The Division Courts Act."	Amount payable to County Treasurer for "Division Court Jury Fund."	The amount of Fees and Emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province.	Number of instances in which the Judge has allowed costs to be taxed for Counsel, Attorney or Agent's Fees under section 16 of "The Division Courts Acts," 1880.	The amount of costs so taxed.
			$ c.		$ c.		$ c.	$ c	$ c.					$ c.		$ c.	$ c.		$ c.
ALGOMA	1	86	3868 13	8	746 50	4	890 87	890 87	....	7	....	.....	....	....	....	3 31	....	1	10 00
	2	92	3393 59	5	347 50	6	1193 79	1157 18	36 61	5	....	1	....	....	....	3 68	....	....	....
	3	138	5212 82	9	588 78	18	1590 94	1644 05	42 78	13	3	2	....	....	....	3 61	....	....	....
	6	54	2050 58	3	116 14	1	326 59	300 74	25 85	5	....	......	....	....	....	2 18	....	1	5 00
BRANT	1	592	30696 49	36	1452 29	87	8577 34	8270 60	306 74	83	6	3	9	56 50	2	34 70	49 27	2	10 00
	2	184	7329 58	23	584 22	9	3077 60	3068 98	8 62	18	1	....	....	....	...	7 23	... ..	4	20 00
	3	44	1365 94	6	157 97	7	621 58	621 58	... ..	1	....	.....	2	23 00	...	1 15	.. ..	....	....
	4	77	2446 37	17	986 02	3	1716 21	1659 18	57 03	2	1	...	1	12 00	.	1 91	....	....	....
	5	23	725 92	7	353 57	6	488 07	441 75	76 08	....	....	......	3	24 00	....	0 51	....	....	....

RETURN of Division Court Business.—*Continued.*

The Name of County, United Counties, or District.	Number of Divisions.	Number of Suits entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses.	Amount of claims entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses.	Number of Transcripts of Judgments received from other Courts.	Amount of claims received by Transcripts of Judgments from other Courts.	Number of Judgment Summonses issued.	Total amount of Suitors' money paid into Court.	Total amount of Suitors' money paid out of Court.	Balance of Cash in Court.	Number of Suits entered, where the amount claimed exceeds $100	Number of actions for Tort, where the amount claimed exceeds $40.	Number of actions of Replevin, where the value of the goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or detained, exceeds the sum of $40.	Number of Jury Trials by Juries summoned.	Amount paid to Jurors summoned.	Number of Jury Trials by Jurors, called in pursuance of Section 168 of "The Division Courts Act."	Amount payable to County Treasurer for "Division Court Jury Fund."	The amount of Fees and Emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province.	Number of instances in which the Judge has allowed costs to be taxed for Counsel, Attorney or Agent's Fees under Section 16 of "The Division Courts Acts," 1880.	The amount of costs so taxed.
			$ c.		$ c.		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.					$ c.		$ c.	$ c.		$ c.
Algoma	6	370	14525 12	25	1798 92	29	4002 19	3992 84	105 24	30	3	3	....	....	....	12 78	....	2	15 00
Brant	5	920	42564 30	89	3534 07	112	14480 80	14062 09	448 47	104	8	3	15	115 50	2	45 50	49 27	6	30 00
Carried forward....	11	1290	57089 42	114	5332 99	141	18482 99	18054 93	553 71	134	11	6	15	115 50	2	58 28	49 27	8	45 00

Return of Division Court Business.—*Continued.*

The Name of County, United Counties, or District.	Number of Divisions.	Number of Suits entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses.	Amount of claims entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses.	Number of Transcripts of Judgments received from other Courts.	Amount of claims received by Transcripts of Judgments from other Courts.	Number of Judgment Summonses issued.	Total amount of Suitors' money paid into Court.	Total amount of Suitors' money paid out of Court.	Balance of Cash in Court.	Number of Suits entered, where the amount claimed exceeds $100.	Number of actions for Tort, where the amount claimed exceeds $40.	Number of actions of Replevin, where the value of the goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or detained, exceeds the sum of $40.	Number of Jury Trials by Juries summoned.	Amount paid to Jurors summoned.	Number of Jury Trials by Jurors, called in pursuance of Section 168 of "The Division Courts Act."	Amount payable to County Treasurer for "Division Court Jury Fund."	The amount of Fees and Emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province.	Number of instances in which the Judge has allowed costs to be taxed for Counsel, Attorney or Agent's Fees under Section 16 of "The Division Courts Acts," 1880.	The amount of costs so taxed.
			$ c.		$ c.		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.					$ c.		$ c.	$ c.		$ c.
Bruce	1	171	7428 14	10	672 45	24	1999 16	2004 08	344 97	11	4	......	....	....	..	6 92	....	1	10 00
	2	150	4259 90	13	525 60	9	3264 85	3105 12	159 73	7	1	......	...	....	....	3 94	....	....	.. ..
	3	114	5568 37	13	556 82	8	2281 91	2191 54	70 37	18	....	.....	2	19 00	....	6 60	....	5	10 00
	4	179	7421 18	18	862 15	14	3162 59	3149 01	62 50	12	....	......	....	....	....	6 93	....	2	12 00
	5	125	5677 15	12	406 34	54	1861 51	1758 97	102 54	14	1	......	1	3 00	...	5 36	....	....	....
	6	37	1248 38	5	238 79	2	606 97	694 22	51 77	3	2	.....	......		....	1 29	....	....	....
	7	119	4416 31	5	112 38	19	947 76	935 72	12 04	10	....	....	1	12 00	. .	4 63	....	....	....
	8	292	9601 28	57	2089 15	20	3904 15	3765 00	139 15	17	....	......	1	12 00	....	8 66	....	2	7 50
	9	79	4075 33	6	427 24	7	1115 14	1115 14	.... ..	14	....	......	....	....	....	5 03	....	....	.... .
	10	40	1441 46	12	355 77	..	752 28	722 89	39 00	2	....	......	....	....	....	2 30	....	....	....
Carleton	1	1604	73204 63	41	2310 87	614	14966 18	14760 94	765 24	190	4	1	2	11 00	...	79 33	1155 63	21	139 00
	2	64	2684 89	11	650 59	2	1206 85	1206 85	....	5	....	......	1	15 00	....	2 42	....	....	....
	3	81	3252 00	6	341 26	...	2337 08	2307 08	30 00	7	....	1	....	... ...	...	3 22	......	2	10 00
	4	60	3024 00	9	652 00	8	1440 00	1665 00	18 00	6	....	......	.	....	....	3 09	....	1	6 00
	5	39	1417 27	19	937 19	1	811 44	811 44	....	3	....	...	..	....	....	1 38	......	1	6 00
	6	....	.... .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.... .	....	....	..	....	....	....	....
	7	67	1930 01	3	126 64	2	1039 45	1110 81	41 46	1	....	.....	....	....	....	1 39	. ...	.... ..	....

RETURN OF DIVISION COURT BUSINESS.—*Continued.*

THE NAME OF COUNTY, UNITED COUNTIES, OR DISTRICT.	Number of Divisions.	Number of Suits entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment summonses.	Amount of claims entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses. $ c.	Number of Transcripts of Judgments received from other Courts.	Amount of claims received by Transcripts of Judgments from other Courts. $ c.	Number of Judgment Summonses issued.	Total amount of Suitors' money paid into Court. $ c.	Total amount of Suitors' money paid out of Court. $ c.	Balance of Cash in Court. $ c.	Number of Suits entered, where the amount claimed exceeds $100.	Number of actions for Tort, where the amount claimed exceeds $40.	Number of actions of Replevin, where the value of the goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or detained, exceeds the sum of $40.	Number of Jury Trials by Juries summoned.	Amount paid to Jurors summoned. $ c.	Number of Jury Trials by Jurors, called in pursuance of Section 168 of "The Division Courts Act."	Amount payable to County Treasurer for "Division Court Jury Fund." $ c.	The amount of Fees and Emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province. $ c.	Number of instances in which the Judge has allowed costs to be taxed for Counsel, Attorney or Agent's Fees under Section 16 of "The Division Courts Acts," 1880.	The amount of costs so taxed. $ c.
Brought forward.	11	1290	57089 42	114	5332 99	141	18482 99	18054 93	553 71	129	11	6	15	125 50	2	58 28	49 27	8	45 00
BRUCE	10	1306	51137 50	151	6237 69	157	19896 32	19441 69	982 07	108	8	.....	5	46 00	...	51 66	......	10	39 50
CARLETON	7	1915	85512 80	89	5018 55	627	21801 00	21862 12	854 70	212	4	2	3	26 00	...	90 83	1155 63	25	161 00
Carried forward.	28	4511	193739 72	354	16689 23	925	60180 31	59358 74	2390 48	449	23	8	3	197 50	2	200 77	1204 90	43	245 50

Return of Division Court Business.—*Continued.*

The Name of County, United Counties, or District.	Number of Divisions.	Number of Suits entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses.	Amount of claims entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses.	Number of Transcripts of Judgments received from other Courts.	Amount of claims received by Transcripts of Judgments from other Courts.	Number of Judgment Summonses issued.	Total amount of Suitors' money paid into Court.	Total amount of Suitors' money paid out of Court.	Balance of Cash in Court.	Number of Suits entered, where the amount claimed exceeds $100.	Number of actions for Tort, where the amount claimed exceeds $40.	Number of actions of Replevin, where the value of the goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or detained, exceeds the sum of $40.	Number of Jury Trials by Juries summoned.	Amount paid to Jurors summoned.	Number of Jury Trials by Jurors, called in pursuance of Section 108 of "The Division Courts Act."	Amount payable to County Treasurer for "Division Court Jury Fund."	The amount of Fees and Emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province.	Number of instances in which the Judge has allowed costs to be taxed for Counsel, Attorney or Agent's Fees under Section 16 of "The Division Courts Acts," 1880.	The amount of costs so taxed.
			$ c.		$ c.		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.					$ c.		$ c.	$ c.		$ c.
Dufferin	1	249	13401 78	17	993 97	29	2465 90	2347 19	238 59	41		1	2	24 00		15 65	.....	1	10 00
	2	235	9877 21	29	957 21	36	2081 08	2079 78	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 41	.....	.....	.....
	3	71	2836 00	15	765 00	18	895 52	992 60	232 37	7	3	1	1	11 00	1	2 95	.....	1	10 00
	4	37	2075 55	5	177 57	4	729 14	661 10	68 01	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 47	.....	.....	.....
	5	98	4013 25	14	820 73	7	1250 83	1250 83	.....	10	.....	.....	1	12 00	.....	4 48	.....	.....	.....
Elgin	1	353	13236 92	41	2235 20	67	7418 85	7352 13	259 92	27	1	.....	3	27 00	.....	14 22	.....	.....	.....
	2	65	2563 42	17	582 21	4	784 27	714 48	69 79	6	2	.....	2	23 00	.....	2 52	.....	.....	.....
	3	499	16850 04	34	1353 72	49	5094 75	4543 26	551 49	30	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	15 93	21 93	2	20 00
	4	317	12053 68	43	2310 34	57	4629 29	5001 54	173 46	22	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 87	.....	1	4 00
Essex	1	162	5757 05	.....	.....	42	1322 43	1322 43	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	3 02	.....	.....	.....
	2	198	7320 74	9	478 85	46	2735 89	2901 34	148 41	13	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	6 79	.....	.....	.....
	3	186	4353 43	7	189 41	27	1996 89	2135 43	103 83	5	.....	1	.....	.....	1	3 92	.....	.....	.....
	4	193	4531 68	8	630 56	52	2908 33	2883 37	364 47	9	1	2	.....	.....	.....	4 65	.....	.....	.....
	5	187	8295 50	19	1012 62	43	4289 71	4228 76	60 95	17	.....	.....	1	1 25	1	8 36	.....	1	5 00
	6	188	6160 73	13	519 41	21	3214 15	3197 07	52 13	11	4	1	.....	.....	.....	5 78	.....	2	10 00
	7	489	23288 56	33	1463 75	105	7148 31	7168 09	166 23	54	1	2	1	6 00	1	23 42	46 86	4	17 00
	8	223	8913 02	29	1993 96	92	4408 50	4585 66	141 82	11	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	7 40	.....	1	5 00
	9	309	7872 03	10	462 55	69	2817 94	2779 76	38 18	9	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 06	.....	1	4 00

RETURN of Division Court Business.—*Continued.*

THE NAME OF COUNTY, UNITED COUNTIES, OR DISTRICT.	Number of Divisions.	Number of Suits entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses.	Amount of claims entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses.	Number of Transcripts of Judgments received from other Courts.	Amount of claims received by Transcripts of Judgments from other Courts.	Number of Judgment Summonses issued.	Total amount of Suitors' money paid into Court.	Total amount of Suitors' money paid out of Court.	Balance of Cash in Court.	Number of Suits entered, where the amount claimed exceeds $100.	Number of actions for Tort, where the amount claimed exceeds $40.	Number of actions of Replevin, where the value of the goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or detained, exceeds the sum of $40.	Number of Jury Trials by Juries summoned.	Amount paid to Jurors summoned.	Number of Jury Trials by Jurors, called in pursuance of Section 168 of "The Division Courts Act."	Amount payable to County Treasurer for "Division Court Jury Fund."	The amount of Fees and Emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province.	Number of instances in which the Judge has allowed costs to be taxed for Counsel, Attorney or Agent's Fees under Section 16 of "The Division Courts Acts," 1880.	The amount of costs so taxed.
			$ c.		$ c.		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.					$ c.		$ c.	$ c.		$ c.
Brought forward.	28	4511	193739 72	354	16689 23	925	60180 31	59358 74	2390 48	449	23	8	3	197 50	2	200 77	1204 90	43	245 50
DUFFERIN	5	690	32230 82	80	3714 48	94	7422 47	7331 51	539 00	89	3	2	4	47 00	1	35 96	... .	2	20 00
ELGIN	4	1234	44704 06	138	6511 47	177	17927 16	17611 41	1054 66	85	5	2	5	50 00	....	43 54	21 93	3	24 00
ESSEX	9	2135	76492 74	128	6751 14	497	30842 18	31204 91	1076 02	134	10	8	2	7 25	3	70 40	46 86	9	41 00
Carried forward.	46	8570	348167 34	700	33666 32	1693	116372 12	115506 57	5060 16	757	41	20	14	301 75	6	350 67	1273 69	57	330 50

RETURN of Division Court Business.—*Continued.*

THE NAME OF COUNTY, UNITED COUNTIES, OR DISTRICT.	Number of Divisions.	Number of Suits entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses.	Amount of claims entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses.	Number of Transcripts of Judgments received from other Courts.	Amount of claims received by Transcripts of Judgments from other Courts.	Number of Judgment Summonses issued.	Total amount of Suitors' money paid into Court.	Total amount of Suitors' money paid out of Court.	Balance of Cash in Court.	Number of Suits entered, where the amount claimed exceeds $100.	Number of actions for Tort, where the amount claimed exceeds $40.	Number of actions of Replevin, where the value of the goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or detained, exceeds the sum of $40.	Number of Jury Trials by Juries summoned.	Amount paid to Jurors summoned.	Number of Jury Trials by Jurors, called in pursuance of Section 168 of "The Division Courts Act."	Amount payable to County Treasurer for "Division Court Jury Fund."	The amount of Fees and Emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province.	Number of instances in which the Judge has allowed costs to be taxed for Counsel, Attorney or Agent's Fees under Section 16 of "The Division Courts Acts," 1880.	The amount of costs so taxed.
			$ c.		$ c.		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.					$ c.		$ c.	$ c.		$ c.
FRONTENAC	1	646	31563 37	33	107 13	91	8793 49	9590 94	797 45	95	5	1	6	16 00	...	36 68	151 60	3	20 00
	2	20	711 18	3	17 37	2	276 61	384 38	63 85	2	...	...	...	...	...	0 80	...	...	...
	3	44	1670 70	2	...	5	719 30	686 76	32 54	5	1	...	...	...	...	1 97	...	...	...
	4	115	3290 85	2	76 57	37	1626 60	1626 60	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2 49	...	...	...
	5	54	1838 87	2	30 28	2	175 48	168 98	6 50	2	...	...	...	...	...	1 78	...	...	...
	6	113	4310 10	25	752 10	25	904 11	889 44	14 67	3	...	1	...	...	...	2 46	...	...	...
GREY	1	827	19887 05	44	2379 53	233	9277 19	9277 19	...	52	2	...	3	30 00	...	24 52	265 50	11	68 00
	2	159	5740 55	10	671 08	15	3100 09	3050 36	49 73	10	1	...	...	...	...	5 29	...	4	28 00
	3	207	7797 45	10	507 52	54	2450 60	2450 60	36 72	17	...	...	...	...	...	7 82	...	6	40 00
	4	145	7974 14	17	1005 50	28	3180 01	3207 88	23 61	26	1	...	...	...	...	9 47	...	12	90 00
	5	198	6776 32	20	1067 31	25	2650 76	2684 79	102 09	15	...	...	...	...	...	7 08	...	1	4 00
	6	70	2362 87	9	384 16	18	1348 92	1650 75	17 29	1	1	...	...	...	...	1 33	...	...	...
	7	146	4285 97	5	217 75	10	2617 76	2617 76	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	3 92	...	...	...
	8	94	3379 71	6	210 61	16	1304 42	1250 45	53 97	5	...	...	2	24 00	...	2 69	...	...	...

RETURN of Division Court Business.—*Continued.*

The Name of County, United Counties, or District.	Number of Divisions.	Number of Suits entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses.	Amount of claims entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses.	Number of Transcripts of Judgments received from other Courts.	Amount of claims received by Transcripts of Judgments from other Courts.	Number of Judgment Summonses issued.	Total amount of Suitors' money paid into Court.	Total amount of Suitors' money paid out of Court.	Balance of Cash in Court.	Number of Suits entered, where the amount claimed exceeds $100.	Number of actions for Tort, where the amount claimed exceeds $40.	Number of actions of Replevin, where the value of the goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or detained, exceeds the sum of $40.	Number of Jury Trials by Juries summoned.	Amount paid to Jurors summoned.	Number of Jury Trials by Jurors, called in pursuance of Section 168 of "The Division Courts Act."	Amount payable to County Treasurer for "Division Court Jury Fund."	The amount of Fees and Emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province.	Number of instances in which the Judge has allowed costs to be taxed for Counsel, Attorney or Agent's Fees under Section 16 of "The Division Courts Acts," 1880.	The amount of costs so taxed.
			$ c.		$ c.		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.					$ c.		$ c.	$ c.		$ c.
Brought forward.	46	8570	348167 34	700	33666 32	1693	116372 12	115506 57	5060 16	757	41	20	14	301 75	6	350 67	1273 69	57	330 50
FRONTENAC.......	6	992	43385 07	67	983 45	162	12495 59	13311 10	915 01	110	6	2	6	16 00	....	46 18	151 60	3	20 00
GREY	8	1846	58194 06	121	6443 46	399	25929 75	26189 78	283 41	134	5	......	5	54 00	....	62 12	265 50	34	230 00
Carried forward.	60	11408	449746 47	888	41093 23	2254	154797 46	155007 45	6258 58	1001	52	22	25	371 75	6	458 97	1690 79	64	580 50

RETURN of Division Court Business.—*Continued.*

THE NAME OF COUNTY, UNITED COUNTIES, OR DISTRICT.	Number of Divisions.	Number of Suits entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses.	Amount of claims entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses.	Number of Transcripts of Judgments received from other Courts.	Amount of claims received by Transcripts of Judgments from other Courts.	Number of Judgment Summonses issued.	Total amount of Suitors' money paid into Court.	Total amount of Suitors' money paid out of Court.	Balance of Cash in Court.	Number of Suits entered, where the amount claimed exceeds $100.	Number of actions for Tort, where the amount claimed exceeds $40.	Number of actions of Replevin, where the value of the goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or detained, exceeds the sum of $40.	Number of Jury Trials by Juries summoned.	Amount paid to Jurors summoned.	Number of Jury Trials by Jurors, called in pursuance of Section 168 of "The Division Courts Act."	Amount payable to County Treasurer for "Division Court Jury Fund."	The amount of Fees and Emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province.	Number of instances in which the Judge has allowed costs to be taxed for Counsel, Attorney or Agent's Fees under Section 16 of "The Division Courts Acts," 1880.	The amount of costs so taxed.
			$ c.		$ c.		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.					$ c.		$ c.	$ c.		$ c.
HALDIMAND	1	63	2345 50	3	101 25	4	1413 09	1390 09	28 00	4	1	......	1	12 00	....	2 35	....	......	......
	2	40	1601 83	5	251 00	1	661 41	636 41	25 00	2	....	....	1	11 00	1	1 37	.....	.....	......
	3	180	7145 44	19	925 56	12	3667 87	3504 19	163 68	17	2	1	...	......	....	7 73	....	......	......
	4	22	834 51	3	138 87	....	287 70	287 70	....	1	....	.. .	1	12 00	....	0 70	......	......	......
	5	41	1257 61	3	52 53	1	645 92	645 92	....	3	....		....	....	....	1 26	......	......	......
	6	164	6465 30	16	667 00	19	3435 83	3479 59	138 26	15	....	......	1	10 00	...	6 54	......	......	......
HALIBURTON	1	70	1932 12	8	283 22	5	590 66	606 11	20 00	2	1	1	....	....	....	1 58	....	....	......
	2	21	635 28	1	32 40	....	194 70	194 70	18 50	....	....	......	....	......	....	0 33	......	......	......
	3	33	835 09	5	284 50	1	189 08	184 58	4 50	....	....	......	....	....	....	0 42	....	....	......
HALTON	1	153	8768 91	17	967 94	45	2069 75	2016 39	201 41	20	4	....	....	.....	....	8 42	......	....	..
	2	87	3371 80	11	204 45	9	1939 55	1891 69	47 69	8	..	......	....	.. ..	..	3 89	......	......	......
	3	152	5207 19	8	351 28	31	2307 93	2076 50	31 43	13	....	......	....	......	....	5 35	..	2	10 00
	4	77	2046 12	17	622 31	15	541 86	524 86	17 06	2	....	......	....	....	....	1 21	......	....	......
	5	33	1131 70	6	188 85	4	592 43	582 43	10 00	2	....	..	....	....	....	1 40	......	....	....
	6	63	3184 35	3	267 64	5	1021 00	1016 43	4 57	4	....	......	....	......	....	2 41	......	....	......

Return of Division Court Business.—*Continued*

The Name of County, United Counties, or District.	Number of Divisions.	Number of Suits entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses.	Amount of claims entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses.	Number of Transcripts of Judgments received from other Courts.	Amount of claims received by Transcripts of Judgments from other Courts.	Number of Judgment Summonses issued.	Total amount of Suitors' money paid into Court.	Total amount of Suitors' money paid out of Court.	Balance of Cash in Court.	Number of Suits entered, where the amount claimed exceeds $100.	Number of actions for Tort, where the amount claimed exceeds $40.	Number of actions of Replevin, where the value of the goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or detained, exceeds the sum of $40.	Number of Jury Trials by Juries summoned.	Amount paid to Jurors summoned.	Number of Jury Trials by Jurors, called in pursuance of Section 168 of "The Division Courts Act."	Amount payable to County Treasurer for "Division Court Jury Fund."	The amount of Fees and Emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province.	Number of instances in which the Judge has allowed costs to be taxed for Counsel, Attorney or Agent's Fees under Section 16 of "The Division Courts Acts," 1880.	The amount of costs so taxed.
			$ c.		$ c.		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.					$ c.		$ c.	$ c.		$ c.
Brought forward.	60	11408	449746 47	888	41093 23	2254	154797 46	155007 45	6258 58	1001	52	22	25	371 75	6	458 97	1690 79	64	580 50
Haldimand	6	510	19650 19	49	2136 21	37	10111 82	9943 90	354 94	42	3	1	4	45 00	1	19 95	....	....	....
Haliburton	3	124	3402 49	14	600 12	6	974 44	985 39	43 00	2	1	1	....	....	....	2 33	....	....	....
Halton	6	562	23710 07	62	2602 46	109	8472 52	8108 30	312 16	49	4	....	....	....	....	22 68	....	2	10 00
Carried forward.	75	12604	496509 22	1013	46432 02	2406	174356 24	174045 04	6968 68	1094	60	24	29	416 75	7	503 93	1690 79	66	590 50

RETURN of Division Court Business.—*Continued.*

THE NAME OF COUNTY, UNITED COUNTIES, OR DISTRICT.	Number of Divisions.	Number of Suits entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses.	Amount of claims entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses.	Number of Transcripts of Judgments received from other Courts.	Amount of claims received by Transcripts of Judgments from other Courts.	Number of Judgment Summonses issued.	Total amount of Suitors' money paid into Court.	Total amount of Suitors' money paid out of Court.	Balance of Cash in Court.	Number of Suits entered, where the amount claimed exceeds $100.	Number of actions for Tort, where the amount claimed exceeds $40.	Number of actions of Replevin, where the value of the goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or detained, exceeds the sum of $40.	Number of Jury Trials by Juries summoned.	Amount paid to Jurors summoned.	Number of Jury Trials by Jurors, called in pursuance of Section 168 of "The Division Courts Act."	Amount payable to County Treasurer for "Division Court Jury Fund."	The amount of Fees and Emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province.	Number of instances in which the Judge has allowed costs to be taxed for Counsel, Attorney or Agent's Fees under Section 16 of "The Division Courts Acts," 1880.	The amount of costs so taxed.
			$ c.		$ c.		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.					$ c.		$ c.	$ c.		$ c.
HASTINGS	1	473	20488 53	21	1114 03	27	5108 24	5012 45	95 79	49	....	.....	....	....	....	22 36	6 18	....	.. ....
	2	28	1198 13	....	... .	6	420 60	412 48	8 12	4	....	......	....	....	....	1 39	....	....	....
	3	37	888 56	5	126 77	1	590 55	574 32	16 23	1	....	......	....	....	....	0 73	.. ..	....	....
	4	138	3534 59	21	2047 99	14	1342 99	1311 13	92 89	3	....	. ....	....	....	....	2 92	....	1	5 00
	5	184	4604 05	6	50 13	8	1699 99	1662 44	37 55	4	....	1	1	10 00	....	3 34	....	.. ..	....
	6	146	6607 47	6	298 32	6	2597 26	2426 30	170 96	15	....	......	1	10 00	....	6 93	....	.. ....	....
	7	153	3489 55	17	824 37	20	2111 00	2086 72	40 31	5	....	... .	....	....	....	2 96	.. ..	....	.. .. ..
	8	51	1348 62	4	176 90	15	492 82	509 89	8 00	3	....	....	....	....	....	1 56	....	....	....
	9	243	11710 46	19	837 54	31	2195 44	2138 03	57 41	18	3	1	4	21 00	....	9 95	....	2	20 00
	10	132	3041 56	10	589 91	17	1578 09	1486 89	81 20	3	....	.....	....	....	....	3 06	....	....	.. ..
	11	44	959 74	6	608 59	1	246 00	277 88	12 17	.	....	......	....	....	....	0 57	....	....	....
	12	129	3769 33	11	697 64	11	1559 66	1559 66	....	1	1	......	....	....	....	2 59	....	....	....
HURON	1	281	7994 11	14	516 82	80	1988 03	1983 32	237 79	20	1	......	3	38 00	....	8 90	... ..	2	15 00
	2	179	6080 53	6	119 86	9	3056 55	3055 30	1 25	21	3	...	1	11 00	....	7 11	... .	2	10 00
	3	187	6341 19	13	1030 25	11	1965 56	1965 56	... ..	13	....	1	1	10 00	....	6 52	....	1	5 00
	4	96	3236 65	8	540 89	10	1073 81	1072 81	1 00	6	3	9	1	11 00	9	3 00	....	1	5 00

Return of Division Court Business.—*Continued.*

The Name of County, United Counties, or District.	Number of Divisions.	Number of Suits entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses.	Amount of claims entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses. $ c.	Number of Transcripts of Judgments received from other Courts.	Amount of claims received by Transcripts of Judgments from other Courts. $ c.	Number of Judgment Summonses issued.	Total amount of Suitors' money paid into Court. $ c.	Total amount of Suitors' money paid out of Court. $ c.	Balance of Cash in Court. $ c.	Number of Suits entered, where the amount claimed exceeds $100.	Number of actions for Tort, where the amount claimed exceeds $40.	Number of actions of Replevin, where the value of the goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or detained, exceeds the sum of $40.	Number of Jury Trials by Juries summoned.	Amount paid to Jurors summoned. $ c.	Number of Jury Trials by Jurors, called in pursuance of Section 168 of "The Division Courts Act."	Amount payable to County Treasurer for "Division Court Jury Fund." $ c.	The amount of Fees and Emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province. $ c.	Number of instances in which the Judge has allowed costs to be taxed for Counsel, Attorney or Agent's Fees under Section 16 of "The Division Courts Acts," 1880.	The amount of costs so taxed. $ c.
Brought forward.	75	12604	496509 22	1013	46432 02	2406	174356 24	174015 04	6963 68	1094	60	24	29	416 75	7	503 93	1690 79	66	590 50
Hastings	12	1758	61640 59	126	5572 19	157	19942 64	19458 19	620 63	106	4	2	6	41 00	....	58 36	6 18	3	25 00
Huron	....	743	23652 48	41	2207 82	110	8083 95	8076 99	240 04	60	7	10	6	65 00	9	25 33	.....	6	35 00
Carried forward.	87	15105	581802 29	1180	54212 03	2673	202382 83	201580 22	7839 35	1260	71	36	41	522 75	16	587 62	1696 97	75	650 50

RETURN of Division Court Business.—*Continued.*

The Name of County, United Counties, or District.	Number of Divisions.	Number of suits entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses.	Amount of claims entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses.	Number of Transcripts of Judgments received from other Courts.	Amount of claims received by Transcripts of Judgments from other Courts.	Number of Judgment Summonses issued.	Total amount of Suitors' money paid into court.	Total amount of Suitors' money paid out of Court.	Balance of Cash in Court.	Number of suits entered, where the amount claimed exceeds $100.	Number of actions for Tort, where the amount claimed exceeds $40.	Number of actions of Replevin, where the value of the goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or detained, exceeds the sum of $40.	Number of Jury Trials by Juries summoned.	Amount paid to Jurors summoned.	Number of Jury Trials by Jurors, called in pursuance of Section 168 of "The Division Courts Act."	Amount payable to County Treasurer for "Division Court Jury Fund."	The amount of Fees and Emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province.	Number of instances in which the Judge has allowed costs to be taxed for Counsel, Attorney or Agent's Fees under Section 16 of "The Division Courts Acts," 1880.	The amount of costs so taxed.
			$ c.		$ c.		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.					$ c.		$ c.	$ c.		$ c.
HURON—*Con*	5	104	4954 62	9	481 00	8	1572 86	1566 24	6 62	14	...	...	....	......	....	6 44	......	...	
	6	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	.... ..	....	....	....	....	....	.. ..	....	....		
	7	50	2078 58	3	766 21	....	1312 37	1312 37	....	4	. .	......	1	12 00	....	1 25	. . ..	.	.
	8	96	3644 01	19	877 81	10	1545 51	1546 53	19 06	7	....	......	...	....	...	3 43	....	. .	.
	9	30	944 23	12	709 70	3	493 80	442 07	....	1	....	... .	....	. ...	....	0 79	......	.. .	
	10	32	1199 75	3	212 21	1	437 41	437 41	....	1	1	......	....	. ...	....	1 03	. ...	1	10 00
	11	43	1574 94	....	....	2	546 80	542 80	4 00	3	....	......	....	....	....	1 50	....	......	......
	12	47	2007 29	5	208 29	3	727 27	696 04	61 23	5	...	......	....	....	....	2 09	....	.. . ...	.
KENT.	1	716	27790 71	56	2007 62	130	9158 71	8943 92	612 54	65	5	......	....	. ...	...	25 72	66 40	7	38 00
	2	320	11325 40	27	584 72	106	5772 40	5705 18	67 22	20	2	......	....	....	....	10 37	... ...	2	10 00
	3	317	11163 87	24	1251 69	35	4731 70	4702 74	44 12	26	2	......	....	....	....	11 87	....	....	.. ... .
	4	209	7546 20	10	605 17	29	3031 83	2982 12	49 71	14	....	......	....	.... ..	....	7 07	....	....	....
	5	524	17353 93	36	2043 59	67	6006 71	5987 89	185 96	31	....	1	3	32 00	....	16 15	24 85	1	5 00
	6	213	8560 88	21	1060 14	41	4525 00	4489 34	35 66	16	1	. .	....	... ..	...	8 11	....	1	5 00
	7	280	8368 15	19	904 65	44	2868 74	2629 86	781 48	11	5	....	....	....	...	7 04	....	1	5 00

RETURN of Division Court Business.—*Continued.*

THE NAME OF COUNTY, UNITED COUNTIES, OR DISTRICT.	Number of Divisions.	Number of suits entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses.	Amount of claims entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses. $ c.	Number of Transcripts of Judgments received from other Courts.	Amount of claims received by Transcripts of Judgments from other Courts. $ c.	Number of Judgment Summonses issued.	Total amount of Suitors' money paid into Court. $ c.	Total amount of Suitors' money paid out of Court. $ c.	Balance of Cash in Court. $ c.	Number of Suits entered, where the amount claimed exceeds $100.	Number of actions for Tort, where the amount claimed exceeds $40.	Number of actions of Replevin, where the value of the goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or detained, exceeds the sum of $40.	Number of Jury Trials by Juries summoned.	Amount paid to Jurors summoned. $ c.	Number of Jury Trials by Jurors, called in pursuance of Section 168 of "The Division Courts Act."	Amount payable to County Treasurer for "Division Court Jury Fund." $ c.	The amount of Fees and Emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province. $ c.	Number of instances in which the Judge has allowed costs to be taxed for Counsel, Attorney or Agent's Fees under Section 16 of "The Division Courts Acts," 1880.	The amount of costs so taxed. $ c.
Brought forward	87	15105	581802 29	1180	54212 03	2673	202382 83	201580 22	7839 35	1260	71	36	41	522 75	16	587 62	1696 97	75	650 50
HURON—*Con*	12	402	16403 42	51	3255 22	27	6636 02	6543 46	90 91	35	1	.....	1	12 00	....	16 53	......	1	10 00
KENT	7	2579	92109 14	193	8457 58	452	36095 09	35441 05	1776 69	183	15	1	3	32 00	....	86 33	91 25	12	63 00
Carried forward	106	18086	690314 85	1424	65924 83	3152	245113 94	243564 73	9706 95	1478	87	37	45	566 75	16	690 48	1788 22	88	723 50

RETURN of Division Court Business.—*Continued.*

THE NAME OF COUNTY, UNITED COUNTIES, OR DISTRICT.	Number of Divisions.	Number of Suits entered, exclusive of Transcripts, of Judgments and Judgment Summonses.	Amount of claims entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses.	Number of Transcripts of Judgments received from other Courts.	Amount of claims received by Transcripts of Judgments from other Courts.	Number of Judgment Summonses issued.	Total amount of Suitors' money paid into Court.	Total amount of Suitors' money paid out of Court.	Balance of Cash in Court.	Number of Suits entered, where the amount claimed exceeds $100.	Number of actions for Tort, where the amount claimed exceeds $40.	Number of actions of Replevin, where the value of the goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or detained, exceeds the sum of $40.	Number of Jury Trials by Juries summoned.	Amount paid to Jurors summoned.	Number of Jury Trials by Jurors, called in pursuance of Section 168 of "The Division Courts Act."	Amount payable to County Treasurer for "Division Court Jury Fund."	The amount of fees and Emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province.	Number of instances in which the Judge has allowed costs to be taxed for Counsel, Attorney or Agent's Fees under Section 16 of "The Division Courts Acts," 1880.	The amount of costs so taxed.
			$ c.		$ c.		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.					$ c.		$ c.	$ c.		$ c.
LAMBTON....	1	476	19323 93	39	2190 40	28	7027 28	7087 88	43 71	48	....	.	....	....	....	20 22	14 53	5	27 00
	2	140	4251 81	12	514 53	14	2228 82	2007 34	221 48	8	....	2	....	....	....	3 38	....	2	20 00
	3	132	5687 80	67	2307 84	10	3042 15	3065 81	18 18	15	6	1	1	12 00	....	5 53	... ..	....	... .
	4	120	4551 33	34	504 04	9	1684 61	1684 61	.... ..	7	3	....	...	... ...	....	4 61	.. .. ..	.. ..	.. ..
	5	187	7094 87	6	96 92	9	2618 98	2618 98	.... ..	18	...	....	....	....	....	7 44	.... ..		3	25 00
	6	107	4586 72	7	626 87	20	956 57	883 10	73 47	16	....	... .	....	....	....	5 86	....	....	....
	7	109	5241 90	9	380 08	5	2179 45	1988 21	191 14	...	....	..	....	....	...	5 51	....	4	35 00
	8	607	20927 45	57	2281 96	113	9697 31	9506 55	190 76	29	1	....	1	9 00	....	18 74	33 57	3	16 00
	9	100	2086 98	16	401 09	17	2458 09	2456 14	4 04	2	1	....	....	......	....	2 24	....	. ...	....
LANARK	1	212	5579 85	4	56 51	46	1970 01	1948 97	94 96	8	....	... .	....	....	....	4 64	.. ..	.. ....	....
	2	57	1929 03	5	167 97	8	889 76	816 78	109 55	3	....	..... .	....	....	....	1 65	....	....	....
	3	171	5479 51	7	300 87	48	1977 01	1972 51	4 50	5	....	.....	....	... .	....	4 55	....	4	11 00
	4	387	9136 29	10	711 49	90	2670 40	2652 65	17 75	12	...	2	....	....	...	7 38	....	4	16 00
	5	29	1007 88	5	198 41	2	344 52	324 52	20 00	3	....	....	....	....	....	1 11	....	....	....
	6	153	4326 79	9	544 90	37	1684 61	1684 61	....	13	....	....	....	....	....	5 23	.. ..	2	15 00

RETURN of Division Court Business.—*Continued.*

NAME OF COUNTY, UNITED COUNTIES, OR DISTRICT.	Number of Divisions.	Number of Suits entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses.	Amount of claims entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses.	Number of Transcripts of Judgments received from other Courts.	Amount of claims received by Transcripts of Judgments from other Courts.	Number of Judgment Summonses issued.	Total amount of Suitors' money paid into Court.	Total amount of Suitors' money paid out of Court.	Balance of cash in Court.	Number of Suits entered, where the amount claimed exceeds $100.	Number of actions for Tort, where the amount claimed exceeds $40.	Number of actions of Replevin, where the value of the goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or detained, exceeds the sum of $40.	Number of Jury Trials by Juries summoned.	Amount paid to Jurors summoned.	Number of Jury Trials by Jurors, called in pursuance of Section 168 of "The Division Courts Act."	Amount payable to County Treasurer for "Division Court Jury Fund."	The amount of Fees and Emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province.	Number of instances in which the Judge has allowed costs to be taxed for Counsel, Attorney or Agent's Fees under Section 16 of "The Division Courts Acts," 1880.	The amount of costs so taxed.
			$ c.		$ c.		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.					$ c.		$ c.	$ c.		$ c.
Brought forward.	106	18086	690314 85	1424	65924 83	3152	245113 94	243564 73	9706 95	1478	87	37	45	566 75	16	690 48	1788 22	88	723 50
LAMBTON..........	9	1978	73752 79	247	9303 73	225	31893 26	31298 62	742 78	133	11	3	2	21 00	....	73 53	48 10	17	123 00
LANARK	6	1009	27459 35	40	1980 15	231	9536 31	9400 04	246 76	44	....	2	....	.. ....	....	24 56	....	10	42 00
Carried forward.	121	21073	791526 99	1711	77208 71	3608	286543 51	284263 39	10696 49	1655	98	42	47	587 75	16	788 57	1836 32	115	888 50

RETURN of Division Court Business.—*Continued.*

The Name of County, United Counties, or District.	Number of Divisions.	Number of Suits entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses.	Amount of claims entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses.	Number of Transcripts of Judgments received from other Courts.	Amount of claims received by Transcripts of Judgments from other Courts.	Number of Judgment Summonses issued.	Total amount of Suitors' money paid into Court.	Total amount of Suitors' money paid out of Court.	Balance of Cash in Court.	Number of Suits entered, where the amount claimed exceeds $100.	Number of actions for Tort, where the amount claimed exceeds $40.	Number of actions of Replevin, where the value of the goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or detained, exceeds the sum of $40.	Number of Jury Trials by Juries summoned.	Amount paid to Jurors summoned.	Number of Jury Trials by Jurors, called in pursuance of Section 168 of "The Division Courts Act."	Amount payable to County Treasurer for "Division Court Jury Fund."	The amount of Fees and Emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province.	Number of instances in which the Judge has allowed costs to be taxed for Counsel, Attorney or Agent's Fees under Section 16 of "The Division Courts Acts," 1880.	The amount of costs so taxed.
			$ c.		$ c.		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.					$ c.		$ c.	$ c.		$ c.
LEEDS AND GRENVILLE	1	675	20824 18	18	856 87	134	7695 81	8844 07	329 63	31	....	1	....	....	....	18 13	55 73	....	....
	2	175	5738 79	8	308 51	35	2188 91	1989 69	247 67	7	....	......	....	....	....	4 72	....	....	....
	3	235	93[illegible]0 09	16	726 19	22	1936 60	1835 35	95 25	12	2	......	1	11 00	4	8 22	....	6	33 00
	4	129	5722 75	10	847 70	25	2177 82	2090 25	140 57	10	....	......	....	....	2	5 55	....	....	......
	5	111	3623 03	6	249 71	11	2086 53	2003 33	86 20	8	....	......	....	....	....	4 22	....	3	15 00
	6	179	5104 31	9	497 84	28	2941 22	2801 17	140 05	8	1	....	....	....	....	4 51	....	1	3 00
	7	76	2724 28	8	227 93	9	1580 97	1677 37	13 15	8	....	....	....	....	....	3 14	....	....	......
	8	143	4609 32	5	246 14	22	1545 71	1545 71	....	9	....	1	1	12 00	....	4 29	......	4	19 00
	9	132	3968 00	1	....	11	1021 77	1132 89	4 00	5	2	...	....	....	2	3 50	....	....	....
	10	44	1423 08	3	70 73	3	488 82	456 48	32 34	2	...	......	....	....	....	1 31	....	1	5 00
	11	68	2583 82	2	80 37	1	1413 80	1413 80	14 37	6	....	3	....	... ...	2	2 70	....	2	10 00
	12	52	1787 54	1	12 56	2	373 79	373 79	....	3	....	1	....	....	....	1 74	....	2	10 00
LENNOX AND ADDINGTON	1	228	7834 50	14	1105 95	53	2049 70	2073 32	55 74	10	2	......	...	....	....	6 70	....	3	19 00
	2	44	1724 45	5	116 08	12	647 45	565 95	81 95	4	1	1	...	....	....	1 84	....	....	....
	2	6	96 44	7	334 65	....	431 09	431 09	....	....	....	......	...	....	....	0 06	....	....	....
	4	107	3522 55	2	120 13	43	832 60	787 68	118 92	7	...	......	....	....	....	3 52	....	....	....
	5	77	3066 72	2	55 89	12	623 71	598 54	69 80	6	....	.....	....	....	....	3 03	....	2	15 00
	6	37	1254 43	3	8 [illegible]3	6	605 97	605 97	....	2	1	......	2	23 00	2	1 19	....	....	....
	7	138	4295 95	2	242 24	10	1716 31	1670 [illegible]7	82 17	4	2	.....	1	6 00	....	3 28	....	1	10 00

RETURN of Division Court Business.—*Continued.*

THE NAME OF COUNTY, UNITED COUNTIES, OR DISTRICT.	Number of Divisions.	Number of Suits entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses.	Amount of claims entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses.	Number of Transcripts of Judgments received from other Courts.	Amount of claims received by Transcripts of Judgments from other Courts.	Number of Judgment Summonses issued.	Total amount of Suitors' money paid into Court.	Total amount of Suitors' money paid out of Court.	Balance of Cash in Court.	Number of Suits entered, where the amount claimed exceeds $100.	Number of actions for Tort, where the amount claimed exceeds $40.	Number of actions of Replevin, where the value of the goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or detained, exceeds the sum of $40.	Number of Jury Trials by Juries summoned.	Amount paid to Jurors summoned.	Number of Jury Trials by Jurors, called in pursuance of Section 168 of "The Division Courts Act."	Amount payable to County Treasurer for "Division Court Jury Fund."	The amount of Fees and Emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province.	Number of instances in which the Judge has allowed costs to be taxed for Counsel, Attorney or Agent's Fees under Section 16 of "The Division Courts Acts," 1880.	The amount of costs so taxed.
			$ c.		$ c.		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.					$ c.		$ c.	$ c.		$ c.
Brought forward.	121	21073	791526 99	1711	77208 71	3608	286543 51	284263 39	10696 49	1655	98	42	47	587 75	16	788 57	1836 32	115	888 50
LEEDS AND GRENVILLE......	12	2019	67439 19	87	1105 95	303	25445 75	26163 90	1103 23	109	5	6	2	23 00	10	62 03	55 73	19	95 00
LENNOX AND ADDINGTON......	7	637	21795 07	35	1983 07	136	6906 83	6733 02	408 58	33	6	1	3	29 00	2	19 62	....	6	44 00
Carried forward.	140	23729	880761 25	1833	80297 73	4047	318896 09	317160 31	12208 30	1797	109	49	52	639 75	28	870 22	1896 05	140	1027 50

RETURN of Division Court Business.—*Continued.*

THE NAME OF COUNTY, UNITED COUNTIES, OR DISTRICT.	Number of Divisions.	Number of Suits entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses.	Amount of claims entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses.	Number of Transcripts of Judgments received from other Courts.	Amount of claims received by Transcripts of Judgments from other Courts.	Number of Judgment Summonses issued.	Total amount of Suitors' money paid into Court.	Total amount of Suitors' money paid out of Court.	Balance of Cash in Court.	Number of Suits entered, where the amount claimed exceeds $100.	Number of actions for Tort, where the amount claimed exceeds $40.	Number of actions of Replevin, where the value of the goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or detained, exceeds the sum of $40.	Number of Jury Trials by Juries summoned.	Amount paid to Jurors summoned.	Number of Jury Trials by Jurors, called in pursuance of Section 168 of "The Division Courts Act."	Amount payable to County Treasurer for "Division Court Jury Fund."	The amount of Fees and Emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province.	Number of instances in which the Judge has allowed costs to be taxed for Counsel, Attorney or Agent's Fees under Section 16 of "The Division Courts Acts," 1880.	The amount of costs so taxed.
			$ c.		$ c.		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.					$ c.		$ c.	$ c.		$ c.
LINCOLN	1	72	2458 12	1	66 16	18	1113 52	1087 17	26 35	3	....	....	....	....	....	2 07	....	....	....
	2	439	14894 33	26	1250 39	78	5235 61	4484 33	751 28	29	1	....	....	....	....	14 36	....	4	24 00
	3	164	7627 18	34	1699 67	24	2442 49	2385 92	58 57	19	....	....	....	....	....	8 14	....	....	....
	4	95	3300 84	13	622 84	13	2440 24	2447 82	25 45	5	....	....	....	....	....	3 02	....	....	....
MANITOULIN	1	132	4066 60	16	847 32	10	468 92	416 33	52 59	6	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	2	43	1669 59	3	270 63	1	371 71	371 71	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	1 77	....	....	....
	3	34	2136 15	6	488 75	1	685 71	621 46	61 25	4	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
MIDDLESEX	1	1557	65323 71	41	2106 75	120	19377 18	18777 85	1575 79	138	5	....	7	99 00	...	66 21	981 60	20	154 00
	2	110	3466 47	8	395 64	12	1233 20	1344 38	97 62	6	1	....	....	....	....	3 24	....	1	5 00
	3	51	2179 49	11	486 54	7	519 99	517 84	2 15	5	....	....	....	....	....	2 15	....	....	....
	4	54	2176 10	16	733 90	4	734 49	730 09	4 40	2	....	....	1	12 00	...	1 64	....	....	....
	5	191	7044 88	26	1065 79	34	1835 02	1937 12	161 03	16	1	....	1	12 00	....	7 42	....	3	15 00
	6	130	5914 39	18	33 01	19	1754 17	1709 52	134 43	16	....	....	2	24 00	....	6 46	....	....	....
	7	72	1813 48	14	665 00	22	762 81	953 00	....	2	1	1	....	....	....	1 55	....	....	....
	8	26	794 82	1	212 11	2	442 80	391 15	51 65	....	....	....	2	12 00	....	0 51	....	....	....
	9	285	5783 88	2	51 00	33	1801 56	1798 71	2 85	4	....	1	....	....	....	2 49	....	....	....

RETURN of Division Court Business.—*Continued.*

THE NAME OF COUNTY, UNITED COUNTIES, OR DISTRICT.	Number of Divisions.	Number of Suits entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment summonses.	Amount of claims entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses.	Number of Transcripts of Judgments received from other Courts.	Amount of claims received by Transcripts of Judgments from other Courts.	Number of Judgment Summonses issued.	Total amount of Suitors' money paid into Court.	Total amount of Suitors' money paid out of Court.	Balance of Cash in Court.	Number of Suits entered, where the amount claimed exceeds $100.	Number of actions for Tort, where the amount claimed exceeds $40.	Number of actions of Replevin, where the value of the goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or detained, exceeds the sum of $40.	Number of Jury Trials by Juries summoned.	Amount paid to Jurors summoned.	Number of Jury Trials by Jurors, called in pursuance of Section 168 of "The Division Courts Act."	Amount payable to County Treasurer for "Division Court Jury Fund."	The amount of Fees and Emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province.	Number of instances in which the Judge has allowed costs to be taxed for Counsel, Attorney or Agent's Fees under Section 16 of "The Division Courts Acts," 1880.	The amount of costs so taxed.
			$ c.		$ c.		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.					$ c.		$ c.	$ c.		$ c.
Brought forward.	140	23729	880761 25	1833	80297 73	4047	318896 09	317160 31	12208 30	1797	109	49	52	639 75	28	870 22	1892 05	140	1027 50
LINCOLN	4	770	28280 48	74	3639 06	133	11231 86	10405 24	861 65	56	1	......	......	......	......	27 59	......	4	24 00
MANITOULIN	3	209	7872 34	25	1606 70	12	1526 34	1409 50	116 84	13	1	2	......	......	......	1 77	......	......	......
MIDDLESEX	9	2476	94497 22	137	5749 74	253	28461 22	28159 66	2029 92	189	8	2	13	159 00	......	91 67	981 60	24	174 00
Carried forward.	156	27184	1011411 29	2069	91293 23	4445	360115 51	357134 71	15216 71	2055	119	53	65	798 75	28	991 25	2873 65	168	1225 50

RETURN of Division Court Business.—*Continued.*

THE NAME OF COUNTY, UNITED COUNTIES, OR DISTRICT.	Number of Divisions.	Number of Suits entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses.	Amount of claims entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses.	Number of Transcripts of Judgments received from other Courts.	Amount of claims received by Transcripts of Judgments from other Courts.	Number of Judgment Summonses issued.	Total amount of Suitors' money paid into Court.	Total amount of Suitors' money paid out of Court.	Balance of Cash in Court.	Number of Suits entered, where the amount claimed exceeds $100.	Number of actions for Tort, where the amount claimed exceeds $40.	Number of actions of Replevin, where the value of the goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or detained, exceeds the sum of $40.	Number of Jury Trials by Juries summoned.	Amount paid to Jurors summoned.	Number of Jury Trials by Jurors called in pursuance of Section 168 of "The Division Courts Act."	Amount payable to County Treasurer for "Division Court Jury Fund."	The amount of Fees and Emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province.	Number of instances in which the Judge has allowed costs to be taxed for Counsel, Attorney or Agent's Fees under Section 16 of "The Division Courts Acts," 1880.	The amount of costs so taxed.
			$ c.		$ c.		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.					$ c.		$ c.	$ c.		$ c.
MUSKOKA	1	158	7345 93	21	1016 21	9	2524 12	2524 12	....	13	1	......	2	....	....	....	....	2	10 00
	2	141	5409 66	19	1107 56	35	2464 35	2409 66	405 28	5	3	....	....	....	....	......	....	....	....
	3	98	3178 03	19	1242 06	9	1121 59	1086 89	34 70	2	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	......
	4	17	465 36	5	198 46	2	174 08	163 23	10 85	....	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
NIPISSING	1	68	1423 54	6	345 22	7	777 01	714 33	62 68	1	....	....	....	......	....	....	....	....	......
	2	230	9351 40	21	1130 15	18	1366 79	1355 50	11 29	14	1	1	...	....	....	....	....	1	2 00
	3	212	6252 59	18	1057 11	27	2766 98	2690 00	76 00	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	......
	4	491	18740 32	28	1469 15	19	4994 68	4593 23	401 45	23	1	1	....	....	..	....	18 07	2	8 00
NORFOLK..........	1	276	10109 00	18	802 33	70	3527 00	3449 40	77 60	20	...	..	....	6 46	....	9 38	....	....	....
	2	109	3279 21	12	745 88	25	3356 37	3317 49	38 88	6	....	......	....	....	....	3 27	....	....	....
	3	59	1599 72	7	265 60	12	1040 24	1018 44	75 21	1	1	......	....	....	....	1 18	....	1	5 00
	4	73	2426 70	22	1260 59	29	1430 53	1304 93	125 60	5	2	......	....	....	....	2 66	......	1	5 00
	5	137	2812 68	5	364 34	49	1913 55	1913 55	...	5	....	....	....	.	....	2 51	....	....	......
	6	205	4100 00	21	630 00	30	3099 45	2800 96	298 49	8	2	3	1	10 00	....	4 94	....	2	8 00
	7	29	812 32	20	823 86	4	563 42	544 56	18 86	2	....	......	....	....	....	0 86	......	....	....
	8	40	1073 50	4	272 34	4	533 00	533 00	....	1	....	......	....	....	....	0 55	....	....	....

RETURN of Division Court Business.—*Continued.*

THE NAME OF COUNTY, UNITED COUNTIES, OR DISTRICT.	Number of Divisions.	Number of Suits entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses.	Amount of claims entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses.	Number of Transcripts of Judgments received from other Courts.	Amount of claims received by Transcripts of Judgments from other Courts.	Number of Judgment Summonses issued.	Total amount of Suitors' money paid into Court.	Total amount of Suitors' money paid out of Court.	Balance of Cash in Court.	Number of Suits entered, where the amount claimed exceeds $100.	Number of actions for Tort, where the amount claimed exceeds $40.	Number of actions of Replevin, where the value of the goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or detained, exceeds the sum of $40.	Number of Jury Trials by Juries summoned.	Amount paid to Jurors summoned.	Number of Jury Trials by Jurors, called in pursuance of Section 168 of "The Division Courts Act."	Amount payable to County Treasurer for "Division Court Jury Fund."	The amount of Fees and Emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province.	Number of instances in which the Judge has allowed costs to be taxed for Counsel, Attorney or Agent's Fees under Section 16 of "The Division Courts Acts," 1880.	The amount of costs so taxed.
			$ c.		$ c.		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.					$ c.		$ c.	$ c.		$ c.
Brought forward.	156	27184	1011411 29	2069	91293 23	4445	360115 51	357134 71	15216 71	2055	119	53	65	798 75	28	991 25	2873 65	168	1225 50
MUSKOKA	4	414	16398 98	64	3564 29	55	6284 14	6183 90	450 83	20	4	.....	2	....	....	....	....	2	10 00
NIPISSING	4	1001	35767 85	73	4001 63	71	9905 46	9353 06	551 42	39	3	3	....	....	....	....	18 07	3	10 00
NORFOLK	8	928	26213 13	109	5164 94	223	15463 56	14882 33	634 64	48	5	3	1	16 46	....	25 35	......	4	18 00
Carried forward.	172	29527	1089791 25	2315	104024 09	4794	391768 67	387554 00	16853 60	2162	131	59	68	815 21	28	1016 10	2891 72	177	1263 50

RETURN of Division Court Business.—*Continued.*

THE NAME OF COUNTY, UNITED COUNTIES, OR DISTRICT.	Number of Divisions.	Number of suits entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses.	Amount of claims entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses.	Number of Transcripts of Judgments received from other Courts.	Amount of claims received by Transcripts of Judgments from other Courts.	Number of Judgment Summonses issued.	Total amount of Suitors' money paid into Court.	Total amount of Suitors' money paid out of Court.	Balance of Cash in Court.	Number of Suits entered, where the amount claimed exceeds $100.	Number of actions for Tort, where the amount claimed exceeds $40.	Number of actions of Replevin, where the value of the goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or detained, exceeds the sum of $40.	Number of Jury Trials by Juries summoned.	Amount paid to Jurors summoned.	Number of Jury Trials by Jurors, called in pursuance of Section 168 of "The Division Courts Act."	Amount payable to County Treasurer for "Division Court Jury Fund."	The amount of Fees and Emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province.	Number of instances in which the Judge has allowed costs to be taxed for Counsel, Attorney or Agent's Fees under Section 16 of "The Division Courts Acts," 1880.	The amount of costs so taxed.
			$ c.		$ c.		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.					$ c.		$ c.	$ c.		$ c.
NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM....	1	241	7520 16	18	1019 25	22	2078 46	2054 71	124 58	13	1	.....	....	....	....	6 46	....	1	5 00
	2	103	3814 00	5	291 30	11	600 83	510 60	100 07	5	1	1	....	....	....	3 11	....	....	....
	3	187	6762 38	9	319 49	16	1743 27	1567 03	230 22	14	....	1	....	....	...	5 83	....	1	10 00
	4	174	6039 55	22	1097 97	47	1370 77	1344 05	51 82	8	....	1	1	12 00	....	5 27	....	4	20 00
	5	227	8683 50	16	768 43	70	2095 83	2001 12	187 87	15	1	.....	1	11 00	....	8 25	....	1	5 00
	6	53	2069 74	6	154 26	14	734 14	758 29	14 00	6	....	.....	2	24 00	....	2 37	....	1	10 00
	7	123	4991 71	10	386 62	36	1745 20	1802 91	71 47	12	....	.....	3	27 00	....	5 22	....	2	15 00
	8	100	5703 29	7	726 31	37	1104 37	1104 37	....	22	2	.....	....	....	....	7 12	....	3	25 00
	9	117	6123 38	11	644 33	27	2495 93	2218 72	277 21	15	....	1	....	....	1	5 85	....	1	5 00
	10	68	2132 63	20	1074 95	28	1749 92	1765 17	....	2	...	......	2	22 00	....	1 73	....	....	....
	11	211	7551 09	16	851 13	25	1783 17	1698 99	348 51	19	....	......	1	11 00	...	8 41	....	3	25 00
ONTARIO	1	298	12486 60	13	780 18	10	1895 31	1895 31	....	14	4	1	....	....	....	9 80	....	3	15 00
	2	182	5360 79	11	857 41	31	2470 33	2446 33	24 00	13	2	2	1	12 00	....	6 31	....	2	10 00
	3	127	4742 57	11	824 53	10	1453 27	1394 62	59 65	8	....	......	....	....	....	4 42	....	1	5 00
	4	377	14008 76	23	1109 61	91	3643 92	3456 92	177 00	30	4	1	...	......	....	14 49	6 48	3	15 00
	5	181	8662 36	9	663 68	14	4247 98	4033 91	214 07	15	1	1	3	33 00	....	6 88	....	......	....
	6	75	2263 44	6	262 40	9	1073 82	989 82	84 00	5	....	....	....	....	....	2 85	....	....	....
	7	50	2059 80	21	976 84	18	901 12	896 37	4 75	4	2	......	....	....	....	1 96	....	....	....

RETURN of Division Court Business.—*Continued.*

THE NAME OF COUNTY, UNITED COUNTIES, OR DISTRICT.	Number of Divisions.	Number of suits entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses.	Amount of claims entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses.	Number of Transcripts of Judgments received from other Courts.	Amount of claims received by Transcripts of Judgments from other Courts.	Number of Judgment Summonses issued.	Total amount of Suitors' money paid into Court.	Total amount of Suitors' money paid out of Court.	Balance of Cash in Court.	Number of Suits entered, where the amount claimed exceeds $100.	Number of actions for Tort, where the amount claimed exceeds $40.	Number of actions of Replevin, where the value of the goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or detained, exceeds the sum of $40.	Number of Jury Trials by Juries summoned.	Amount paid to Jurors summoned.	Number of Jury Trials by Jurors, called in pursuance of Section 168 of "The Division Courts Act."	Amount payable to County Treasurer for "Division Court Jury Fund."	The amount of Fees and Emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province.	Number of instances in which the Judge has allowed costs to be taxed for Counsel, Attorney or Agent's Fees under section 16 of "The Division Courts Acts," 1880.	The amount of costs so taxed.
			$ c.		$ c.		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.					$ c.		$ c.	$ c.		$ c.
Brought forward.	172	29527	1089791 25	2315	104024 09	4794	391768 67	387554 00	16853 60	2162	131	59	68	815 21	28	1016 60	2891 72	177	1263 50
NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM....	11	1604	61391 43	140	7364 04	333	17501 89	16825 96	1405 77	131	5	4	10	107 00	1	59 62	....	17	120 00
ONTARIO	7	1290	49584 32	94	5474 65	183	15685 75	15123 28	563 47	89	13	5	4	45 00	....	46 71	6 48	9	45 00
Carried forward.	190	32421	1200767 00	2549	116862 78	5310	424956 31	419503 24	16822 84	2382	149	68	82	967 21	29	1122 93	2898 20	203	1428 50

RETURN of Division Court Business.—*Continued.*

The Name of County, United Counties, or District.	Number of Divisions.	Number of suits entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses.	Amount of claims entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses.	Number of Transcripts of Judgments received from other Courts.	Amount of claims received by Transcripts of Judgments from other Courts.	Number of Judgment Summonses issued.	Total amount of Suitors' money paid into court.	Total amount of Suitors' money paid out of Court.	Balance of Cash in Court.	Number of suits entered, where the amount claimed exceeds $100.	Number of actions for Tort, where the amount claimed exceeds $40.	Number of actions of Replevin, where the value of the goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or detained, exceeds the sum of $40.	Number of Jury Trials by Juries summoned.	Amount paid to Jurors summoned.	Number of Jury Trials by Jurors, called in pursuance of Section 168 of "The Division Courts Act."	Amount payable to County Treasurer for "Division Court Jury Fund."	The amount of Fees and Emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province.	Number of instances in which the Judge has allowed costs to be taxed for Counsel, Attorney or Agent's Fees under Section 16 of "The Division Courts Acts," 1880.	The amount of costs so taxed.
			$ c.		$ c.		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.					$ c.		$ c.	$ c.		$ c.
Oxford	1	1143	51702 08	48	3042 25	212	20399 05	19724 85	1949 69	113	....	1	7	54 00	1	47 45	579 52	4	25 00
	2	95	3466 09	26	1764 13	9	2691 69	2661 53	34 53	4	....	....	....	....	2	3 04	....	....	....
	3	111	3365 01	5	288 34	17	1380 73	1371 19	30 93	8	....	....	2	12 00	4	3 38	....	....	....
	4	170	6345 52	17	599 79	48	2979 51	2905 08	74 43	18	....	....	1	12 00	1	8 52	....	1	5 00
	5	531	18805 66	24	1175 97	41	6446 69	6177 78	268 91	32	....	....	1	11 00	....	18 62	11 82	1	5 00
	6	240	8925 96	34	1336 36	51	3840 30	3799 50	60 16	15	4	....	....	....	....	8 31	....	....	....
Parry Sound	1	107	3054 77	15	727 88	6	1357 42	1317 01	40 41	3	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
	2	94	3953 21	14	849 46	5	802 41	802 41	....	8	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
	3	10	431 19	3	273 00	1	273 29	273 29	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	4	109	3081 54	17	851 44	4	1609 73	1601 33	8 40	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	5	65	2177 96	9	361 01	10	1033 50	972 54	60 96	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	6	49	2454 95	20	1044 80	5	1255 59	1216 09	88 54	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	7	77	3223 37	10	674 20	3	724 54	704 96	....	4	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Peel	1	283	14821 58	27	1779 87	58	5397 39	5158 21	312 32	46	....	2	4	39 00	....	17 83	....	5	30 00
	2	108	6021 49	19	1232 02	19	2131 10	2181 10	30 00	11	....	....	....	....	....	5 30	....	4	20 00
	3	82	3703 75	9	666 24	8	1003 02	943 02	60 00	9	....	....	....	....	....	3 90	....	....	....
	4	116	5502 01	5	485 01	7	1236 86	1229 13	7 73	14	....	1	....	....	....	5 93	....	....	....

RETURN of Division Court Business.—*Continued.*

The Name of County, United Counties, or District.	Number of Divisions.	Number of Suits entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses.	Amount of claims entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses.	Number of Transcripts of Judgments received from other Courts.	Amount of claims received by Transcripts of Judgments from other Courts.	Number of Judgment Summonses issued.	Total amount of Suitors' money paid into Court.	Total amount of Suitors' money paid out of Court.	Balance of Cash in Court.	Number of Suits entered, where the amount claimed exceeds $100	Number of actions for Tort, where the amount claimed exceeds $40.	Number of actions of Replevin, where the value of the goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or detained, exceeds the sum of $40.	Number of Jury Trials by Juries summoned.	Amount paid to Jurors summoned.	Number of Jury Trials by Jurors, called in pursuance of Section 168 of "The Division Courts Act."	Amount payable to County Treasurer for "Division Court Jury Fund."	The amount of Fees and Emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province.	Number of instances in which the Judge has allowed costs to be taxed for Counsel, Attorney or Agent's Fees under Section 16 of "The Division Courts Acts," 1880.	The amount of costs so taxed.
			$ c.		$ c.		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.					$ c.		$ c.	$ c		$ c.
Brought forward.	190	32421	1200767 00	2549	116862 78	5310	424956 31	419508 24	16822 84	2382	149	68	82	967 21	29	1122 93	2898 20	203	1428 50
OXFORD	6	2290	92610 32	154	8206 84	378	37737 97	36639 93	2418 65	190	4	1	11	89 00	8	89 32	591 34	6	35 00
PARRY SOUND	7	511	18376 99	88	4781 79	34	7056 48	6887 63	198 31	24	....	1	....	....	3	....	....	....	....
PEEL	4	589	30048 83	60	4163 14	92	9768 37	9511 46	410 05	80	....	3	4	39 00	....	32 96	....	9	50 00
Carried forward....	207	35811	1341803 14	2851	134014 55	5814	479519 13	472542 26	19849 85	2676	153	73	97	1095 21	40	1245 21	3489 54	218	1513 50

RETURN of Division Court Business.—*Continued.*

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			$ c.		$ c.		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.					$ c.		$ c.	$ c.		$ c
PERTH	1	401	12653 14	30	1617 33	52	4528 21	4487 70	187 38	30	...	.....	....	....	....	13 41	3 25	4	20 00
	2	103	4025 29	14	644 82	12	1669 47	1713 17	21 73	6	...	.....	....	....	....	3 57	....	....	....
	3	167	5689 42	13	542 93	19	1873 99	1873 99	....	18	1	.....	1	12 00	....	6 48	....	2	13 00
	4	59	1500 83	6	360 74	3	868 40	837 90	30 50	4	...	.....	....	....	....	1 51	....	....	....
	5	68	2193 86	6	428 95	5	1070 47	1070 47	....	4	1	.....	....	....	....	2 20	....	2	15 00
	6	263	8009 46	39	2069 83	40	3189 20	3205 30	80 48	10	3	.....	....	....	....	6 64	....	1	5 00
PETERBORO'	1	650	23200 96	31	2027 88	56	6124 95	6124 95	....	46	2	4	1	11 00	....	23 05	45 42	3	15 00
	2	98	3930 62	18	1126 86	16	1717 59	1781 73	104 92	9	2	.....	....	....	....	3 96	....	....	....
	3	12	284 18	2	109 94	....	146 95	146 95	22 02	..	....	.....	....	....	....	0 21	....	....	....
	4	130	4226 41	7	412 57	25	1417 40	1382 46	34 94	10	1	.....	....	....	....	4 18	....	....	....
	5	10	176 13	2	34 90	....	86 00	81 00	5 00	....	....	.....	....	....	....	0 09	....	....	....

RETURN of Division Court Business.—*Continued*

The Name of County, United Counties, or District.	Number of Divisions.	Number of Suits entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses.	Amount of claims entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses.	Number of Transcripts of Judgments received from other Courts.	Amount of claims received by Transcripts of Judgments from other Courts.	Number of Judgment Summonses issued.	Total amount of Suitors' money paid into Court.	Total amount of Suitors' money paid out of Court.	Balance of Cash in Court.	Number of Suits entered, where the amount claimed exceeds $100.	Number of actions for Tort, where the amount claimed exceeds $40.	Number of actions of Replevin, where the value of the goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or detained, exceeds the sum of $40.	Number of Jury Trials by Juries summoned.	Amount paid to Jurors summoned.	Number of Jury Trials by Jurors, called in pursuance of Section 168 of "The Division Courts Act."	Amount payable to County Treasurer for "Division Court Jury Fund."	The amount of Fees and Emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province.	Number of instances in which the Judge has allowed costs to be taxed for Counsel, Attorney or Agent's Fees under Section 16 of "The Division Courts Acts," 1880.	The amount of costs so taxed.
			$ c.		$ c.		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.					$ c.		$ c.	$ c.		$ c.
Brought forward.	207	35811	1341803 14	2851	134014 55	5814	479519 13	472542 26	19849 85	2676	153	73	97	1095 21	40	1245 21	3489 54	218	1513 50
PERTH	6	1061	34072 00	108	5664 60	131	13199 74	13188 53	320 09	72	5	....	1	12 00	....	33 81	3 25	9	53 00
PETERBORO' ...	5	900	31818 30	60	3712 15	97	9492 89	9517 09	166 88	65	5	4	1	11 00	....	31 49	45 42	3	15 00
Carried forward.	218	37772	1407693 41	3019	143391 30	6042	502211 76	495247 88	20336 82	2813	163	77	99	1118 21	40	1310 51	3538 21	230	1581 50

RETURN of Division Court Business.—*Continued.*

THE NAME OF COUNTY, UNITED COUNTIES, OR DISTRICT.	Number of Divisions.	Number of Suits entered, exclusive of Transcripts, of Judgments and Judgment Summonses.	Amount of claims entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses.	Number of Transcripts of Judgments received from other Courts.	Amount of claims received by Transcripts of Judgments from other Courts.	Number of Judgment Summonses issued.	Total amount of Suitors' money paid into Court.	Total amount of Suitors' money paid out of Court.	Balance of Cash in Court.	Number of Suits entered, where the amount claimed exceeds $100.	Number of actions for Tort, where the amount claimed exceeds $40.	Number of actions of Replevin, where the value of the goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or detained, exceeds the sum of $40.	Number of Jury Trials by Juries summoned.	Amount paid to Jurors summoned.	Number of Jury Trials by Jurors, called in pursuance of Section 168 of "The Division Courts Act."	Amount payable to County Treasurer for "Division Court Jury Fund."	The amount of fees and Emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province.	Number of instances in which the Judge has allowed costs to be taxed for Counsel, Attorney or Agent's Fees under Section 16 of "The Division Courts Acts," 1880.	The amount of costs so taxed.
			$ c.		$ c.		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.					$ c.		$ c.	$ c.		$ c.
PRESCOTT AND RUSSELL	1	78	3393 95	....	....	2	667 67	603 67	64 00	11	1	2	....	....	....	3 65	....	1	5 00
	2	86	3479 36	6	360 31	5	1473 33	1473 33	....	7	1	1	2	23 00	....	3 37	....	1	5 00
	3	55	1903 55	1	30 50	....	408 10	408 10	....	3	....	......	....	....	....	1 80	....	....	....
	4	134	4896 25	7	312 46	11	1702 31	1613 58	88 73	9	....	......	....	....		4 83	....	....	....
	5	112	4668 18	9	227 18	10	760 85	736 93	23 92	8	....	......	....	....	...	4 31	....	1	11 00
	6	53	1489 43	8	626 80	1	982 71	861 66	121 05	3	....	1	....	....	....	1 41	....	....	....
	7	45	1518 17	2	41 49	13	922 52	847 21	75 31	4	....	1	....	....	....	1 47	....	....	....
	8	86	2558 25	6	218 24	5	1147 86	1122 32	88 78	2	....	......	....	....	....	2 30	....	....	....
	9	100	3899 29	....	....	14	1221 17	1214 71	6 46	5	....	1	....	....	....	3 32	....	....	....
	10	90	2390 43	....	....	3	787 24	777 24	10 00	2	....	......	....	....	....	2 09	....	....	....
	11	117	4035 08	19	1030 10	9	2089 21	2041 72	47 49	3	....	......	....	....	....	3 03	....	....	....
PRINCE EDWARD...	1	172	7373 92	11	539 66	31	1876 56	2275 81	22 00	11	....	......	8	62 00	5	6 32	....	1	6 00
	2	48	2132 64	....	....	4	832 95	825 95	7 00	5	....	......	1	11 00	....	2 33	....	....	....
	3	24	804 82	1	44 16	....	30 42	30 42	....	1	....	......	....	....	....	0 64	....	....	....
	4	26	851 20	4	128 35	....	376 46	376 46	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	0 83	....	....	....
	5	27	1300 34	3	280 11	3	583 71	583 71	....	6	...	.....	1	12 00	....	1 98	....	....	....
	6	22	303 43	....	....	2	101 53	101 53	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	0 78	....	....	....
	7	18	1060 62	6	245 13	4	323 20	323 20	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	1 04	....	1	10 00
	8	9	340 99	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	....	....	18	....	....	....

RETURN of Division Court Business.—*Continued*

The Name of County, United Counties, or District.	Number of Divisions.	Number of Suits entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses.	Amount of claims entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses.	Number of Transcripts of Judgments received from other Courts.	Amount of claims received by Transcripts of Judgments from other Courts.	Number of Judgment Summonses issued.	Total amount of Suitors' money paid into Court.	Total amount of Suitors' money paid out of Court.	Balance of Cash in Court.	Number of Suits entered, where the amount claimed exceeds $100.	Number of actions for Tort, where the amount claimed exceeds $40.	Number of actions of Replevin, where the value of the goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or detained, exceeds the sum of $40.	Number of Jury Trials by Juries summoned.	Amount paid to Jurors summoned.	Number of Jury Trials by Jurors, called in pursuance of Section 168 of "The Division Courts Act."	Amount payable to County Treasurer for "Division Court Jury Fund."	The amount of Fees and Emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province.	Number of instances in which the Judge has allowed costs to be taxed for Counsel, Attorney or Agent's Fees under Section 16 of "The Division Courts Acts," 1880.	The amount of costs so taxed.
			$ c.		$ c.		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.					$ c.		$ c.	$ c.		$ c.
Brought forward.	218	37772	1407693 44	3019	143391 30	6042	502211 76	495247 88	20336 82	2813	163	77	99	1118 21	40	1310 51	3538 21	230	1581 50
Prescott and Russell.........	11	956	34231 94	58	2847 08	73	12162 97	11700 47	525 74	57	2	6	2	23 00	....	31 58	....	3	21 00
Prince Edward...	8	346	14167 96	25	1237 41	47	4124 83	4517 08	29 00	27	1	......	10	85 00	5	14 10	....	2	16 00
Carried forward.	237	39074	1456093 34	3102	147475 79	6162	518499 56	511465 43	20891 56	2887	166	83	111	1226 21	45	1356 19	3538 21	235	1618 50

RETURN of Division Court Business.—*Continued.*

THE NAME OF COUNTY, UNITED COUNTIES, OR DISTRICT.	Number of Divisions.	Number of Suits entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses.	Amount of claims entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses.	Number of Transcripts of Judgments received from other Courts.	Amount of claims received by Transcripts of Judgments from other Courts.	Number of Judgment Summonses issued.	Total amount of Suitors' money paid into Court.	Total amount of Suitors' money paid out of Court.	Balance of Cash in Court.	Number of Suits entered, where the amount claimed exceeds $100.	Number of actions for Tort, where the amount claimed exceeds $40.	Number of actions of Replevin, where the value of the goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or detained, exceeds the sum of $40.	Number of Jury Trials by Juries summoned.	Amount paid to Jurors summoned.	Number of Jury Trials by Jurors, called in pursuance of Section 168 of "The Division Courts Act."	Amount payable to County Treasurer for "Division Court Jury Fund."	The amount of Fees and Emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province.	Number of instances in which the Judge has allowed costs to be taxed for Counsel, Attorney or Agent's Fees under Section 16 of "The Division Courts Acts," 1880.	The amount of costs so taxed.
			$ c.		$ c.		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.					$ c.		$ c.	$ c.		$ c.
RAINY RIVER	1	176	7814 82	2	72 19	8	2252 39	2187 86	64 53	17	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	2	4	206 96	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
RENFREW....	1	494	16920 25	11	474 87	36	3813 93	3696 81	117 12	28	....	2	....	....	....	16 06	6 38	1	10 00
	2	30	935 20	5	193 11	1	423 95	552 51	8 54	1	....	....	....	....	....	0 88	....	....	....
	3	206	5962 92	8	319 52	10	2315 83	2280 83	56 94	9	3	....	....	....	....	5 16	....	....	....
	4	145	5065 33	17	724 58	9	1448 50	1397 79	50 71	8	....	....	....	....	....	4 64	....	1	2 00
	5	42	1508 41	8	333 41	3	893 90	892 90	1 00	2	2	....	....	....	....	1 21	....	....	....
	6	98	4078 27	6	347 34	3	1091 00	1080 34	10 69	10	....	....	....	....	....	4 08	....	1	5 00
	7	100	4016 64	1	9 00	5	1670 10	1619 96	50 10	8	....	....	....	....	....	3 80	....	4	35 00
	8	71	2172 17	5	173 90	2	497 35	497 35	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	2 25	....	....	....
SIMCOE...........	1	504	23137 47	30	1725 97	93	4699 00	4696 00	3 00	39	....	2	2	7 00	1	24 15	23 95	5	25 00
	2	133	5846 41	12	535 92	22	2871 91	2715 73	156 18	13	....	....	....	....	....	5 89	....	....	....
	3	217	10608 30	24	1821 99	30	3917 56	3867 56	50 00	20	....	....	3	31 00	....	9 80	....	2	10 00
	4	229	12506 86	31	1671 05	44	2242 08	4802 27	102 68	27	....	....	....	....	....	12 90	....	2	10 00
	5	170	7232 30	27	1354 83	47	3224 25	3128 00	109 33	14	....	....	1	26 00	....	7 01	....	....	....
	6	567	25813 53	48	2443 49	107	9814 11	9983 16	242 86	66	....	....	....	....	....	27 93	68 58	7	36 00
	7	139	4944 56	28	1343 65	15	2248 92	1649 01	599 91	12	1	1	....	....	....	5 52	....	1	5 00
	8	193	8836 71	25	1620 67	38	3367 84	3108 50	259 34	15	....	....	....	....	....	7 98	....	1	5 00
	9	225	8489 60	26	1633 57	40	1798 82	1568 51	230 31	16	....	....	1	10 00	....	8 20	....	1	5 00
	10	88	2325 72	10	486 38	10	1169 74	1118 48	51 26	2	....	....	....	....	....	1 61	....	1	5 00

RETURN of Division Court Business.—*Continued.*

THE NAME OF COUNTY, UNITED COUNTIES, OR DISTRICT.	The number of Divisions.	Number of Suits entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses.	Amount of Claims entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses.	Number of Transcripts of Judgments received from other Courts.	Amount of claims received by Transcripts of Judgments, from other Courts.	Number of Judgment Summonses issued.	Total amount of Suitors' money paid into Court.	Total amount of Suitors' money paid out of Court.	Balance of Cash in Court.	Number of Suits entered, where the amount claimed exceeds $100.	Number of actions for Tort, where the amount claimed exceeds $40.	Number of actions of Replevin, where the value of the goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or detained, exceeds the sum of $40.	Number of Jury Trials by Juries summoned.	Amount paid to Jurors summoned.	Number of Jury Trials by Jurors, called in pursuance of Section 168 of "The Division Courts Act,"	Amount payable to County Treasurer for "Division Court Jury Fund."	The amount of Fees and Emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province.	Number of instances in which the Judge has allowed costs to be taxed for Counsel, Attorney or Agent's Fees, under Section 16 of "The Division Courts Act, 1880."	The amount of costs so taxed.
			$ c.		$ c.		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.					$ c.		$ c.	$ c.		$ c.
Brought forward	237	39074	1456093 34	3102	147475 79	6162	518499 56	511465 43	20891 56	2887	166	83	111	1226 21	45	1356 19	3538 21	235	1618 50
RAINY RIVER	2	180	8021 78	2	72 19	8	2252 39	2187 86	64 53	17	1	1	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....
RENFREW	8	1186	40659 19	61	2575 73	69	12154 59	12018 49	295 10	72	5	2	....	....	....	38 08	6 38	7	52 00
SIMCOE	10	2165	109741 46	261	14636 62	446	35354 23	34637 22	1801 87	224	1	3	7	71 00	1	119 99	92 53	20	101 00
Carried forward	257	42905	1614515 77	3426	164760 35	6685	568260 77	560309 00	23056 06	3200	173	89	118	1300 21	46	1505 26	3637 12	262	1771 50

RETURN of Division Court Business.—*Continued.*

THE NAME OF COUNTY, UNITED COUNTIES, OR DISTRICT.	Number of Divisions.	Number of Suits entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses.	Amount of claims entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses.	Number of Transcripts of Judgments received from other Courts.	Amount of claims received by Transcripts of Judgments from other Courts.	Number of Judgment Summonses issued.	Total amount of Suitors' money paid into Court.	Total amount of Suitors' money paid out of Court.	Balance of cash in Court.	Number of Suits entered, where the amount claimed exceeds $100.	Number of actions for Tort, where the amount claimed exceeds $40.	Number of actions of Replevin, where the value of the goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or detained, exceeds the sum of $40.	Number of Jury Trials by Juries summoned.	Amount paid to Jurors summoned.	Number of Jury Trials by Jurors, called in pursuance of Section 168 of "The Division Courts Act."	Amount payable to County Treasurer for "Division Court Jury Fund."	The amount of Fees and Emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province.	Number of instances in which the Judge has allowed costs to be taxed for Counsel, Attorney or Agent's Fees under Section 16 of "The Division Courts Acts," 1880.	The amount of costs so taxed.
			$ c.		$ c.		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.					$ c.		$ c.	$ c.		$ c.
STORMONT, DUNDAS AND GLENGARRY	1	179	6405 77	4	151 31	24	4086 51	3783 58	302 93	10	....	......	....	....	....	5 53	....	2	6 00
	2	209	6330 42	14	507 88	29	1983 40	1855 75	127 65	9	....	....	....	....	...	5 34	....	1	10 00
	3	467	13350 50	17	644 67	134	5495 80	5291 94	203 86	31	2	1	...	....	....	12 91	23 30	1	3 00
	4	186	6523 09	9	429 77	55	2646 61	2696 19	21 35	15	....	......	....	....	..	7 08	....	1	3 00
	5	310	13244 77	16	1004 00	10	6969 36	6969 36	......	23	....	.....	..	....	....	10 81	....	....	... ..
	6	131	5323 64	30	1345 37	14	2307 07	2202 15	104 92	13	1	....	....	....	....	4 72	....	....	....
	7	75	2698 81	2	49 83	2	1039 57	1039 57	....	4	2	1	....	... .	....	2 23	....	....	.... ..
	8	189	6723 40	9	719 62	7	3631 19	3709 50	91 00	16	1	......	....	....	....	7 69	....	1	5 00
	9	149	5419 20	6	216 04	6	2286 75	2266 13	20 62	9	1	.....	....	....	....	5 22	....	2	7 00
	10	152	5591 03	6	257 91	16	1475 06	1475 06	....	14	....	......	....	....	....	6 74	.. ....	....	....
	11	126	4129 69	8	310 12	12	1738 78	1706 47	32 41	7	....	......	....	....	....	4 03	....	....	....
No returns	12	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	....	...	....	....	....	....
THUNDER BAY	1	139	8014 33	8	354 60	9	1344 50	1326 50	18 00	19	....	.....	....	. ...	....	....	....	2	10 00
	2	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	....	....	......	....	....	....
	3	68	3329 26	....	....	4	545 26	457 01	88 25	5	....	.. .	....	....	....	... .	....	....	....

RETURN of Division Court Business.—*Continued.*

THE NAME OF COUNTY, UNITED COUNTIES, OR DISTRICT.	Number of Divisions.	Number of Suits entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses.	Amount of claims entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses.	Number of Transcripts of Judgments received from other Courts.	Amount of claims received by Transcripts of Judgments from other Courts.	Number of Judgment Summonses issued.	Total amount of Suitors' money paid into Court.	Total amount of Suitors' money paid out of Court.	Balance of Cash in Court.	Number of Suits entered, where the amount claimed exceeds $100.	Number of actions for Tort, where the amount claimed exceeds $40.	Number of actions of Replevin, where the value of the goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or detained, exceeds the sum of $40.	Number of Jury Trials by Juries summoned.	Amount paid to Jurors summoned.	Number of Jury Trials by Jurors, called in pursuance of Section 168 of "The Division Courts Act."	Amount payable to County Treasurer for "Division Court Jury Fund."	The amount of Fees and Emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province.	Number of instances in which the Judge has allowed costs to be taxed for Counsel, Attorney or Agent's Fees under Section 16 of "The Division Courts Acts," 1880.	The amount of costs so taxed.
			$ c.		$ c.		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.					$ c.		$ c.	$ c.		$ c.
Brought forward	257	42905	1614515 77	3426	164760 35	6685	568260 77	560309 00	23056 06	3200	173	89	118	1300 21	46	1505 26	3637 12	262	1771 50
STORMONT, DUNDAS AND GLENGARRY	12	2173	75740 32	121	5636 52	339	33660 10	32995 70	904 74	151	7	2	....	....	....	72 30	23 30	8	34 00
THUNDER BAY.....	3	207	11343 59	8	354 60	13	1889 76	1783 51	106 25	21	...	......	....	....	....	....	....	2	10 00
Carried forward	272	45285	1701599 68	3555	170751 47	7037	603810 63	595088 21	24067 05	3375	180	91	118	1300 21	46	1577 56	3660 42	272	1815 50

RETURN of Division Court Business.—*Continued.*

THE NAME OF COUNTY, UNITED COUNTIES, OR DISTRICT.	Number of Divisions.	Number of Suits entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses.	Amount of claims entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses.	Number of Transcripts of Judgments received from other Courts.	Amount of claims received by Transcripts of Judgments from other Courts.	Number of Judgment Summonses issued.	Total amount of Suitors' money paid into Court.	Total amount of Suitors' money paid out of Court.	Balance of Cash in Court.	Number of Suits entered, where the amount claimed exceeds $100	Number of actions for Tort, where the amount claimed exceeds $40.	Number of actions of Replevin, where the value of the goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or detained, exceeds the sum of $40.	Number of Jury Trials by Juries summoned.	Amount paid to Jurors summoned.	Number of Jury Trials by Jurors, called in pursuance of Section 168 of "The Division Courts Act."	Amount payable to County Treasurer for "Division Court Jury Fund."	The amount of Fees and Emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province.	Number of instances in which the Judge has allowed costs to be taxed for Counsel, Attorney or Agent's Fees under Section 16 of "The Division Courts Acts," 1880.	The amount of costs so taxed.
			$ c.		$ c.		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.					$ c.		$ c.	$ c		$ c.
VICTORIA	1	173	5152 54	28	1771 23	17	1768 73	1823 99	....	7	....	1	....	.... ..	....	4 24	.... ..	....	....
	2	106	3937 49	8	344 60	4	822 36	810 36	12 00	8	....	....	....	.... ..	....	4 49	....	....	....
	3	51	1635 51	10	628 20	4	832 09	827 91	33 55	2	....	......	....	....	....	1 22	....	....	....
	4	62	1905 14	15	737 04	11	731 78	734 78	....	1	....	......	....	....	....	1 36	.... ..	....	....
	5	480	20519 41	12	564 33	32	4746 16	4571 47	174 69	58	3	......	1	8 00	3	23 02	19 30	7	40 00
	6	105	3430 61	7	366 69	5	1646 55	1618 87	27 68	12	1	......	....	....	....	4 80	....	....	....
	7	60	2079 13	9	352 69	5	724 14	672 42	52 72	2	1	......	....	....	....	1 82	....	....	....
WATERLOO	1	492	17699 03	24	943 25	7	6649 27	6676 45	765 25	34	1	.....	....	....	....	17 05	8 54	1	5 00
	2	85	3232 08	17	714 55	8	1459 30	1261 27	198 03	5	....	......	1	12 00	....	2 93	.. .. ..	....	....
	3	195	6160 96	22	1201 71	9	3140 34	3140 34	.... ..	12	2	.....	....	....	....	6 15	... .	1	5 00
	4	106	4562 39	15	929 54	4	1940 06	1877 22	62 84	10	....	....	....	....	....	4 45	....	....	....
	5	98	4270 74	6	189 16	3	1662 20	1653 70	8 50	13	1	1	....	....	....	5 05	....	....	....
	6	90	4221 73	3	81 45	1	1153 32	1153 32	....	7	....	......	....	....	....	4 03	....	....	....
	7	250	9085 26	1	15 13	....	2905 50	2905 50	....	11	....	.... .	....	....	....	8 45	....	....	....

RETURN of Division Court Business.—*Continued.*

THE NAME OF COUNTY, UNITED COUNTIES, OR DISTRICT.	Number of Divisions.	Number of Suits entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses.	Amount of claims entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses.	Number of Transcripts of Judgments received from other Courts.	Amount of claims received by Transcripts of Judgments from other Courts.	Number of Judgment Summonses issued.	Total amount of Suitors' money paid into Court.	Total amount of Suitors' money paid out of Court.	Balance of Cash in Court.	Number of Suits entered, where the amount claimed exceeds $100.	Number of actions for Tort, where the amount claimed exceeds $40.	Number of actions of Replevin, where the value of the goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or detained, exceeds the sum of $40.	Number of Jury Trials by Juries summoned.	Amount paid to Jurors summoned.	Number of Jury Trials by Jurors, called in pursuance of Section 168 of "The Division Courts Act."	Amount payable to County Treasurer for "Division Court Jury Fund."	The amount of Fees and Emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province.	Number of instances in which the Judge has allowed costs to be taxed for Counsel, Attorney or Agent's Fees under Section 16 of "The Division Courts Acts," 1880.	The amount of costs so taxed.
			$ c.		$ c.		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.					$ c.		$ c.	$ c.		$ c.
Brought forward.	272	45285	1701599 68	3555	170751 47	7037	603810 63	595088 21	24067 05	3375	180	91	118	1300 21	46	1577 56	3660 42	272	1815 50
VICTORIA.........	7	1037	38659 83	89	4764 78	78	11274 81	11059 80	300 64	90	5	1	1	8 00	3	40 95	19 30	7	40 00
WATERLOO	7	1316	49232 19	88	4074 79	32	18909 99	18667 80	1034 62	92	4	1	1	12 00	....	48 11	8 54	2	10 00
Carried forward....	286	47638	1789491 70	3732	179591 04	7147	633995 43	624815 81	25402 31	3557	189	93	120	1310 21	49	1666 62	3688 26	281	1865 50

RETURN of Division Court Business.—*Continued.*

The Name of County, United Counties, or District.	Number of Divisions.	Number of Suits entered, exclusive of Transcripts, of Judgments and Judgment Summonses.	Amount of claims entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses.	Number of Transcripts of Judgments received from other Courts.	Amount of claims received by Transcripts of Judgments from other Courts.	Number of Judgment Summonses issued.	Total amount of Suitors' money paid into Court.	Total amount of Suitors' money paid out of Court.	Balance of Cash in Court.	Number of Suits entered, where the amount claimed exceeds $100.	Number of actions for Tort, where the amount claimed exceeds $40.	Number of actions of Replevin, where the value of the goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or detained, exceeds the sum of $40.	Number of Jury Trials by Juries summoned.	Amount paid to Jurors summoned.	Number of Jury Trials by Jurors, called in pursuance of Section 168 of "The Division Courts Act."	Amount payable to County Treasurer for "Division Court Jury Fund."	The amount of fees and Emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province.	Number of instances in which the Judge has allowed costs to be tax-d for Counsel, Attorney or Agent's Fees under Section 16 of "The Division Courts Acts," 1880.	The amount of costs so taxed.
			$ c.		$ c.		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.					$ c.		$ c.	$ c.		$ c.
WELLAND	1	252	10108 38	24	1011 26	63	5135 29	5135 29	....	31	....	......	2	19 00	....	11 95	....	2	14 00
	2	47	1935 74	14	581 85	19	866 13	878 62	22 75	4	....	......	....	....	....	1 84	....	....	....
	3	95	4037 83	14	576 10	9	2438 31	2315 07	123 24	5	2	1	....	....	....	2 99	....	....	....
	4	155	4914 19	24	174 10	26	2079 14	2025 75	53 39	5	....	......	....	....	....	4 13	....	1	8 00
	5	74	2847 81	16	673 59	28	864 11	792 25	71 86	3	....	......	1	6 60	....	2 37	....	....	....
	6	79	3166 78	4	204 74	6	1280 08	1256 91	23 17	10	....	......	....	....	....	3 85	....	1	8 00
WELLINGTON	1	294	11414 99	26	1058 93	49	3517 73	3125 00	392 73	26	....	2	....	....	....	12 53	....	....	....
	2	48	2359 14	6	423 55	4	762 95	762 95	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	2 62	....	....	....
	3	31	1153 07	4	404 85	1	357 71	354 71	3 00	3	....	......	....	....	....	1 17	....	....	....
	4	172	6461 71	13	914 06	12	1757 19	1757 19	....	16	1	......	3	20 00	....	6 94	....	3	21 00
	5	72	2597 12	16	772 97	7	1010 49	993 15	17 34	5	....	......	....	....	....	2 27	....	....	....
	6	67	3579 14	6	513 30	3	1133 25	998 44	134 81	12	....	1	1	10 00	....	4 41	....	2	20 00
	7	129	5904 86	21	1107 44	2	1773 25	1738 60	34 65	14	....	......	....	....	....	6 02	....	1	10 00
	8	173	5237 61	22	1266 96	13	1931 97	1929 70	2 27	8	....	1	....	....	....	4 67	....	....	....
	9	......	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	10	123	4602 29	16	1075 13	5	2283 94	2202 81	81 13	4	....	......	....	....	....	3 85	....	....	....
	11	151	6763 16	20	1065 84	8	2189 11	2112 41	241 41	16	....	......	....	....	....	7 18	....	2	15 00

RETURN of Division Court Business.—*Continued*

THE NAME OF COUNTY, UNITED COUNTIES, OR DISTRICT.	Number of Divisions.	Number of Suits entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses.	Amount of claims entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses.	Number of Transcripts of Judgments received from other Courts.	Amount of claims received by Transcripts of Judgments from other Courts.	Number of Judgment Summonses issued.	Total amount of Suitors' money paid into Court.	Total amount of Suitors' money paid out of Court.	Balance of Cash in Court.	Number of Suits entered, where the amount claimed exceeds $100.	Number of actions for Tort, where the amount claimed exceeds $40.	Number of actions of Replevin, where the value of the goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or detained, exceeds the sum of $40.	Number of Jury Trials by Juries summoned.	Amount paid to Jurors summoned.	Number of Jury Trials by Jurors, called in pursuance of Section 168 of "The Division Courts Act."	Amount payable to County Treasurer for "Division Court Jury Fund."	The amount of Fees and Emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province.	Number of instances in which the Judge has allowed costs to be taxed for Counsel, Attorney or Agent's Fees under Section 16 of "The Division Courts Acts," 1880.	The amount of costs so taxed.
			$ c.		$ c.		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.					$ c.		$ c.	$ c.		$ c.
Brought forward.	286	47638	1789491 70	3732	179591 04	7147	633995 43	624815 81	25402 31	3557	189	93	120	1310 21	49	1616 62	3688 26	281	1865 50
WELLAND	6	702	27010 73	96	3221 64	151	12663 06	12403 89	294 41	58	2	1	3	25 60	....	27 13	....	4	30 00
WELLINGTON	11	1260	50073 09	150	8603 03	104	16717 59	15974 96	907 34	111	1	4	4	30 00	....	51 66	....	8	66 00
Carried forward.	303	49600	1866575 52	3978	191415 71	7402	663376 08	653194 66	26604 06	3726	192	98	127	1365 81	49	1695 41	3688 26	293	1961 50

RETURN of Division Court Business.—*Continued.*

The Name of County, United Counties, or District.	Number of Divisions.	Number of Suits entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses.	Amount of claims entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses.	Number of Transcripts of Judgments received from other Courts.	Amount of claims received by Transcripts of Judgments from other Courts.	Number of Judgment Summonses issued.	Total amount of Suitors' money paid into Court.	Total amount of Suitors' money paid out of Court.	Balance of Cash in Court.	Number of Suits entered, where the amount claimed exceeds $100.	Number of actions for Tort, where the amount claimed exceeds $40.	Number of actions of Replevin, where the value of the goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or detained, exceeds the sum of $40.	Number of Jury Trials by Juries summoned.	Amount paid to Jurors summoned.	Number of Jury Trials by Jurors, called in pursuance of Section 168 of "The Division Courts Act."	Amount payable to County Treasurer for "Division Court Jury Fund."	The amount of Fees and Emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province.	Number of instances in which the Judge has allowed costs to be taxed for Counsel, Attorney or Agent's Fees under Section 16 of "The Division Courts Acts," 1880.	The amount of costs so taxed.
			$ c.		$ c.		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.					$ c.		$ c.	$ c.		$ c.
WENTWORTH	1	673	31834 86	26	1118 65	124	8728 80	8861 29	338 78	62	2	1	....	....	....	28 82	170 83	8	45 00
	2	111	3438 47	10	626 13	42	1006 54	1022 65	45 44	7	....	......	....	....	....	3 31	....	....	....
	3	60	2129 13	10	971 15	10	895 34	895 34	....	8	....	2	....	....	....	3 08	....	....	....
	4	69	2870 32	6	356 00	4	1568 31	1547 38	48 93	5	1	2	2	11 00	1	2 72	....	....	....
	5	13	567 27	1	30 65	....	88 55	88 55	....	1	....	......	....	....	....	0 49	....	....	....
	6	31	1194 35	4	117 89	1	430 37	374 46	55 91	2	....	......	1	11 00	....	1 19	....	....	....
	7	15	446 58	8	437 72	9	573 63	573 63	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	0 27	....	....	....
	8	26	781 69	2	121 00	1	392 49	392 49	....	2	....	......	...	....	....	0 77	....	....	....
	9	759	35544 79	16	908 88	84	8372 32	8780 01	998 92	99	8	3	1	8 00	....	39 15	144 63	9	51 00
YORK	1	2914	157762 74	80	4238 76	833	26942 61	26630 54	312 07	433	2	......	3	24 00	....	174 43	1866 38	5	28 00
	2	203	8791 83	11	533 39	44	3035 93	2880 16	155 77	17	....	......	1	12 00	....	8 48	....	....	....
	3	78	3388 57	7	291 62	11	1369 53	1304 23	109 53	7	....	...	....	....	....	3 46	....	....	....
	4	311	12977 63	18	1066 60	78	4873 92	3629 15	1244 77	27	7	2	6	22 00	....	13 50	....	1	10 00
	5	64	2517 88	11	990 85	3	1415 29	1394 92	310 65	9	....	......	....	....	....	3 15	....	....	....
	6	191	9288 20	12	667 40	58	3865 76	3816 96	48 80	23	1	......	2	17 00	....	9 92	....	....	....
	7	110	4950 15	8	556 10	17	2023 43	2036 43	18 75	11	1	......	2	24 00	....	4 85	....	....	....
	8	230	10962 33	35	2969 48	54	3218 90	2745 06	473 84	35	1	1	....	....	....	13 28	....	1	10 00
	9	63	2229 83	7	419 17	13	1005 68	959 64	53 25	5	....	....	....	....	....	2 30	....	....	....
	10	3989	211036 31	103	6631 91	1199	29912 75	28744 01	1168 74	507	1	4	7	48 00	....	209 49	2785 70	7	37 00

RETURN of Division Court Business.—*Continued.*

THE NAME OF COUNTY, UNITED COUNTIES, OR DISTRICT.	Number of Divisions.	Number of Suits entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses.	Amount of claims entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses.	Number of Transcripts of Judgments received from other Courts.	Amount of claims received by Transcripts of Judgments from other Courts.	Number of Judgment Summonses issued.	Total amount of Suitors' money paid into Court.	Total amount of Suitors' money paid out of Court.	Balance of Cash in Court.	Number of Suits entered, where the amount claimed exceeds $100.	Number of actions for Tort, where the amount claimed exceeds $40.	Number of actions of Replevin, where the value of the goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or detained, exceeds the sum of $40.	Number of Jury Trials by Juries summoned.	Amount paid to Jurors summoned.	Number of Jury Trials by Jurors, called in pursuance of Section 168 of "The Division Courts Act."	Amount payable to County Treasurer for "Division Court Jury Fund."	The amount of Fees and Emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province.	Number of instances in which the Judge has allowed costs to be taxed for Counsel, Attorney or Agent's Fees under Section 16 of "The Division Courts Acts," 1880.	The amount of costs so taxed.
			$ c.		$ c.		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.					$ c.		$ c.	$ c.		$ c.
Brought forward.	303	49600	1866575 52	3978	191415 71	7402	663376 08	653194 66	26604 06	3726	192	98	127	1365 81	49	1695 41	3688 26	281	1865 50
WENTWORTH	9	1757	78807 46	83	4688 07	275	22056 35	22535 80	1487 98	186	11	8	4	30 00	1	79 80	315 46	17	96 00
YORK	10	8153	423905 47	292	18365 28	2310	77663 80	74141 10	3896 17	1074	13	7	21	147 00	....	442 86	4652 08	14	85 00
Grand Total.....	322	59510	2369288 45	4353	214469 06	9987	763096 23	749871 56	31988 21	4986	216	113	152	1542 81	50	2218 07	8655 80	312	2046 50

TABLE B.

LIST of Division Court Clerks, their Post Office Address, the County and Number of Division in which their Courts are situated, for the Province of Ontario, up to 31st December, 1891, inclusive.

County.	No. of Division.	Name of Clerk.	Post Office Address.
Algoma	1	E. Biggings	Sault St. Marie.
	2	David Ballantyne	Bruce Mines.
	3	Wm. L. Nichols	Thessalon.
	4	John Mackintosh	Webbwood.
	6	Wm. J. Smith	Richard's Landing.
Brant	1	Joseph Robinson	Brantford.
	2	John K. Finlayson	Paris.
	3	David Baptie	St. George.
	4	Hy. Cox	Burford.
	5	J. R. Malcolm	Scotland.
Bruce	1	Wm. Collins	Walkerton.
	2	H. B. O'Connor	Teeswater.
	3	Joseph Barker	Kincardine.
	4	N. McKechnie	Paisley.
	5	Robt. Munro	Port Elgin.
	6	Hugh Murray	Underwood.
	7	A. Neelands	Invermay.
	8	James Walmsley	Wiarton
	9	Angus Martyn	Ripley.
	10	W. Moshier	Lion's Head.
Carleton	1	J. R. Armstrong	Ottawa.
	2	Wm. Henderson	Fallowfield.
	3	Henry W. McDougall	Carp.
	4	W. P. Taylor	Fitzroy Harbour.
	5	John Kerr	Kars.
	6	Dan'l McLaurin	Metcalf.
	7	F. W. Harmer	Hintonburg.
Dufferin	1	Joseph Pattullo	Orangeville.
	2	Alexander McLachlan	Shelburne.
	3	J. A. Love	Stanton.
	4	James Henry	Mono Mills.
	5	R. E. Hamilton	Grand Valley.
Elgin	1	A. Love	Aylmer.
	2	Alex. McBride	St. Thomas.
	3	Alex. McBride	St. Thomas.
	4	A. N. C. Black	Dutton.
Essex	1	James A. Stewart	Sandwich.
	2	J. H. C. Leggatt	Amherstburg.
	3	E. Allworth	Kingsville.
	4	C. Bell	Oxley.
	5	George A. Morse	Leamington.
	6	E. P. Bouteiller	Belle River.
	7	John McCrae	Windsor.
	8	John Milne	Essex Centre.
	9	Wm. Mann	Comber.

LIST of Division Court Clerks, etc.—*Continued.*

County.	No. of Division.	Name of Clerk.	Post Office Address.
Frontenac	1	Wm. J. Robinson	Kingston.
	2	P. McKim.	Kingston.
	3	C. Ruttan	Sydenham.
	4	A. Grant	Verona.
	5	John McGrath	Sunbury.
	6	Jesse Shibley	Sharbot Lake.
Grey	1	Benjamin Allen	Owen Sound.
	2	David Jackson, jr	Durham.
	3	Thomas Plunkett	Meaford.
	4	T. J. Rorke	Heathcote.
	5	J. W. Armstrong	Flesherton.
	6	John McDonald	Chatsworth.
	7	Duncan Campbell	Hanover.
	8	Richard Stephens	Markdale.
Haldimand	1	D. McGregor	Caledonia.
	2	David T. Rogers	Cayuga.
	3	T. Armour	Dunnville.
	4	R. A. Havill	Rainham.
	5	Elgin Birdsall	Canboro'.
	6	C. E. Bourne	Jarvis.
Haliburton	1	C. D. Curry	Minden.
	2	Wm. Prust	Haliburton.
	3	Stephen Kettle	Ursa.
Halton	1	Wm. Panton	Milton.
	2	R. Balmer	Oakville.
	3	Lachlan Grant	Georgetown.
	4	J. Matthews	Acton.
	5	Neil McPhail	Nassagaweya.
	6	James Robinson	Burlington.
Hastings	1	Harford Ashley	Belleville.
	2	Fras. B. Prior	Wallbridge.
	3	A. B. Randall	Shannonville.
	4	T. McCann	Tweed.
	5	F. B. Parker	Stirling.
	6	Arthur W. Coe	Madoc.
	7	A. S. Valleau	Deseronto.
	8	J. Sills	Canifton.
	9	James B. Young	Trenton.
	10	Marcus H. Powell	Marmora.
	11	James E. Harrison	Bridgewater.
	12	Dermott Kavanagh	Umfraville.
Huron	1	Charles Seager	Goderich.
	2	John Beattie	Seaforth.
	3	W. W. Farran	Clinton.
	4	A. Hunter.	Brussels.
	5	T. Trivitt	Exeter.
	6	Wm. McArthur	Dungannon.
	7	John Morgan	Bayfield.
	8	James McGuire	Wingham.
	9	Joseph Cowan	Wroxeter.
	10	M. Zeller	Zurich.
	11	Wm. Lewis	Crediton.
	12	Wm. Campbell	Blyth.

LIST of Division Court Clerks, etc.—*Continued.*

County.	No. of Division.	Name of Clerk.	Post Office Address.
Kent	1	W. B. Wells	Chatham.
	2	J. Duck	Ridgetown.
	3	S. Wallace	Dresden.
	4	Arch'd Samson	Blenheim.
	5	D. C. McDonald	Wallaceburg.
	6	George Moore	Bothwell.
	7	D. K. Farquharson	Fletcher.
Lambton	1	H. M. Poussett	Sarnia.
	2	Wm. McLeay	Watford.
	3	John Webster	Florence.
	4	William W. Stover	Sombra.
	5	T. R. K. Scott	Forest.
	6	Martin Wattson'	Thedford.
	7	John McRae	Mooretown.
	8	W. G. Fraser	Petrolea.
	9	Richard Code	Alvinston.
Lanark	1	R. Jamieson	Perth.
	2	W. A. Field	Lanark.
	3	F. McEwen	Carleton Place.
	4	G. F. McKimm	Smith's Falls.
	5	Alex. Graham	Pakenham.
	6	Wm. P. McEwen	Almonte.
Leeds and Grenville	1	D. B. Jones	Brockville.
	2	B. White	Prescott.
	3	S. McCannon	Gananoque.
	4	Oliver Bascom	Kemptville.
	5	E. H. Whitmarch	Merrickville.
	6	M. S. Denaut	Delta.
	7	Cyrus A. Wood	Toledo.
	8	L. S. Lewis	Newboro'
	9	Isaac C. Alguire	Athens.
	10	G. Fairbairn	Spencerville.
	11	J. B. Bellamy	North Augusta.
	12	M. J. Connolly	Caintown.
Lennox and Addington	1	George D. Hawley	Napanee.
	2	Fred. W. Armstrong	Bath.
	3	Joseph B. Allison	Adolphustown.
	4	P. Johnstone	Camden East.
	5	W. Whelan	Centreville.
	6	J. A. Timmerman	Odessa.
	7	James Aylsworth	Tamworth.
Lincoln	1	James B. Secord	Niagara.
	2	W. A. Mittleberger	St. Catharines.
	3	Isaac Springstead	Abingdon.
	4	C. E. Riggins	Beamsville.
Manitoulin	1	Jas. Fraser	Gore Bay.
	2	Herman Currie	Little Current.
	3	W. J. Tucker	Manitowaning.
Middlesex	1	Jno. W. McIntosh	London.
	2	William Dickson	Parkhill.
	3	Robt. J. McNamee	Lucan.
	4	W. C. Harris	Delaware.
	5	G. Wilson	Glencoe.
	6	Ed. Rowland	Strathroy.
	7	Ed. Thos. Shaw	Dorchester Station.
	8	Walter R. Westlake	Arva.
	9	E. S. Jarvis	London.

LIST of Division Court Clerks, etc.—*Continued.*

COUNTY.	No. of Division.	Name of Clerk.	Post Office Address.
Muskoka	1	T. M. Bowerman	Bracebridge.
	2	W. R. Tudhope	Gravenhurst.
	3	J. R. Reece	Huntsville.
	4	R. G. Penson	Port Carling.
Nipissing	1	J. D. Cockburn	Sturgeon Falls.
	2	John McMeekin	Mattawa.
	3	John G. Cormack	North Bay.
	4	Thomas J. Ryan	Sudbury.
Norfolk	1	Charles E. Freeman	Simcoe.
	2	Ed. Matthews	Waterford.
	3	R. Green	Windham Centre.
	4	Jas. F. Cohoe	Ronson.
	5	M. J. McCall	Vittoria.
	6	S. P. Mabee	Port Rowan.
	7	D. C. Brady	Houghton.
	8	Lawrence Skey	Port Dover.
Northumberland and Durham	1	F. Cubitt	Bowmanville.
	2	S. Wilmott	Newcastle.
	3	G. M. Furby	Port Hope.
	4	Henry Elliott	Osaca.
	5	A. G. Boswell	Cobourg.
	6	H. Lawless	Grafton.
	7	M. H. Peterson	Colborne.
	8	M. P. Ketchum	Brighton.
	9	R. P. Hurlburt	Warkworth.
	10	T. R. Carrett	Wooler.
	11	D. Kennedy	Campbellford.
Ontario	1	D. C. Macdonell	Whitby.
	2	M. Gleeson	Greenwood.
	3	J. W. Burnham	Port Perry.
	4	Jos. E. Gould	Uxbridge.
	5	Geo. Smith	Cannington.
	6	G. F. Bruce	Beaverton.
	7	F. J. Gillespie	Uptergrove.
Oxford	1	F. W. Macqueen	Woodstock.
	2	M. F. Ainslie	Drumbo.
	3	James Munro	Embro.
	4	Jas. Barr	Norwich.
	5	James Stevens	Ingersoll.
	6	John C. Ross	Tilsonburg.
Parry Sound	1	R. H. Stewart	Parry Sound.
	2	David Patterson	McKellar P. O.
	3	E. Sirrett	Rosseau.
	4	Walter Sharpe	Burk's Falls.
	5	J. G. Best	Maganetawan.
	6	R. B. Maw	Commanda.
	7	James Dunn	Sundridge.

LIST of Division Court Clerks, etc.—*Continued.*

COUNTY.	No. of Division.	Name of Clerk.	Post Office Address.
Peel	1	J. W. Main	Brampton.
	2	Thomas K. Beaty	Streetsville.
	3	John Harris	Caledon.
	4	David Pearcy	Bolton.
Perth	1	D. B. Burritt	Stratford.
	2	George K. Matheson	Mitchell.
	3	E. Long	St. Mary's.
	4	G. Brown	Shakespeare.
	5	Thomas Trow	Milverton.
	6	W. J. Hay	Listowel.
Peterborough	1	Francis James Bell	Peterborough.
	2	Thomas Fraser	Norwood.
	3	T. Campbell	Keene.
	4	W. Sherin	Lakefield.
	5	C. R. D. Booth	Apsley.
Prescott and Russell	1	David Buchan	L'Orignal.
	2	John Shields	Vankleek Hill.
	3	W. Allison	Stardale.
	4	Joseph Belanger	Plantagenet.
	5	J. S. Cameron	Cumberland.
	6	A. Carson	Russell.
	7	M. J. Costello	Hawkesbury.
	8	J. Downing	Fournier.
	9	F. W. Langrell	Alfred.
	10	Telesphore Rochon	Clarence Creek.
	11	Peter Stewart	Grant.
Prince Edward	1	Francis McManus	Picton.
	2	Henry Hullett Haight	Milford.
	3	Charles H. Wright	Demorestville.
	4	William C. Delong	Ameliasburg.
	5	John W. Clarke	Wellington.
	6	A. B. Saylor	Bloomfield.
	7	J. M. Cadman	Consecon.
	8	B. E. Harrison	Waupoos.
Rainy River	1	P. H. Clark	Rat Portage.
	2	William Wilson	Fort Francis.
Renfrew	1	W. C. Irving	Pembroke.
	2	Hugh R. Dunn	Beachburg.
	3	George Eady, jr	Renfrew.
	4	George E. Neilson	Arnprior.
	5	John Gorman	Shamrock.
	6	James Reeves	Eganville.
	7	Robert Allan	Cobden.
	8	J. C. Gurney	Rockingham.

LIST of Division Court Clerks, etc.—*Continued.*

COUNTY.	No. of Division.	Name of Clerk.	Post Office Address.
Simcoe	1	J. C. McNab	Barrie.
	2	Thomas S. Graham	Bradford.
	3	Joel Rogers	Beeton.
	4	R. G. Campbell	Collingwood.
	5	A. Craig	Craighurst.
	6	J. P. Henderson	Orillia.
	7	J. A. Mather	New Lowell.
	8	J. G. Hood	Alliston.
	9	Andrew McNamara	Penetanguishene.
	10	J. C. Steele	Coldwater.
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	1	G. H. McGillivray	Williamstown.
	2	Dougall B. McMillan	Alexandria.
	3	C. J. Mattice	Cornwall.
	4	Asaph Dawson	Dickinson's Landing.
	5	Wm. Garvey	Morrisburg.
	6	J. N. Tuttle	Iroquois.
	7	W. J. Ridley	South Mountain.
	8	J. A. Cockburn	Crysler.
	9	Duncan C. McRae	North Lancaster.
	10	W. Rae	Chesterville.
	11	D. McIntosh	Strathmore.
	12	John A. McIntosh	Dominionville.
Thunder Bay	1	Neil McDougall	Port Arthur.
	2	John Aikins	English River.
	3	William McLean	Fort William.
Victoria	1	Peter McIntyre	Woodville.
	2	Edward D. Hand	Fenelon Falls.
	3	Irvine Junkin	Bobcaygeon.
	4	James D. Thornton	Omemee.
	5	O. J. McKibbin	Lindsay.
	6	J. F. Cummings	Oakwood.
	7	A. C. Graham	Victoria Road.
Waterloo	1	A. J. Peterson	Berlin.
	2	Otto Klotz	Preston.
	3	Thomas Field	Galt.
	4	J. Allchin	New Hamburg.
	5	Alfred Boomer	Linwood.
	6	J. L. Wideman	St. Jacob's.
	7	W. D. Watson	Ayr.
Welland	1	G. L. Hobson	Welland.
	2	Paul J. Wilson	Marshville.
	3	T. Newbigging	International Bridge.
	4	J. A. Orchard	Niagara Falls, South.
	5	William Gearin	Thorold.
	6	A. K. Scholfield	Port Colborne.

LIST of Division Court Clerks, etc.—*Continued.*

County.	No. of Division.	Name of Clerk.	Post Office Address.
Wellington	1	Geo. Howard	Guelph.
	2	William Nicoll	Morriston.
	3	Hugh Black	Rockwood.
	4	T. W. Thomson	Fergus.
	5	W. Tyler	Erin.
	6	Henry Clarke	Elora.
	7	L. R. Adams	Drayton.
	8	Daniel Driscoll	Arthur.
	9	Joseph Patullo	Orangeville.
	10	John Livingston	Harriston.
	11	J. C. Wilkes	Mount Forest.
Wentworth	1	H. T. Bunbury	Hamilton.
	2	F. D. Suter	Dundas.
	3	Hugh Thomson	Waterdown.
	4	W. McDonald	Rockton.
	5	A. G. Jones	Stoney Creek.
	6	L. A. Gurnett	Ancaster.
	7	J. McClement	Glanford.
	8	Samuel C. Wright	Binbrook.
	9	R. L. Gunn	Hamilton.
York	1	A. McL. Howard	Toronto.
	2	J. Stephenson	Unionville.
	3	J. M. Lawrence	Richmond Hill.
	4	D. Lloyd	Newmarket.
	5	Warren P. Cole	Sutton, West.
	6	A. Armstrong	Lloydtown.
	7	John Nattrass	Woodbridge.
	8	John Linton	Weston.
	9	J. H. Richardson	West Hill.
	10	E. H. Duggan	Toronto.

TABLE C.

List of Division Court Bailiffs, their Post Office Address, the County and Number of Division in which their Courts are situated, for the Province of Ontario, up to 31st December, 1891, inclusive.

County.	No. of Division.	Name of Bailiff.	Post Office Address.
Algoma	1	Robert Rush	Sault Ste. Marie.
	2	John Knight	Bruce Mines.
	3	Jacob Stevenson	Thessalon.
	4	James Kirk	Webbwood.
	6	Daniel McPhail	Marksville, St. Jos. Is.
Brant	1	Joseph Jackson	Brantford.
	2	A. Huson	Paris.
	3	David B. Wood	St. George.
	4	Daniel Dunn	Burford.
	5	Charles Wheeland	Scotland.
Bruce	1	M. Thompson	Walkerton.
	2	P. Corrigan	Holywood.
		John Farquharson	Teeswater.
	3	Alex. Campbell	Kincardine.
	4	W. W. Hogg	Paisley.
	5	M. Hunter	Port Elgin.
	6	Gore Leggett	Underwood.
	7	Chas. A. Richards	Tara.
	8	H. Trout	Wiarton.
	9	John McRitchie	Ripley.
	10	Edward Barley	Lion's Head.
Carleton	1	R. Hamilton	Ottawa.
		John Whitton	Ottawa.
	2	Wm. H. Hamilton	Richmond.
	3	Wm. Falls	Carp.
	4	W. A. Shirreff	Fitzroy Harbor.
	5	Wesley Hicks	Kars.
	6	John Watt	Metcalfe.
	7	A. Wilson	Hintonburgh.
Dufferin	1	James McQuarrie	Orangeville.
	2	E. F. Bowes	Shelburne.
	3	A. Cauthers	Stanton.
	4	James McQuarrie	Orangeville.
	5	Alfred Finbow	Grand Valley.
Elgin	1	W. W. White	Aylmer.
	2	Henry Thornton	St. Thomas.
	3	Henry Thornton	St. Thomas.
	4	Duncan McGregor	Eagle.
Essex	1	Alois Master	Sandwich.
	2	William Kelly	Amherstburgh.
		C. Wright	Amherstburgh.
	3	George Malott	Kingsville.
	4	W. L. Hughson	Harrow.
	5	J. McGaw	Leamington.
		Jesse T. Brown	Leamington.
	6	Joseph Lupien	Comber.
	7	Aurele Pacaud	Windsor.
		J. S. Askew	Windsor.
	8	Richard E. Millard	Essex Centre.
	9	Raphael Marion	Chevalier.

LIST of Division Court Bailiffs, etc.—*Continued.*

COUNTY.	No. of Division.	Name of Bailiff.	Post Office Address.
Frontenac	1	Geo. Greenwood	Wolfe Island.
		J. A. Gardener	Kingston.
	2	John A. Gardener	Kingston.
	3	James Cosgrove	Oates.
	4	Henry Sly	Verona.
	5	William J. Arthur	Battersea.
	6	Thomas B. Campbell	Oso Station.
		Matthew W. Price	Mountain Grove.
		Harmon W. Hunt	Sharbot Lake.
		Samuel Mitchell	Plevna.
Grey	1	James Sharpe, jr	Owen Sound.
	2	James Carson	Durham.
	3	George Brown	Meaford.
	4	George Mitchell	Clarksburg.
	5	A. S. Vandusen	Flesherton.
	6	W. B. Simpson	Chatsworth.
	7	John Small	Hanover.
	8	W. G. Pickell	Markdale.
Haldimand	1	E. J. Wigg	Caledonia.
	2	Andrew Finlan	Cayuga.
	3	J. Clemow	Dunnville.
	4	David Byers	Selkirk.
	5	E. W Robins	Canboro'.
	6	F. Hartwell	Jarvis.
Haliburton	1	R. C. Garratt	Minden.
	2	John Stothart	Haliburton.
	3	Adam Graham	Ursa.
Halton	1	J. A. Fraser	Milton.
	2	Robert Lucas	Oakville.
	3	Alfred Benham	Georgetown.
	4	William Hemstreet	Acton.
	5	E. Chapman	Campbellville.
	6	J. W. Henderson	Burlington.
Hastings	1	Peter Maybee	Belleville.
		John H. Gordon	Belleville.
	2	W. D. Ketcheson	Wallbridge.
	3	W. E. Pearsall	Shannonville.
	4	W. J. Bowell	Tweed.
	5	C. Butler	Stirling.
	6	John Allen Huff	Madoc.
	7	J. L. Ferguson	Deseronto.
	8	D. Phillips	Foxboro'.
	9	Wm. Henry Garratt	Trenton.
		Lewis Cruickshank	Trenton.
	10	James C. Bowen	Marmora.
	11	James Mairs	Bridgewater.
	12	Walter Mullett	Bancroft.
		B. H. Sweet	Bancroft.
Huron	1	John Knox	Goderich.
	2	Joseph D. Brine	Seaforth.
	3	D. Dickenson	Clinton.
	4	Finlay S. Scott	Brussels.
	5	John Gill	Exeter.
	6	Joseph Mallough	Dungannon.
	7	J. Ferguson	Bayfield.
	8	Francis Patterson	Wingham.
	9	John Brethauer	Wroxeter.
	10	Phillip Sipple	Zurich.
	11	J. Beanes	Crediton.
	12	James Davis	Blyth.

LIST of Division Court Bailiffs, etc.—*Continued.*

County.	No. of Division.	Name of Bailiff.	Post Office Address.
Kent	1	Charles J. Moore	Chatham.
		T. H. Nelson	Chatham.
	2	Wm. Teetzel	Ridgetown.
	3	Alex. Cuthbert	Dresden.
	4	W. R. Fellows	Blenheim.
		John M. Burke	Blenheim.
	5	Thomas Forham	Wallaceburg.
	6	G. A. Bobier	Thamesville.
		S. J. Thomas	Bothwell.
	7	M. Dillon	Merlin.
Lambton	1	Robert Miller	Sarnia.
	2	J. F. Elliott	Watford.
	3	Richard L. Bobier	Florence.
	4	N. Cornwall	Sombra.
	5	Eugene Mason	Wyoming.
	6	J. G. Braddon	Thedford.
	7	John McGill	Corunna.
	8	John Sinclair	Petrolia.
	9	W. Fitzpatrick	Alvinston.
Lanark	1	James Patterson	Perth.
	2	Robert Watt	Lanark.
	3	John McPherson	Carleton Place.
	4	H. D. Chalmers	Smith's Falls.
	5	Arthur H. Ellis	Pakenham.
	6	John Slattery	Almonte.
Leeds and Grenville	1	H. McPhail	Brockville.
		Uri Marshall	Brockville.
	2	Chas. H. Rowe	Prescott.
	3	Edward McE. Hiscocks	Gananoque.
	4	J. Dickinson	Kemptville.
	5	P. Dowdall	Merrickville.
	6	W. H. Denaut, jr	Delta.
		S. R. Ransom	Delta.
	7	R. Richards	Frankville.
	8	Chester Stuart	Newboro'.
		Delorma Deacon	Westport.
	9	G. W. Brown	Athens.
	10	Wm. Stitt, jr	Spencerville.
		Jas. P. Lawrence	Spencerville.
	11	S. J. Whaley	North Augusta.
	12	W. J. Mallory	Mallorytown.
Lennox and Addington	1	Z. Ham	Napanee.
	2	R. R. Finkle	Bath.
	3	D. Daverne	Adolphustown.
	4	Z. Ham	Napanee.
	5	P. Vandewater	Centreville.
	6	John W. Denyes	Odessa.
	7	P. F. Carscallen	Tamworth.
		Andrew Cowan	Vennachar.
		Thos. Neal	Cloyne.
Lincoln	1	P. Henigan	Niagara.
	2	Richard E. Boyle	Merritton.
	3	A. D. Lacey	Smithsville.
	4	Jas. F. Carter	Beamsville.

LIST of Division Court Bailiffs, etc.—*Continued.*

COUNTY.	No. of Division.	Name of Bailiff.	Post Office Address.
Manitoulin	1	Peter J. Anderson	Gore Bay.
	2	D. McKenzie	Little Current.
	3	John Gorley	Manitowaning.
Middlesex	1	John Burns	London East.
	2	Edward Manes	Parkhill.
	3	G. W. Hodgins	McGillivray.
	4	Henry Lockwood	Delaware.
	5	John A. McAlpin	Glencoe.
	6	Thomas O. Curry	Strathroy.
	7	John Beverley	Dorchester Station.
	8	Wm Guest	St. Johns.
	9	L. W. Stevens	London.
Muskoka	1	W. J, Hill	Bracebridge.
	2	T. M. Robinson	Gravenhurst.
	3	C. Peacock	Huntsville.
	4	Roger Mahon	Port Carling.
Nipissing	1	Louis Joudouin	Sturgeon Falls
	2	X. Ranger	Mattawa.
	3	Chas. Lamarche	Mattawa.
	4	M. J. Powell	Sudbury.
Norfolk	1	E. G. Wells	Simcoe.
	2	Edward Grace	Waterford.
	3	D. C. Wood	Simcoe.
	4	Robert Power	Delhi.
	5	Jos. W. Shearer	Victoria.
	6	Henry C. Ellis	Port Rowan.
	7	H. J. Mitchener	Clear Creek.
	8	Hiram Fairchild	Port Dover.
Northumberland and Durham	1	Henry Metcalfe	Bowmanville.
	2	N. A. Jerome	Orono.
	3	John Grimson	Port Hope.
	4	Wm. Carveth	Millbrook.
	5	O. Dean	Cobourg.
	6	Thomas Patterson	Grafton.
	7	John Reives	Colborne.
	8	Wm. Martin	Brighton.
	9	Luke Berry	Warkworth.
	10	Arthur Terrill	Wooler.
	11	Thos. G. Gillespie	Campbellford.
Ontario	1	J. W. Palmer	Whitby.
	2	Levi Mackey	Greenwood.
	3	James D. Paxton	Port Perry.
	4	J. C. Widdifield	Uxbridge.
	5	R. J. Harwood	Cannington.
	6	James C. Edgar	Beaverton.
	7	Joseph Fox	Millington.

LIST of Division Court Bailiffs, etc.—*Continued.*

COUNTY.	No. of Division.	Name of Bailiff.	Post Office Address.
Oxford	1	M. Virtue	Woodstock.
	2	L. S. Kennedy	Richwood.
	3	Geo. C. McKay	Embro.
	4	Wm. Stroud	Norwich.
	5	W. H. Cody	Ingersoll.
	6	M. Dillon	Tilsonburg.
Parry Sound	1	Jas. Coff	Byng Inlet.
		T. W. George	Parry Sound.
	2	W. J. Moffatt	McKellar.
	3	Arthur Beanes	Rosseau.
	4	Chas. W. McKague	Burk's Falls.
	5	William E. Kennedy	Maganetawan.
	6	David Ricker	Commanda.
	7	Archibald McDonald	Sundridge.
Peel	1	Geo. William Broddy	Brampton.
	2	John H. Glendening	Streetsville.
	3	James K. Leslie	Caledon.
	4	J. C. Switzer	Albion.
Perth	1	Thomas Tobin	Stratford.
		Thomas S. Tobin	Stratford.
	2	J. S. Coppin	Mitchell.
	3	William Box	St. Mary's.
	4	J. W. Donaldson	Shakespeare.
	5	W. D. Weir	Milverton.
	6	Robert Hay	Listowel.
Peterborough	1	Joseph Griffin	Peterboro'.
	2	A. R. Anderson	Norwood.
	3	Joseph Elmhirst	Keene.
	4	R. Chappin	Lakefield.
	5	John Elmhirst	Apsley.
Prescott and Russell	1	M. Costello	L'Orignal.
	2	Thomas Shields	Vankleek Hill.
	3	P. Kelly	St. Eugene.
	4	Wm. Adolphus McKay	Plantagenet.
	5	Docitte Lavergne	Cumberland.
	6	Thomas Young	Russell.
	7	M. Costello	L'Orignal.
	8	C. Gates	Fournier.
		Napoleon Dupuis	St. Isidore.
	9	Jules Boileau	Alfred.
	10	John A. Dent	Rockland.
		Frs. Menard	Clarence Creek.
	11	E. M. Casselman	Casselman.
Prince Edward	1	A. M. Buchanan	Picton.
	2	Marshall Palen	Milford.
	3	George Farrell	Demorestville.
	4	A. Harvey	Ameliasburg.
	5	Chas. Herrington	Wellington.
	6	Alex. McDonald	Hallowell.
	7	Harman W. Weeks	Consecon.
	8	E. A. Williams	Waupoose.

LIST of Division Court Bailiffs, etc.—*Continued.*

COUNTY.	No. of Division.	Name of Bailiff.	Post Office Address.
Rainy River	1	W. H. McKay	Rat Portage.
	2	Wm. Neil	Fort Fraucis.
Renfrew	1	George Mitchell James Millar	Pembroke. Pembroke.
	2	A. Acheson Jno. Beaupre	Westmeath. Beachburg.
	3	S. O'Gormau	Renfrew.
	4	Wm. Wilson John Lyon	Arnprior. Arnprior.
	5	John Hughes	Dacre.
	6	Hugh Gallagher	Eganville.
	7	George Marshall	Cobden.
	8	John Hartney	Rockingham.
Simcoe	1	John Weaymouth	Barrie.
	2	L. Algeo	Bradford.
	3	Jno. Wilson	Tottenham.
	4	A. W. S. Cunningham	Collingwood.
	5	James Martin	Hillsdale.
	6	J. G. Wilson	Orillia.
	7	John Orr, jr	New Lowell.
	8	W. H. McDougall	Alliston.
	9	A. Smeath	Penetanguishene.
	10	Thomas Blaney	Coldwater.
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	1	J. A. Robertson	Lancaster.
	2	Colin A. McLauren	Dalkeith.
	3	D. McDonald Homer Stiles	Cornwall. Cornwall.
	4	H. Bush Simon Warner	Lunenberg. Osnabruck Centre.
	5	Jacob Hopper	Morrisburg.
	6	Wm. A. Coons	Iroquois.
	7	Edward Barclay	Inkerman.
	8	Samuel Dillobough	Crysler.
	9	Wm. Cameron	Lancaster.
	10	A. Stallmayer	Chesterville.
	11	Martin Malony	Monckland.
	12	J. D. McDougall	Alexandria.
Thunder Bay	1	John H. Woodside	Port Arthur.
	2	Joseph McKinuon	English River.
	3	J. T. Campbell	Fort William.
Victoria	1	Arch. J. Smith	Woodville.
	2	Stephen Nevison	Fenelon Falls.
	3	Thomas Cheetham	Bobcaygeon.
	4	Wm. Glass	Omemee.
	5	John Matthie	Lindsay.
	6	Wm. Henry McLaughlin	Oakwood.
	7	William Boden	Victoria Road.
Waterloo	1	J. Klippert	Berlin.
	2	John Kirkpatrick	Galt.
	3	John Kirkpatrick	Galt.
	4	Alex. Fraser	New Hamburg.
	5	Benj. J. Ballard	Hawkesville.
	6	Benj. J. Ballard	Hawkesville.
	7	Ed. Bourchier	Washington.

LIST of Division Court Bailiffs, etc.—*Continued.*

COUNTY.	No. of Division.	Name of Bailiff.	Post Office Address.
Welland	1	Casper Ramey	Welland.
	2	Chas. E. Bradshaw	Marshville.
	3	J. Teal	Bertier.
	4	J. D. Fralick	Niagara Falls, South.
	5	Lanson Theal	Thorold.
	6	Elias Augustine	Port Colborne.
Wellington	1	Wm. H. Mills	Guelph.
	2	J. H. Doughty	Aberfoyle.
	3	Wm. Hemstreet	Acton.
	4	Wm. M. Frank	Fergus.
	5	James Broddy	Erin.
	6	Wm. Findlay	Elora.
	7	S. B. Trask	Glenallen.
	8	David T. Small	Arthur.
	9	James McQuarrie	Orangeville.
	10	Henry Torrance	Harriston.
	11	A. Godfrey	Mount Forest.
Wentworth	1	Wm. Hunter	Hamilton.
	2	F. P. Hanes	Dundas.
	3	Robert W. Job	Waterdown.
	4	Emerson Clement	Troy.
	5	Horace A. Combs	Stoney Creek.
	6	E. P. Hanes	Dundas.
	7	A. de C. Boyes	Binbrook.
	8	Horace A. Combs	Stoney Creek.
	9	J. Greenfield	Hamilton.
York	1	J. M. Wingfield St. John Severs	Parkdale. Toronto.
	2	James Stewart	Toronto.
	3	James Stewart	Toronto.
	4	Wm. Malloy Amos H. Wilson	Newmarket.
	5	R. A. Sheppard	Sutton West.
	6	James W. Crossley	Lloydtown.
	7	James Stewart	Toronto.
	8	James Stewart	Toronto.
	9	W. Luke	West Hill.
	10	Peter Small	Toronto.

TABLE D.

DIVISION COURTS AND THE LIMITS OF THE RESPECTIVE DIVISIONS IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

DISTRICT OF ALGOMA.

1.—Bounded west by Thunder Bay District, 85th parallel of west longitude, and east by Barr River, including all the islands in front.

2.—Bounded west by Barr River, and east by the westerly boundary of the Townships of Thessalon River, Kirkwood, Bridgeland and Houghton, and by said boundary line of the last three named townships produced northerly.

3.—Bounded west by the westerly boundary of the Townships of Thessalon River, Kirkwood, Bridgeland and Houghton, and the boundary line of the last named three townships produced northerly, and on the east by the eastern boundary of the Township of Sprague, produced northerly.

4.—Bounded on the west by the boundary line between the Townships of Sprague and Lewis, produced north to the northern boundary of the District of Algoma, thence along the northern boundary of the said district, thence south along said eastern boundary to the waters of Lake Huron, thence westerly along the southern boundary of the District of Algoma, to a point opposite the boundary line between the Townships of Sprague and Long, thence northerly to said last mentioned boundary line, thence easterly along the said southern boundary line of the township of Sprague to the place of beginning.

6.—Consisting of St. Joseph's Island.

COUNTY OF BRANT.

1.—The City of Brantford and that part of the Township of Brantford not included in the other divisions hereinafter described. The Townships of Onondago and Tuscarora, and that part of the Township of Brantford lying south of the main road from Brantford to Hamilton and east of Fairchild's Creek.

2.—The Town of Paris and that part of South Dumfries west of the line between lots 18 and 19, and that part of the first concession of the Township of Brantford lying west of a continuation of the last mentioned line.

3.—The remainder of the Township of South Dumfries and of the first concession of the Township of Brantford.

4.—The ten northern concessions of the Township of Burford, and that part of the 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th concessions of the Township of Brantford, west of the line between lots number 10 and 11, and that portion of the Kerr Tract west of a continuation of the last mentioned line.

5.—The Township of Oakland, the four southern concessions of the Township of Burford, and lots numbers 1 to 5, inclusive, in the ranges east and west of the Mount Pleasant Road, in the Township of Brantford, adjoining the Township of Oakland.

COUNTY OF BRUCE.

1.—The Town of Walkerton and the Township of Carrick, and all the Township of Brant south of the line between the 11th and 12th concessions.

2.—The Village of Teeswater, all the Township of Culross, and that part of the Township of Greenock lying south of the line between the 11th and 12th concessions and Village of Lucknow, and all of Kinloss Township not in number nine.

3.—The Town of Kincardine and that part of the Township of Kincardine lying south of a line drawn between the 9th and 10th concessions.

4.—The Village of Paisley and that part of the Township of Brant lying north of a line drawn between the 11th and 12th concessions of the Township of Brant.

All the Township of Elderslie, except lots 16 to 36, both inclusive, in concessions 12, 13 and 14 of said Township.

All the Township of Greenock lying north of a line drawn between concessions 11 and 12 of said Township.

Lots 26 to 35, both inclusive, in the 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th concessions of the Township of Bruce; and that part of the Township of Saugeen lying east of a line between lots 28 and 29, and south of the production of the town line between the Townships of Arran and Elderslie to the Saugeen River.

5.—All Saugeen Township not included in No. 4, all that part of the Township of Arran lying west of a line between lots 10 and 11 and north of Arran Lake and the outlet of said lake, and that part of the Township of Amabel lying south of the 10th concession of Amabel, and the Villages of Port Elgin and Southampton.

6.—The Village of Tiverton, and that portion of Kincardine Township north of a line drawn between concessions 9 and 10 in said Township, and all the Township of Bruce, except that part included in No. 4.

7.—That part of the Township of Elderslie not included in No. 4, and that part of Arran Township not included in No. 5, and the Village of Tara.

8.—The Village of Wiarton, the Township of Albemarle, and that part of the Township of Amabel lying north of a line between the 9th and 10th concessions.

9.—All the Township of Huron, and that part of the Township of Kinloss, described as follows:—

Commencing at the boundary line between said Townships of Huron and Kinloss, at a point at which the blind line between the 12th concession of said Township of Kinloss and the third range south of the Durham Road, in the said Township of Kinloss, commences; thence in an easterly direction along said blind lane to the westerly side of the Goderich Gravel Road, or the 10th side line of said Township of Kinloss; thence along said 10th side line in a southerly directly to the boundary line of the County of Huron; thence in a westerly direction along said last mentioned boundary to the said line between Huron and Kinloss aforesaid; thence northerly along said last named boundary line to the place of beginning.

10.—All the Townships of Eastnor, Lindsay and St. Edmunds.

COUNTY OF CARLETON.

1. Comprising all the City of Ottawa, and the Township of Gloucester, to lot 15, inclusive, Rideau front and concessions 1 to 6, inclusive, Ottawa front and the islands in the Ottawa River opposite thereto.

2.—All the Township of Goulbourn; the 8th, 9th and 10th concessions of the Township of Marlborough; all that portion of the Township of Nepean south of the River Goodwood; and the 4th, 5th and 6th concessione thereof north of the same river to the boundary line between lots 20 and 21 in the last mentioned concessions.

3.—All the Township of Huntley, and all the Township of March, except lots 1 to 5, inclusive, in concessions 1, 2, 3 and 4 thereof.

4.—All the Townships of Fitzroy and Torbolton.

5.—All the Township of North Gower; Long Island in the Rideau River and the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th concessions of the Township of Marlborough.

6.—All the Township of Osgoode; the 6th, 7th and 8th concessions Ottawa front and from lots 16 to 30, inclusive, of the Rideau front of the Township of Gloucester.

7.—All the Township of Nepean, except the City of Ottawa, and the part of the said township lying south of the River Goodwood, and concessions 4, 5 and 6 north of said River Goodwood to the boundary line between lots 20 and 21 in said last mentioned concessions, and including also lots 1 to 5. inclusive, in concessions 1, 2, 3 and 4 in the Township of March.

COUNTY OF DUFFERIN.

1.—The Town of Orangeville, the Township of East Garafraxa, and all that portion of the Township of Amaranth lying south of the southerly boundary of lot number 26, in each concession of the Township of Amaranth.

2.—The Village of Shelburne, the Township of Melancthon, and all that portion of the Township of Amaranth lying north of the southerly boundary of lot number 26, in each concession of the Township of Amaranth.

3.—The Township of Mulmur.

4.—The Township of Mono.

5. The Township of East Luther.

COUNTY OF ELGIN.

1.—The Townships of Bayham, Malahide and South Dorchester.

2.—The Townships of Southwold and Yarmouth (except the City of St. Thomas).

3.—The City of St. Thomas.

4.—The Townships of Aldborough and Dunwich.

COUNTY OF ESSEX.

1.—Town of Sandwich and Township of Sandwich West.

2.—Town of Amherstburgh and Townships of Malden and Anderdon.

3.—The Village of Kingsville, and all that part of the Township of Gosfield not included in Division No 8.

4.—The Township of Colchester South, and all that part of Colchester North, south of the 9th concession, exclusive of the said concession and the lots on both sides of Malden Street.

5.—Township of Mersea and Village of Leamington.

6.—The Township of Rochester, the Village of Belle River, the first concession of the Township of Maidstone, and all north of the Middle Road in said Township of Maidstone.

7.—Town of Windsor, the Town of Walkerville, and all that part of Sandwich East, north of the Talbot Street range.

8.—The Town of Essex, all that part of the Township of Maidstone lying west of the first concession and south of the Middle Road; so much of Sandwich East as is south of Talbot Street, including the lots on both sides of said street to Nos. 306 and 307; all of Colchester north of the 9th concession, including said concession and lots on both sides of Malden Street, and all that part of Gosfield lying north of concession 6, and extending as far east from the limits between Gosfield and Colchester as lot No. 12, including such lot in each concession north of concession 6, inclusive.

9.—The Township of Tilbury West.

COUNTY OF FRONTENAC.

1.—City of Kingston, Township of Garden Island, Wolf Island, Howe Island and part of the Township of Pittsburg.

2.—Cataraqui, comprising the Township of Kingston and the Village of Portsmouth.

3.—Loughboro', comprising the Townships of Loughboro' and Bedford.

4—Verona, comprising the Townships of Portland and Hinchinbrooke.

5.—Sunbury, comprising the Township of Storrington and part of the Township of Pittsburg.

6.—Comprising the Townships of Kennebec, Olden, Oso, Barrie, Clarendon, Palmerston, Miller, North Canonto and South Canonto.

COUNTY OF GREY.

1.—The Town of Owen Sound, the Village of Brook, and the Townships of Derby, Keppel, Sarawak and Sydenham.

2.—The Town of Durham, the Township of Egremont, and those portions of the Townships of Bentinck, Normanby and Glenelg, as follows:—That part of the Township of Bentinck lying east of the line between lots 30 and 31 in the 1st, 2nd and 3rd concessions south of the Durham Road, and in concessions 1, 2 and 3 north of the Durham Road, and east of the line between lots 15 and 16 in concessions 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 thereof. That part of the Township of Normanby lying east of the line between lots 20 and 21, in the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th. 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th ,16th, 17th and 18th concessions, and all of the Township of Glenelg, excepting that portion lying east of the line between lots 10 and 11 in the 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th concessions thereof.

3.—The Town of Meaford, the Township of St. Vincent, and that part of the Township of Euphrasia lying west of the line between the 6th and 7th concessions and north of the line between lots 15 and 16.

4.—The Township of Collingwood and the east half of the Township of Euphrasia, excepting that part thereof lying west of the line between the 4th and 5th concessions, and south of the lots between lots 12 and 13, and east half of the Township of Osprey.

5.—The Township of Proton, the west half of the Township of Osprey, and those parts of the Township of Artemesia, consisting of the ranges of lots lying parallel to the Toronto and Sydenham Road, and south of the line between lots 130 and 131, and concessions 1, 2 and 3 south of the Durham Road) and 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 north of the said Durham Road, and those portions of concessions 7, 8 and 9 lying east of the ranges of lots parallel with the Toronto and Sydenham Road, and those portions of concessions 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 lying east of the line between lots 30 and 31.

6.—The Township of Sullivan and the Township of Holland, excepting those portions of concessions 9, 10, 11 and 12 lying south of the line between lots 15 and 16, and those portions of concessions 7 and 8 west of the ranges of lots lying parallel with the Toronto and Sydenham Road, and the ranges of lots lying parallel with the Toronto and Sydenham Road, and south of the line between lots 50 and 51.

7.—All the lots from 1 to 30, inclusive, in the three concessions south, and the three concessions north of the Durham Road, in the said Township of Bentinck; and all the lots from 1 to 15, inclusive, in the 12th concession, from the 4th to the 15th concessions, inclusive, of the said Township of Bentinck; and all the lots from 1 to 20, inclusive, in all the concessions from 4 to 18, inclusive, in the Township of Normanby aforesaid.

8.—All the lots from 51 to 130, inclusive, in all the concessions parallel to (and being north-east and south-west), of the Toronto and Sydenham Road, in the Townships of Artemesia, Glenelg and Holland aforesaid; all lots to the westward of the dividing line between lots 30 and 31, in all the concessions from 10 to 14, inclusive, and all the lots from 1 to 5 in the 7th, 8th and 9th concessions, inclusive, which lie to the south-west of of the 3rd concession, south-west of the said Toronto and Sydenham Road, in the said Township of Artemesia; all the lots from 1 to 12, inclusive, in consessions 5 and 6, and the lots from 1 to 15, inclusive, in the concessions from 7 to 12, inclusive, in the Township of Euphrasia ; all lots south of the allowance for road between lots 15 and 16 in the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th concessions, and from lot 25 to lot 30, inclusive, in the 7th concession, and lots 28, 29 and 30 in the 8th concession of the said Township of Holland ; and all the lots lying east of the allowance for road between lots 10 and 11, in all the concessions from 7 to 15, inclusive, in the said Township of Glenelg.

COUNTY OF HALDIMAND.

1.—All the Township of Seneca, except the first and second concessions, the Young tract, and the property of the late Richard Martin, and the late Robt. Weir ; all the Township of Oneida, except the first range north of the Cayuga line ; the Dennis tract and the lots southerly of said tract.

2.—The whole of the Township of North Cayuga, except that portion thereof lying north-east of side line between lots 12 and 13 ; the first and second concessions of the Township of Seneca, excepting that portion thereof lying north-east of the side line between lots 12 and 13 ; the Young tract, and the lands of the late Robert Weir and the late Richard Martin, Esquires ; the first range of Oneida and north of Cayuga line ; also the Dennis tract and river lots lying south.

3.—The Township of Moulton, Sherbrooke and Dunn, including the Village of Dunnville.

4.—The Townships of South Cayuga and Rainham.

5.—The Township of Canboro, and those portions of North Cayuga and Seneca not included in the other divisions.

6. The Township of Walpole.

COUNTY OF HALIBURTON.

1.—The Township of Glamorgan, except that portion in the 3rd Division, the Townships of Snowden, Lutterworth, Minden, Anson, Stanhope, Hindon, Sherbourne and McClintock.

2.—The Townships of Dysart, Guilford, Havelock, Livingstone, Lawrence, Eyre, Harburn, Dudley, Monmouth, except that portion in the 3rd Division, the Townships of Harcourt, Bruton, Clyde and Nightingale.

3.—The Township of Cardiff, the Township of Monmouth (except lots 1 to 19 inclusive) in the 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th concessions ; the south 12 concessions of the Township of Glamorgan, and from lots 21, inclusive, to the eastern boundary in the south six concessions of Snowden.

COUNTY OF HALTON.

1.—All the territory comprised in the new survey of the Township of Trafalgar, and the first ten lots in concessions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 in the Township of Esquesing, and the first five lots in concessions 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 in said township.

2.—That part of the Township of Trafalgar known as the Old Survey.

3.—All the rest of the territory comprised in concessions 8, 9, 10 and 11 in the Township of Esquesing not comprised in the first division.

4.—All the rest of the territory comprised in concessions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 in the Township of Esquesing.

5.—The Township of Nassagaweya.

6.—The Township of Nelson.

COUNTY OF HASTINGS.

1.—To comprise the City of Belleville.

2.—To comprise all that part of the Township of Sidney which lies east of the line between lots Nos. 6 and 7 in the several concessions and south of the 9th concession.

3.—The Township of Tyendinaga, except that part called Deseronto.

4.—The Township of Hungerford.

5.—All that part of the Township of Sidney which lies to the north of the 8th concession, and to the east of lot No. 6 in each concession north of the 8th concession, and all that part of the Township of Rawdon which lies to the south of the 9th concession, and that part of the Township of Huntingdon south of the 6th concession.

6.—The Townships of Madoc, Tudor, Limerick, excepting that part lying north of the 10th concession, and also that part lying west of lots 25 in the different concessions south of the 11th concession of said township, and including all that part of the Township of Huntingdon north of the 6th concession of said township.

7.—The Village of Deseronto.

8.—The Township of Thurlow.

9.—The Town of Trenton, and all that part of the Township of Sidney which lies to the west of lot No. 7 in each of the concessions of the said township, including Mill Island.

10.—The Townships of Marmora, Lake, and all that part of the Township of Rawdon which lies to the north of the 8th concession.

11.—The Townships of Elzevir, Grimsthorpe, Cashel, excepting that part of Cashel lying north of the 10th concession of the said township.

12.—The Townships of Wollaston, Faraday, Herschel, McClure, Wicklow, Bangor, Carlow, Monteagle, Dungannon, Mayo, and all that part of the Township of Cashel lying north of the 10th concession of said township, and all those parts of the Township of Limerick lying north of the 10th concession, and west of lot No. 25 in the several concessions of the said Township of Limerick.

COUNTY OF HURON.

1.—Comprising that part of the Township of Goderich to the north of the Cut Line and the Huron Road until the same meets the road allowance between the 13th and 14th concessions; then back along the Huron Road to its junction with the Cut Line; then west by the road allowance between concessions 11 and 12 to the River Maitland; then along the River Maitland to Goderich, together with the Township of Colborne.

2.—Comprising the Township of McKillop, the Town of Seaforth, and all that portion of the Township of Tuckersmith not included in the Third Division, south of the blind line between the 7th and 8th concessions of the said Township of Hullett.

3.—Comprising the Township of Hullett; that part of the Township of Goderich not included in Nos. 1 and 7; 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th concessions Township of Stanley; 1st and 2nd concessions Township of Tuckersmith, L. R. S., north of lot 15, and that portion west of side road between lots 25 and 26, H. R. S, and Town of Clinton.

4.—Comprising the Township of Grey; all of the Township of Morris east of side road between lots numbers 10 and 11 (which is not included in No. 12); and the Village of Brussels.

5.—Comprising the Townships of Usborne and Stephen, and the Village of Exeter.

6.—Comprising the Townships of Ashfield and West Wawanosh, except that portion east of Maitland River.

7.—Comprising the Township of Goderich south of Cut Line and Huron Road until the same joins the road between the 12th and 14th concessions of the Township of Goderich; thence along the said concession until the same joins the River Bayfield; all Stanley not included in number 3; and the Village of Bayfield.

8.—Comprising the Village of Wingham, the Township of Turnberry, all that part of East Wawanosh not included in number 12, and all the Township of Morris not included in Nos. 4 and 12.

9.—Comprising the Township of Howick and the Village of Wroxeter.

10.—Comprising the Township of Hay.

11.—Comprising the Township of Stephen.

12.—Commencing at the north-east angle of the Township of Hullett, thence southerly along the easterly boundary of the said Township of Hullett to the blind line, between the 7th and 8th concessions of said township; thence westerly along said line to the western boundary of the township; thence northerly along the westerly boundary of the township to the Maitland River at the south-eastern corner of the Maitland Block; thence along the said river northerly till the western boundary of East Wawanosh is reached; thence northerly along said westerly boundary to the road running between the 6th and 7th concessions of said Township of East Wawanosh; thence easterly along said road to the easterly limit of said township; thence northerly along the gravel road to the road running between the 5th and 6th concessions of the Township of Morris; thence easterly along said road to the line between lots 10 and 11; thence southerly along said line to the line between the 6th and 7th concessions; thence easterly along said line to the line between lots 15 and 16; thence soutnerly to the boundary line between the Townships of Morris and Hullett; thence easterly to the place of beginning, including the Village of Blyth.

COUNTY OF KENT.

1.—The First Division to consist of the Town of Chatham and that part of the Townships of Dover East and West to the south of the 12th and 13th concession line of the Township of Dover East; and that part of the Township of Chatham south of the 12th and 13th concession line, and west of the side road between lots 12 and 13, from the first mentioned 12th and 13th concession line to the 5th and 6th concession line, and all south of the said 5th and 6th concession line of said township; that part of the Township of Harwich north of 5th and 6th concession line by the eastern boundary; that part of the Township of Raleigh north of the 16th concession to the west side road between lots 12 and 13 north to the 6th and 7th concession line, and all of the said township north of the said last mentioned line, and that part of the Township of Tilbury East north of the 4th concession.

2.—The Second Division to consist of that part of the Township of Howard south of the 2nd and 3rd concession line by the eastern boundary (known as the Botany Road), and that part of the Township of Orford south of the 10th and 11th concession line of said township.

3.—The 3rd Division to consist of all that part of the Gore of Camden lying west of the 10th and 11th concession line, and that part of the Township of Camden lying west of the side line between lots 6 and 1; the Village of Dresden, and that part of the Township of Chatham north of the 5th and 6th concession line and east of the side road between lots 12 and 13.

4.—The Fourth Division to consist of that part of the Township of Harwich south of the 5th concession of the eastern boundary, and south of the 3rd concession by the western boundary, and that part of Raleigh south of the 15th concession and east of the side road between lots 12 and 13, and the road to the Lake shore through lot 146 on the Talbot road.

5.—The Fifth Division to consist of the Village of Wallaceburg, the Gore of Chatham, and that part of the Township of Chatham north-west of the 12th and 13th concession line and west of the side road between lots 12 and 13, and that part of Dover East lying north of the 12th and 13th concession side road.

6.—The Sixth Division to consist of that part of the Township of Howard, north of the Botany Road aforesaid, and of that part of the Township of Orford north of the 10th and 11th concession line, the Township of Zone, the Town of Bothwell, the Village of Thamesville, and that part of the Gore of Camden east of the 10th and 11th concession line, and that part of the Township of Camden east of the side line between lots 6 and 7.

7.—The Seventh Division to consist of that part of Tilbury East south of the 3rd concession, the Township of Romney, and that part of the Township of Raleigh, south of the 6th and 7th concession line and west of the side road between lots 12 and 13 in the said Township, and the road through lot 147 on Talbot road.

COUNTY OF LAMBTON.

1.—The external boundaries of the Township of Sarnia and the Town of Sarnia.

2.—The external boundaries of the Township of Warwick, including that portion of the Village of Arkona south of the township line.

3.—The external boundaries of the Townships of Euphemia and Dawn.

4.—The external boundaries of the Township of Sombra.

5.—The external boundaries of the Township of Plympton.

6.—The external boundaries of the Township of Bosanquet, including that portion of the Village of Arkona north of the township line.

7.—The external boundaries of the Township of Moore.

8.—The external boundaries of the Township of Enniskillen.

9.—The external boundaries of the Township of Brock.

COUNTY OF LANARK.

1.—The Townships of Drummond, Bathurst, South Sherbrooke, Burgess North, and that part of the Township of Elmsley North, north of the Rideau River, within the County of Lanark and west of lot No. 12 in each concession.

2.—The Townships of Lanark, Dalhousie, Darling, Lavant and North Sherbrooke.

3.—The Township of Beckwith, and the first six lots in the first seven concessions of the Township of Ramsay.

4.—The Township of Montague, and that part of the Township of North Elmsley from lot No. 1 to lot No. 12 in each concession, both inclusive.

5.—The Township of Pakenham.

6.—The Township of Ramsay, with the exception of the first six lots on the first seven concessions of the said township.

UNITED COUNTIES OF LEEDS AND GRENVILLE.

1.—To consist of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th concessions and broken front of the Township of Elizabethtown, and the concession roads between them.

2.—To consist of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th concessions, and broken front, and that part of the 6th, 7th and 8th concessions from the town line of Edwardsburgh, to lot number 18; inclusive of the Township of Augusta, and the concession roads between them.

3.—To consist of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th concessions and broken front, of the Townships of Leeds and Lansdowne, respectively, and the concession roads between them.

4.—To consist of the Township of South Gower, the Township of Oxford, from the west side line of lot numbers 11 in all the concessions of the eastern boundary of the township, and the gore of land between South Gower, Oxford and Edwardsburgh.

5.—To consist of the Township of Wolford (except the 7th and 8th concessions and the allowance of road between them), lots numbers 1 to 10, inclusive, in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th concessions of the Township of Oxford, and the allowance of roads within and between them.

6.—To consist of the Townships of Bastard and Burgess, and those parts of the Townships of Leeds and Lansdowne, on the north side of the rear of the 5th concession in each respectively.

7.—To consist of the Townships of Kitley and Elmsley.

8.—To consist of the Townships of North Crosby and South Crosby.

9.—To consist of that part of the Townships of Escott and Yonge, in rear of the 4th concession of Yonge, and in the rear of the 6th concession of Escott; that part of the Township of Elizabethtown, in rear of the 7th concession, and west of lot number 18 in the 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th concessions, and the allowances for roads embraced therein,

10.—To consist of the Township of Edwardsburgh.

11.—To consist of that part of the Township of Augusta, in rear of 5th concession, and west of lots numbers 18, in the 6th, 7th and 8th concessions; the whole of the 9th and 10th concessions of the Township of Augusta; the Gore between the Townships of Oxford, Wolford and Augusta; that part of the Township of Elizabethtown in rear of the 7th concession, and east of the commons, between lots numbers 18 and 19 in the 8th, 9th and 10th concessions; the 7th and 8th concessions of the Township of Wolford; lots numbers 1 to 10, inclusive, in the 9th and 10th concessions of the Township of Oxford; and the allowances for roads embraced therein.

12.—To consist of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th concessions and broken front of the Township of Yonge: the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th concessions and broken front of the Township of Escott, and the allowances for roads embraced therein.

The said 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 12th divisions shall, respectively, embrace and comprehend within their limits those portions of the River St. Lawrence, and Islands therein, within the exterior side lines of which such portions of said river and islands would lie and be, if such exterior side lines were produced and extended in that direction to the utmost limits of the Province.

COUNTY OF LENNOX AND ADDINGTON.

1.—The Town of Napanee; Township of Richmond; all that part of North Fredericksburg and Adolphustown lying north of Hay Bay; and all that part of North Fredericksburg lying north of Big Creek.

2.—Comprises 1st concession of Ernestown, the Village of Bath, the Township of Amherst Island, and the 2nd, 3rd and 4th concessions of the said Township of Ernestown, from the west limits thereof to the west limit of lot No. 21, in each concession.

3.—Township of south Fredericksburg and all that part of North Fredericksburg and Adolphustown, not included in Division No. 1.

4.—1st, 2nd and 3rd concessions of the Township of Camden and the Village of Newburg.

5.—All that part of the Township of Camden not included in Division No. 4.

6.—All that portion of the Township of Ernestown, not included in the limits of Division No. 2.

7.—Townships of Sheffield, Kaladar, Anglesea, Abinger, Effingham, Ashby and Denbigh.

COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

1.—The Town and Township of Niagara.

2.—The Township of Grantham (including the City of St. Catharines, the Villages of Merritton and Port Dalhousie), and the Township of Louth.

3.—The Townships of Caistor and Gainsborough, and the 9th concession of the Township of Grimsby, including the 1st and 2nd ranges as part of the said concession.

4.—The Villages of Grimsby and Beamsville; the Township of Clinton and the Township of Grimsby, except the 9th concession and 1st and 2nd included as part of the said 9th concession.

DISTRICT OF MANITOULIN.

1.—The Town of Gore Bay, the Townships of Gordon, Allan, Campbell Mills, Burpee, Robinson, Dawson, the islands known as Cockburn, Barrie, Clapperton and the Duck Islands, and that part of the Township of Billings lying west of the road allowance between lots fifteen and sixteen in the several concessions thereof and so much of the Township of Carnarvon as lies west of Lake Mindemoya and north of the line between the sixth and seventh concessions thereof.

2.—The Town of Little Current, the Township of Howland, and those parts of the Townships of Sheguindah and Bidwell lying north of the line between the sixth and seventh concessions of Sheguindah, and fourth and fifth concessions of the Township of Bidwell, and the sixth and seventh concessions of the line between lots seventeen and eighteen in the Township of Billings and the adjacent islands lying north and east of the said townships, except the Clapperton Island.

3.—Manitowaning, the Townships of Assiginack, Tehkummah and Sandfield, and those parts of the Township of Sheguindah lying south of the line between the sixth and seventh concessions of Sheguindah, and fourth and fifth concessions of the Township of Bidwell, and the sixth and seventh concessions of the Township of Billings to the line between lots seventeen and eighteen of said township, and the Township of Carnarvon, except so much of the same as lies west of Mindemoya Lake, and all that part of Manitoulin lying east of the Township of Assiginack, Manitowaning and South Bays and the islands adjacent thereto.

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

1.—That part of the City of London lying to the west of Maitland street, with that portion of the Township of London lying south of the line between the 4th and 5th concessions and west of the said street, produced northerly or a line in the same direction to the line between the said 4th and 5th concessions, and with that portion of the Township of Westminster lying west of the main road leading south from Clarke's Bridge across the Thames; south to the line between the 1st and 2nd concessions; and westerly to the line between lots 42 and 43, and extending northerly to the River Thames; and also including the Village of London West.

2.—The Villages of Parkhill and Ailsa Craig, the Townships of East Williams and West Williams, and that portion of the Township of Lobo lying north of the line between the 11th and 12th concessions; and east of the line between lots numbers 12 and 13.

3.—The Townships of McGillvray and Biddulph, and the Village of Lucan.

4.—The Township of Delaware, with that portion of the Township of Westminster west of the line between lots 30 and 31, in the second concession; then southerly on the line between lots 20 and 21, to the southerly limit of the township, including all west of said line; and also including all that portion of the front of said Township of Westminster, lying west of the line between lots numbers 42 and 43, not included in the first division; with that portion of the Township of Caradoc lying south of the line, between the 5th and 6th concessions, to the River Thames; and with that portion of the Township of Lobo, lying south of the line, between the 6th and 7th concessions, to the River Thames.

5.—The Townships of Ekfrid and Mosa, including the Villages of Wardsville, Newbury and Glencoe.

6.—Townships of Adelaide and Metcalfe; the Town of Strathroy, with that portion of the Township of Caradoc lying north of the line, between the 3rd and 4th concessions; with that portion of the Township of Lobo which lies north of the 6th concession, and west of the line between lots 12 and 13 of the said Township.

7.—The Township of North Dorchester, north and South of the River Thames; that portion of the Township of West Nissouri which lies south of the line between lots 14 and 15; and with that portion of the Township of Westminster lying south of the line between the 1st and 2nd concessions, and east of the line between lots 30 and 31, in the second concession, and thence east of the line between lots 20 and 21, continued south to the southerly limit of the said Township of Westminster.

8.—All that portion of the Township of London which lies north of the line between the 4th and 5th concessions; that portion of the Township of Lobo which lies north of the line between the 6th and 7th concessiens, and east of the line between lots 12 and 13, to the line between the 11th and 12th concessions, and with all that portion of the Township of West Nissouri which lies north of the line between lots numbers 14 and 15.

9.—That part of the City of London lying east of Maitland street; that part of the Township of London lying south of the line between the 4th and 5th concessions and east of the said street, produced northerly or in a line in the same direction to the line between the said 4th and 5th concessions; and that part of the Township of Westminster lying north of the line between the 1st and 2nd concessions, and east of the main road leading south from Clarke's Bridge, across the Thames.

DISTRICT OF MUSKOKA.

1.—The Village of Bracebridge, and the Townships of Macaulay, McLean, Ridout, Monck and Cardwell, concessions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 in the Townships of Stephenson, Bruce and Franklin, and that part of the Township of Watt, situated east of lot 21, in the several concessions thereof; and concessions 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 in the Townships of Muskoka and Draper.

2—The Village of Gravenhurst; the Townships of Morrison, Ryder and Oakley, and concessions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of the Townships of Muskoka and Draper.

3—The Village of Huntsville; the Townships of Stisted, Chaffey and Sinclair; and concessions 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 in the Townships of Stevenson, Brunel and Franklin.

4—The Townships of Wood, Medora and Humphrey, and that part of the Township of Watt situated west of lot 21 in the several concessions thereof.

DISTRICT OF NIPISSING.

1—To be composed of the Townships of Springer, Field, Badgerow, Caldwell, Kirkpatrick, Hugel, Rattler, Dunnet, Hagar and Appleby, and all that part of the District of Nipissing which is situated west of the line between the Indian Reserve and the Township of Widdifield, produced north and south, to the boundary of the said District and the east of the eastern boundary of the fourth division.

2—To be composed of the Townships of Mattawan, Olrig, Calvin, Papineau, Lauder Pentland, Boyd, Osler, McLaughlin, Canisby, Sabine, Lyell, Airy, Murchison and Robin son, and all that part of the District of Nipissing situated east of the line between the Townships of Bonfield and Calvin, produced south of the provisional County of Haliburton, and east of the line between the Townships of Phelps and Olrig, produced north to the Ottawa River.

3—To be composed of the Townships of Widdifield, Merrick, Mulock, Phelps, Ferris, Bonfield, Boulter, Chisholm, Ballantyne, Wilkes, Biggar, Paxton, Butt, Devine, Hunter, McCraney, Finlayson, Peck, and all that part of the District of Nipissing situated west of the line between the Townships of Phelps and Olrig, produced north to the Ottawa River and east of the eastern boundary of first division.

4—To be composed of the Townships of McKim, Neelon, Dryden, Awrey, Hawley, Blezard, and all that part of the District of Nipissing which is situated west of the line between the said Township of Awrey and the Township of Hagar, produced north and south to the boundary of the said district.

COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

1.—The Gore of the Township of Woodhouse, and all that part of said Township lying west of the side line between lots 5 and 6, together with that part of the 4th, 5th and 6th concessions lying west of the side line, between lots 12 and 13, including that part of the Town of Simcoe within the same.

2.—The Township of Townsend.

3.—The Township of Windham.

4.—The Township of Middleton.

5.—The Township of Charlotteville.

6.—The Township of Walsingham.

7.—The township of Houghton.

8.—All that part of the Township of Woodhouse not included in Division No. 1, viz.: all that part of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd concessions lying east of the side line, between lots 5 and 6, and that part of the 4th, 5th and 6th concessions lying east of the said line, between lots Nos. 12 and 13 in said Township.

UNITED COUNTIES OF NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM

1.—Townships of Cartwright and Darlington, and Town of Bowmanville.

2.—Township of Clarke and Village of Newcastle.

3.—Township of Hope and Town of Port Hope.

4.—Townships of Cavan, Manvers, South Monaghan and Village of Millbrook.

5.—Township of Hamilton and Town of Cobourg.

6.—Townships of Haldimand and Alnwick.

7,—Township of Cramahe and Village of Colborne.

8.—Township of Brighton and Village of Brighton.

9.—Township of Percy and Village of Hastings.

10.—Township of Murray.

11.—Township of Seymour and Village of Campbellford.

COUNTY OF ONTARIO.

1.—Including the Townships of Whitby and East Whitby and the Towns of Whitby and Oshawa.

2.—The Township of Pickering.

3.—The Townships of Reach and Scugog, and the Village of Port Perry.

4.—The Townships of Uxbridge and Scott, and the Town of Uxbridge.

5.—The Township of Brock and the Village of Cannington.

6.—The Township of Thorah, and all that part of the Township of Mara lying south of the line, between the 4th and 5th concessions.

7.—All that part of the Township of Mara, lying north of the line, between the 4th and 5th concessions thereof, and the Township of Rama.

COUNTY OF OXFORD.

1.—Comprising the Town of Woodstock, the Townships of Blanford, East Zorra, East Oxford, and that part of the Township of North Oxford, situated east of lot 16, and that part of West Oxford lying east of lot No. 7, to the Stage Road, thence on the north side of the Stage Road, to where the said road intersects the Township of East Oxford.

2.—Comprises the Township of Blenheim.

3.—Comprises the Township of West Zorra and East Nissouri.

4.—Comprises the Townships of North Norwich and South Norwich and the Village of Norwich.

5.—Comprises all those portions of the Townships of North Oxford and West Oxford not comprised in the 1st Division; the Town of Ingersoll, and those portions of the 1st and 2nd concessions of the Township of Durham west of the Middle Town line.

6.—Comprises the Town of Tilsonburg, and all that portion of the Township of Durham not included in the 5th Division.

DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND.

1.—The Village of Parry Sound, and the Townships of Foley, McDougall, Cowper and Carling, and all that portion of the District lying to the west of the east boundary of Carling, produced to the French River.

2.—The Townships of McKeller, Croft, Hagerman, Ferguson, and all that portion of the District lying between the east boundary of Ferris and the west boundary of Ferguson, produced to the French River.

3.—Townships of Humphrey, Christie, Monteith and Conger.

4.—Townships of McMurrich, Perry and Armour.

5.—The Townships of Spence, Chapman, Ryerson, Lount, Proudfoot, Bethune and Sinclair.

6.—That Territory bounded on the west by the western boundaries of Townships of Pringle and Patterson, and the western boundary of the Township of Patterson, produced to French River and Lake Nipissing ; on the east by the eastern boundary of the District of Parry Sound, and on the south by the southern boundaries of the Townships of Himsworth, Gurd and Pringle.

7.—The Townships of Machar, Laurier, Strong and Joly.

COUNTY OF PEEL.

1.—Town of Brampton, Township of Chinguacousy and northern Division of Township of Toronto Gore.

2.—Village of Streetsville, Township of Toronto, and southern Division of Township of Toronto Gore.

3.—Township of Caledon.

4.—Village of Bolton, Township of Albion.

COUNTY OF PERTH.

1.—To consist of all that part of the Township of North Easthope west of the line between lots 25 and 26, and south of the road between the 8th and 9th concessions, and all that part of the Township of South Easthope west of the side line, between lots 25 and 26; all that part of the Township of Downie and Gore north and east of the concession line, between the 10th and 11th concessions and the Oxford Road ; and all the Township of Ellice from the 1st to the 13th concessions, inclusive.

2.—To consist of all that part of the Township of Fullarton not included in Division No. 3, and the Townships of Hibbert and Logan.

3.—To consist of that portion of the Township of Downie west of the Oxford Road, and south of the concession line between the 10th and 11th concessions ; the Township of Blanshard ; all that part of the Township of Fullarton comprising the 13th and 14th concessions, and south of a road leading from the Mitchell Road, between lots 24 and 25, east to lot 3 in the 10th concession; thence east along the line between the 10th and 11th concessions to the town line.

4.—To consist of that part of the Township of North Easthope east of the line, between lots 25 and 26, and north of the 8th concession, inclusive, with the 9th and 10th concessions; all that part of the Township of South Easthope not included in Division No. 1.

5.—To consist of the Township of Mornington, and all that part of the Township of Elma from lots No. 53 to 72, both numbers inclusive of the 1st concession, and from lots No. 27 to No. 36, both numbers inclusive, in and from the second to the eighteenth concessions, both concessions inclusive, of the said Township of Elma; and concessions 14, 15 and 16 of the Township of Ellice; and concessions 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th of the Township of North Easthope.

6.—To consist of the Township of Wallace, and all that part of the Township of Elma from the 1st concession to the 18th concession, both concessions inclusive, and comprising lots Nos. 1 to 52, both inclusive, of the 1st concession, and lots Nos. 1 to 26, inclusive, from the 2nd to the 18th concessions, both concessions inclusive.

COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH.

1.—Composed of the Town of Peterborough, the Village of Ashburnham, the Townships of North Monaghan and Ennismore, and all that part of the Township of Harvey lying west of Pigeon Lake and south of Bobcaygeon; and all the Township of Smith lying south of the 7th concession; and all the Township of Otonabee lying west of the 8th concession and north of lots 21 from the said 8th concession to the western boundary of said Township of Otonabee; and all the Township of Douro lying south of lots numbered 11; and all that part of the Township of Dummer lying south of lots numbered 11 and west of the 5th concession.

2.—Composed of the Townships of Asphodel, Belmont and Methuen, and that part of the Township of Dummer lying east of the 4th concession and south of lots numbered 11.

3.—Composed of all that part of the Township of Otonabee lying east of the 9th concession; and all that part of said Township of Otonabee lying south of lots numbered 22 and west of the 8th concession.

4.—Composed of all that part of the Township of Smith, lying north of the 6th concession; and all that part of the Township of Duoro, lying north of lots numbered 10; and all that part of the Township of Dummer, lying north of lots numbered 10; and also of the Village of Lakefield, and of the Township of Galway; and all the Township of Harvey, except that portion lying west of Pigeon Lake, and south of Bobcaygeon.

5.—Composed of the Townships of Burleigh, Cavendish, Anstruther and Chandos.

UNITED COUNTIES OF PRESCOTT AND RUSSELL.

1.—Comprises the whole of the Township of Longueuil, the municipality of the Village of L'Orignal, and the first concession of the Township of Caledonia.

2.—Comprises all that part of the Township of West Hawkesbury, extending from the front of the third concession, to the rear of the said township.

3.—Comprises the whole of the Township of East Hawkesbury.

4.—Comprises the Township of North Plantagenet, and that part of the Township of South Plantagenet, lying north of the Nation River.

5.—Comprises the whole of the Township of Cumberland.

6.—Comprises the whole of the Township of Russell.

7.—Comprises the two front concessions of the Township of West Hawkesbury, and the municipality of Hawkesbury Village, within the same.

8.—Comprises the Township of Caledonia (excepting the 1st concession of the said township), and also that portion of the Township of South Plantagenet, lying south and east of the Nation River.

9.—Comprises the whole of the Township of Alfred.

10.—Comprises the whole of the Township of Clarence.

11.—Comprises the whole of the Township of Cambridge.

COUNTY OF PRINCE EDWARD.

1.—The Town of Picton, the 2nd and 3rd concessions "Military Tract," from the west line of lot No. 13, eastward; Gore "G"; 1st and 2nd concessions north of the Carrying Place; 1st concession south-east of the Carrying Place, and 2nd concession north of Black River, including Gore "K" and "L" and McCan Gores, all in the Township of Hallowell; Block "I" the concessions north and east of East Lake and Gore "B" in the Township of Athol, and the 1st and 2nd concessions south of the Bay of Quinte, and Gore "A," in the Township of North Marysburgh, and 1st concession south-west of Green Point, to the end of Carman's Point in Sophiasburg.

2.—The Township of South Marysburgh, and the southern part of Athol, commencing at the outlet of East Lake, thence down to the head of the lake, thence down to the base line between the 1st concession south and the 1st concession north of East Lake, till it strikes the Township line of Hallowell, thence down said township line till it strikes South Marysburgh.

3.—The Township of Sophiasburg, together with Big Island, excepting the 1st concession south-west of Green Point to the end of Carman's Point.

4.—All that part of the Township of Ameliasburgh lying east of the line between lots Nos. 86 and 87, in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th concessions of said Township, including Huff's Island.

5.—That part of the Township of Hillier not included in the 7th Division, also the 1st and 2nd concessions north of West Lake, and west of lot No. 7 in the said concession, and that part of Irwin Gore lying north of and west of lot No. 7 in the 2nd concession, and the west part of the 2nd concession produced west of lots No. 74, in that concession, in the Township of Hallowell.

6.—Block (IV.) four, concession south side of West Lake, 1st concession "Military Tract," 2nd and 3rd concessions of said Tract west of lots No. 13 in those concessions, Gore "E," 1st and 2nd concessions north of West Lake and east of lot No. 6 in those concessions; the Gerrow Gore and that part of Irwin Gore not included in Division No. 5, and all that part of the 2nd concession produced east of lot No. 75 in the Township of Hallowell.

7.—All that part of the Township of Ameliasburgh lying west of the line between lots Nos. 86 and 87, in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th concessions of said Township; all that part of the 4th and 5th concessions of the Township of Hillier west of the line between lots Nos. 86 and 87, and the 3rd concession west of the line between lots Nos. 22 and 23, with that part of the 2nd concession lying north of Pleasant Bay, in the said Township of Hillier.

8.—All the point lying east of the west line of Marsland's Gore, the concession north of Smith's Bay and Waupoos Island in the Township of North Marysburgh.

DISTRICT OF RAINY RIVER.

1.—That part of the District composed of the territory to the north of the south-easterly shore of the Lake of the Woods, and a line drawn in a north-easterly direction from Rat Portage to the north end of Lake Manitou; thence in an easterly direction to the south end of the lake known as the lake where the river bends; thence in an easterly direction to a point where the said meridian of the most easterly part of Hunter's Island intersects the Canadian Pacific Railway at the south-west angle of Hawke Lake.

2.—The territory lying south and east of the Lake of the Woods, and of the said line.

COUNTY OF RENFREW.

1.—Comprising the Town of Pembroke, the Townships of Pembroke, Stafford, Alice, Petewawa, Buchanan, Rolph, Wylie, McKay, Fraser, Head, Clara and Maria, and all that part of the Township of Wilberforce from the 18th to the 25th concessions, both inclusive; and also all those parts of the 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th concessions of the same Township of Wilberforce lying north of Snake River and east of Lake Doré.

2.—Comprising all that part of the Township of Westmeath lying east and north of the Muskrat Lake and River, and all those parts of the Township of Ross, from the 5th to the 9th concessions, both inclusive, east of Muskrat Lake, and from the 7th to the 13th (of the other) concessions of Ross, both inclusive, of the said Township of Ross.

3.—Comprising the Village of Renfrew, and the Townships of Horton and Admaston, excepting the lots numbered 1 to 22, inclusive, in the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th concessions, and the whole of the concessions numbered 13, 14, 15 and 16 in said township.

4.—Comprising the Village of Arnprior and the Township of McNab.

5.—Comprising the Townships of Bagot, Blythefield, Brougham, and Matawatchan, and all the Lots numbered 1 to 22, inclusive, in the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th concessions in the said township of Admaston and the whole of the concessons numbered 13, 14, 15 and 16 in the said township.

6.—Comprising the Townships of Grattan, Sebastopol, South Algona, North Algona, and all that part of the Township of Wilberforce from the 1st to the 17th concessions, both inclusive, excepting those parts of the 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th concessions of said Township of Wilberforce lying north of Snake River and east of Lake Doré.

7.—Comprising the Township of Bromley, and all that part of the Township of Westmeath west of Muskrat Lake, and all those parts of the Township of Ross from the 1st to the 4th concessions, both inclusive, east of Muskrat Lake, and from the 1st to the 6th of the other concessions, both inclusive of the said Township of Ross.

8.—Comprising the Townships of Brudenell, Radcliffe, Raglan, Lynedoch, Griffith, Hagarty, Sherwood, Jones, Richards and Burns.

COUNTY OF SIMCOE.

1.—Comprising the Town of Barrie, the Township Vespra, except that portion lying west of the Nottawasaga River, and excepting also lots Nos. 38, 39 and 40 in the 1st and 2nd concessions, and lots Nos. 1, 2 and 3 in the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th concessions, respectively That portion of the Township of Oro lying south of lots Nos. 21 in the 1st and 2nd concessions (including the Ranges), and south of lots Nos. 13 in the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th concessions, respectively ; that portion of the Township of Innisfil lying east of lots Nos. 5 in the 6th, 7th and 8th concessions, and that portion lying north of the 8th concession ; that portion of the Township of Essa lying north of lots Nos. 19 in the 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th concessions.

2.—The Village of Bradford ; the Township of West Gwillimbury, excepting thereout lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 in the 14th and 15th concessions ; the Township of Innisfil, except that portion lying north of the 5th concession, and excepting also lots Nos 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th concessions.

3.—The Township of Tecumseth, except concessions 12, 13, 14 and 15 ; the Township of Adjala, except that portion lying north of lots Nos. 25 in the 8th concession thereof.

4.—The Town of Collingwood, the Village of Stayner, that portion of the Township of Nottawasaga lying north of lots Nos. 18 in the twelve concessions thereof ; that portion of the township of Sunnidale lying north of the 8th concession ; that portion of the Township of Flos lying west of the Nottawasaga River ; the Islands in Lake Huron contiguous to the Township of Nottawasaga.

5.—The Township of Flos, except that portion lying west of the Nottawasaga River ; the Township of Medonte, except that portion lying east of the 10th concession ; and north of lots Nos. 10 in the 9th and 10th concessions, respectively ; that portion of the Township of Oro, lying north of the southern boundaries of lots Nos. 21 in the 1st and 2nd concessions, and north of the southern boundaries of lots Nos. 13 in the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th concessions, respectively ; lots 38, 39 and 40 in the 1st and 2nd concessions, and lots Nos. 1, 2 and 3 in the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th concessions of the Township of Vespra.

6.—The Town of Orillia, the Township of Orillia, southern division, the Township of Orillia, northern division, except that portion lying north of lots Nos. 15 in the first seven concessions thereof; that portion of the Township of Oro lying east of the 8th concession; that portion of the Township of Medonte being composed of lots Nos. 1 to 6 (both inclusive) in the 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th concessions; the islands in Lake Simcoe contiguous to the townships and portions of townships above described lying wholly or for the most part opposite thereto.

7.—The Township of Nottawasaga, except that portion lying north of lots Nos. 18 in the 12th concession thereof; the Township of Sunnidale, except that portion lying north of the 8th concession; that portion of the Township of Vespra lying west of the Nottawasaga River; that portion of the Township of Essa lying north of lots Nos. 19 in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th concessions; that portion of the Township of Tossorontio lying north of lots Nos. 20 in each of the seven concessions thereof.

8.—The Township of Essa, except that portion lying north of lots Nos. 19 in each of the eleven concessions thereof; the Township of Tossorontio, except that portion lying north of lots Nos. 20 in each of the seven concessions thereof; that portion of the Township of Innisfil, being composed of lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th concessions; the 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th concessions of the Township of Tecumseth; lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, in the 14th and 15th concessions of the Township of West Gwillimbury; that portion of the Township of Adjala lying north of lots Nos. 25 in the eight concessions thereof.

9. The Town of Penetanguishene, and the Village of Midland, the Township of Tiny; that portion of the Township of Tay lying west of the 8th concession; the Islands in Lake Huron contiguous to the Township of Tiny, and to that part of the Township of Tay, forming part of the ninth division, and lying wholly or for the most part opposite thereto.

10.—The Township of Matchedash, that portion of the Township of Orillia, northern division, lying north of lots Nos. 15 in the first seven concessions thereof; that portion of the Township of Medonte lying north of lots Nos. 6, in the 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th concessions, and that portion lying north of lots Nos. 10, in the 9th and 10th concessions thereof; the Township of Tay, except that portion lying west of the 8th concession; the Island in Lake Huron, contiguous to that part of the Township of Tay, forming part of the 10th division, and lying wholly or for the most part opposite thereto.

Note.—Each of the said several Divisions shall include all allowances for roads embraced within its external limits, and shall also extend to the centre of every allowance for road lying external and adjacent to every such Division, excepting always where any such last-mentioned allowance is hereinbefore declared to belong to or to form part of any particular Division.

UNITED COUNTIES OF STORMONT, DUNDAS AND GLENGARRY.

1.—Township of Charlottenburgh, in the County of Glengarry.

2.—Township of Lochiel, in the County of Glengarry.

3.—Town and Township of Cornwall, in the County of Stormont.

4.—Township of Osnabruck, in the County of Stormont.

5.—Township of Williamsburgh, in the County of Dundas.

6.—Township of Matilda, in the County of Dundas.

7.—Township of Mountain, in the County of Dundas.

8.—Township of Finch in the County of Stormont.

9.—Township of Lancaster, in the County of Glengarry.

10.—Township of Winchester, in the County of Dundas.

11.—Township of Roxborough, in the County of Stormont.

12.—Township of Kenyon, in the County of Glengarry.

DISTRICT OF THUNDER BAY.

1.—All that part of the District lying west of the meridian of 87 degrees of west longitude, to the meridian of the most easterly part of Hunter's Island, excepting therefrom the Municipality of Neebing.

2.—

3.—Comprising the Municipality of Neebing.

COUNTY OF VICTORIA.

1.—The first consists of the following townships and parts of townships, viz. : of the 15th concession of the Township of Mariposa, and the Township of Eldon, except the ranges north and south of Portage Road.

2.—The second consists of the following townships, all of the' Township of Fenelon, except that portion lying east of the Scugog River, and south of Sturgeon Lake, and the Township of Summerville.

3.—The third consists of the Township of Verulam.

4.—The fourth consists of the Township of Emily.

5.—The fifth consists of the Town of Lindsay, Township of Ops, and that portion of the Township of Fenelon, lying east of the Scugog River, and south of Sturgeon Lake.

6.—The sixth consists of the Township of Mariposa, except the 15th concession.

7.—The seventh consists of the Townships of Carden and Dalton, Laxton, Digby and Longford, and the Township of Bexley, and that portion of the Township of Eldon north of Portage Road, and the Range south of Portage Road.

COUNTY OF WATERLOO.

1.—All that portion of the Township of Waterloo, lying north of Block line on the west side of the Grand River, and that part of the Upper block of said Township, lying on the east side of the Grand River, north of lots Nos. 115. 109, 104, 86 and 95 to the Guelph Township line, including the Towns of Berlin and Waterloo.

2.—All that part of the Township of Waterloo, lying south of the Block Line on the west of the Grand River, and that part lying on the east side of the Grand River, south of the northern boundary of lots Nos. 115, 109, 104, 86 and 95, to the Guelph Township line, including the Villages of Preston and Hespeler.

3.—All that part of the Township of North Dumfries, lying east of lot No. 19, in the 7th concession; and running a course with the eastern boundary of the said lot in a northerly direction up to the 12th concession; thence along the eastern boundary of lot No. 23, in the said 12th concession to the township line, including the Town of Galt.

4.—The Township of Wilmot, including the Village of New Hamburg.

5.—The Township of Wellesley.

6.—The Township of Woolwich.

7.—All that part of the Township of North Dumfries, lying west of the eastern boundary of said lot No. 18, in the 7th concession; thence along the eastern limits of said lot No. 19, the same course thereof, in a northerly direction to the 15th concession; thence along the westerly limit of lot No. 23, in the said 12th concession, to the township line, including the Village of Ayr.

THE COUNTY OF WELLAND.

1.—Comprising the Township of Crowland; that part of the Township of Thorold, lying south of the line between lots 178 and 195, running through to Pelham; that part of Pelham, lying south of the 4th concession, and that part of Humberstone, lying north of the concession line, between the 4th and 5th concession, being the whole of the 5th concession and the Town of Welland.

2.—Comprising the Township of Wainfleet.

3.—Comprising the Township of Bertie, and those parts of the Township of Humberstone not included in Nos. 1 and 6, and the Village of Fort Erie.

4.—Comprising the Township of Willoughby, the Village of Chippawa, and that part of the Township of Stamford, south of the line between lots 136 and 137; easterly from the western limit of the Township to the south-east angle of lot No. 133; thence north on the line between lots Nos. 132 and 133, to the northern boundary of the township, including the Town of Clifton and Navy Island.

5.—Comprising those parts of the Townships of Stamford, Thorold and Pelham, not included in any other Division, and the Town of Thorold.

6.—Comprising all the Township of Humberstone, lying south of the 5th concession and west of the side lines, between lots Nos. 9 and 10 in the several other concessions thereof, and the Village of Port Colborne.

COUNTY OF WELLINGTON.

1.—The Town and Township of Guelph.

2.—The Township of Puslinch.

3.—The Township of Eramosa.

4.—Consisting of the Township of Nichol, excepting the 11th and 12th concessions; the Municipality of Fergus; the first eight concessions of the Township of Garafraxa, and lots 1 to 18, both inclusive, in concessions A and B of the Township of Peel, lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18, in concessions 18 and 19, and lots 19, 20 and 21, in the 17th concession of the Township of Peel.

5.—The Township of Erin.

6.—Consisting of the Township of Pilkington, and the 11th and 12th concessions of the Township of Nichol; the Municipality of the Village of Elora; and lots numbers 19 and upwards belonging to the 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th concessions of Peel.

7.—Consisting of concessions 1 to 16, inclusive, of the Township of Maryboro', and concessions 1 to 16, both inclusive, of the Township of Peel, except lots 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23 of those concessions in that Township.

8.—Consisting of that part of the Township of Arthur, south and south-east of lot 15, on the west side of the Owen Sound Road; lot 16 on the Owen Sound Road, and lot 12 east of the Owen Sound Road, in the Township of Arthur; that part of the Township of Luther, from lots 1 to 16, both inclusive; and lots 1 to 12, both inclusive, of the 17th and 18th concessions of the Township of Peel; lots 5 to 11, both inclusive, of the 19th concession of said Township of Peel; and lots 19 to 23, both inclusive, of concessions "A" and "B," of said Township of Peel.

9.—The territory formerly comprised in this Division is now in the County of Dufferin.

10.—Consists of the Township of Minto.

11.—Consists of the Town of Mount Forest, and that part of the Township of Arthur north of lot 16, west of the Owen Sound Road; lot 17, on the Owen Sound Road, and lot 13, east of the Owen Sound Road.

COUNTY OF WENTWORTH.

1.—All that part of the Township of Barton lying east of the line between lots 14 and 15, and all that part of Hamilton City east of Hughson Street.

2.—The whole of the Township of Flamboro' West.

3.—The whole of the Township of Flamboro' East.

4.—The whole of the Township of Beverley.

5.—The whole of the Township of Saltfleet.

6.—The whole of the Township of Ancaster.

7.—The whole of the Township of Glanford.

8.—The whole of the Township of Binbrook.

9.—All that part of the Township of Barton, lying west of the line between lots 14 and 15, and that part of Hamilton City west of Hughson Street.

COUNTY OF YORK.

1.—The City of Toronto, east of Yonge Street, at date of 14th Sept., 1875.

2.—Concessions 5 to 11, inclusive, of the Township of Markham ; and concessions 5 to 10, inclusive, of the Township of Whitchurch, from 1 to 10, inclusive, together with the Villages of Markham and Stouffville.

3.—Concessions 1 to 4, inclusive, of the Township of Markham ; and concessions 1 to 4, inclusive, of the Township of Whitchurch from lot 1 to 10, inclusive ; and concession 1 to 3, inclusive, of the Township of Vaughan.

4.—The Township of Whitchurch, from the line between lots 10 and 11, northward, and the Township of East Gwillimbury.

5.—The Townships of Georgina and North Gwillimbury.

6.—The Township of King and the Incorporated Village of Aurora.

7.—Concessions 1 to 11, inclusive, of the Township of Vaughan.

8.—All that portion of the Township of York lying west of Yonge street, and the Township of Etobicoke.

9.—The Township of Scarboro' and all that portion of the Township of York which lies east of Yonge Street and the Village of Leslieville.

10.—The City of Toronto, west of Yonge Street, at date of 14th Sept., 1875.

DIVISION COURT TARIFF.

Fees to be received by the several Clerks and Bailiffs of Division Courts in Ontario from and after the first day of January, 1885 :—

FORM 133.

SCHEDULE OF CLERK'S FEES.

1. Receiving claim, numbering and entering in Procedure Book (This item to apply to entering in the Procedure Book a transcript of judgment from another Court, but not an entry made for the issue of a judgment summons.)	$0 15
2. Issuing summons, with necessary notices and warnings thereon, or judgment summons (as provided in the forms), in all,	
Where claim does not exceed $20	0 40
" exceeds $20, and does not exceed $60	0 50
" exceeds $60, and does not exceed $100	0 60
" exceeds $100	1 00
[*N. B.*—In replevin and interpleader suits the value of goods to regulate the fee.]	
3. Copy of summons, including all notices and warnings thereon	0 20
4. Copy of claim (including particulars), when not furnished by plaintiff (to be paid by the plaintiff)	0 20
5. Copy of set-off (including particulars), when not furnished by the defendant (to be paid by the defendant)	0 20
6. Receiving and entering bailiff's return to any summons, writ or warrant issued under the seal of the Court (except summons to witness and return to summons, or papers from another Division)	0 15
7. Entering and noting every defence or notice of admission in Procedure Book. (To be paid in the first instance by the defendant or other person entering it, but it may be afterwards taxed against the plaintiff, should costs be given against him).	0 25
8. Taking confession of judgment (This does not include affidavit and oath chargeable under item 9.)	0 10
9. Every necessary affidavit, if actually prepared by the clerk, and administering oath to the deponent	0 25
10. Copies of papers for which no fee is already provided, necessarily required for service or transmission to the Judge—each	0 10
11. Every notice of defence of admission entered, or other notice required to be given by the Clerk to any party to a cause or proceeding, or to the Judge in respect to the same, and mailing	0 15
12. Entering final judgment by Clerk on special summons, where claim is not disputed	0 50

13. Entering every judgment rendered at the hearing or final order made by the Judge (This one fee of 50 cents will include the service of recording at the trial and afterwards entering in the Procedure Book, the judgment, decree and order in its entirety rendered or made at the trial. In a garnishee proceeding before judgment the fee of 50 cents will be allowed for the judgment in respect to the primary debtor, and a like fee of 50 cents for the adjudication, whenever made, in respect to the garnishee.)	$0 50
14. Subpœna to witness (The subpœna may include any number of names therein, and only one original subpœna shall be taxed, except the judge otherwise orders.)	0 15
15. For every copy of subpœna required for service	0 05
16. Summons for each juryman when called by the parties (Only 25 cents in all to be allowed for returning a Judge's jury.)	0 10
17. Every order of reference or order for adjournment made at hearing, and every order requiring the signature of the judge, and entering the same (Any warning necessary with order—*e.g.*, the warning in form 42—forms part of the order.)	0 25
18. Transcript of judgment (under section 161 or 165)	0 25
19. Every writ of execution, warrant or attachment, or warrant for arrest of delinquent, and delivering the same to Bailiff	0 50
20. Renewal of every writ of execution, when ordered by the judgment creditor	0 15
21. Every bond, when necessary, and prepared by the Clerk, (including affidavit of justification)	0 50
22. For necessary entries in the Debt Attachment Book in each case (in all)	0 20
23. Transmitting transcript of judgment, or transmitting papers for service to another Division, or to Judge on application to him, including necessary entries, but not postage	0 25
24. Receiving papers from another Division for service, entering the same, handing to the Bailiff, receiving and entering his return, and transmitting the same, (if returns made promptly, not otherwise) (This fee does not include a charge for receiving transcript of judgment, for which a fee of 15 cents is taxable under item 1.)	0 30
25. Search by person, not party to the suit or proceeding, to be paid by the applicant, 10 cents; search by party to the suit or proceeding, where service is over one year old) (No fee is chargeable for search to a party to the suit or proceeding, if the same is not over one year old.)	0 10
26. Taxing costs in defended suits	0 25

Rule No. 175 of the Rules of practice of Division Courts.—On payment of a fee of 5 cents, every clerk, when required by parties paying costs, shall give a statement, in writing, of items in detail, or transmit the same by postal card.

FORM 134.

SCHEDULE OF BAILIFF'S FEES.

1. Service of summons, writ or warrant issued under the seal of the Court, or Judge's summons on each person (except summons to witness and summons to juryman),	
Where claim does not exceed $20	$0 30
" exceeds $20, and does not exceed $60	0 40
" exceeds $60, and does not exceed $100	0 50
" exceeds $100	0 75
(In interpleader suits the value of the goods to regulate the fee.)	
2. For every return as to service of summons, attending at the Clerk's office, and making the necessary affidavit (as provided by rule 90)	0 15
3. Service of summons on witness or juryman, or service of notice	0 15
4. Taking confession of judgment, or attending to prove	0 10
5. For calling parties and their witnesses at the sittings of the Court in every defended case, as provided by Rule 91, amended by Rule 168	0 15
6. Enforcing every writ of execution, or summons in replevin, or warrant of attachment, or warrant against the body—each,	
Where claim does not exceed $20	0 50
" exceeds $20, and does not exceed $60	0 75
" exceeds $60	1 00
(Executing summons in replevin includes service on defendant. The value of the goods to regulate the amount of the fee.)	
7. Every mile necessarily travelled to serve summons or process, or other necessary paper, or in going to seize on attachment, or in going to seize on a writ of execution, where money made, or case settled after that levy	0 12
(In no case is mileage to be allowed for a greater distance than from the Clerk's office to the place of service or seizure.)	
8. Mileage to arrest delinquent under a warrant to be at 12 cents per mile, but for carrying delinquent to prison, including all expenses, and assistance, per mile	0 20
9. Every schedule of property seized, attached, or replevied, including affidavit of appraisal, when necessary,	
Not exceeding $20	0 30
Exceeding $20 and not exceeding $60	0 50
Exceeding $60	0 75
10. Every bond, when necessary, when prepared by the Bailiff (including affidavit of justification)	0 50
11. Every notice of sale, not exceeding three, under execution or under attachment, each	0 15

12. There shall be allowed to the Bailiff for removing or retaining property seized under execution or attached, reasonable and necessary disbursements and allowances, to be first settled by the Clerk, subject to appeal to the judge.

13. There shall be allowed to the Bailiff five per cent upon the amount realized from the sale of property under any execution, but such percentage not to apply to any overplus thereon

(But if execution be satisfied in whole or in part, after seizure and before sale, the Bailiff, to be entitled to charge and receive three per cent, on the amount realized.)

REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

FOR THE YEAR

1891.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

TORONTO:
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1892.

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REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER,

1891.

To the Honourable SIR ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, K. C. M. G.,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

The undersigned has the honour to submit the following Report on the operations of the Immigration Department for the twelve months ending the 31st December, 1891.

In 1891 as compared with 1890 there was a decrease of 1,091, and as compared with 1889 of 5,052, in the number of immigrants who settled in the Province of Ontario. There does not seem to be any special cause for this further decrease, beyond those formerly noted, viz.: the steady improvement in trade in the British Islands, the high rate of ocean fares, and the increased demand in other countries for certain kinds of labour. It may be specially noticed that, for several years, there has been a steady decrease in the number of families of agricultural labourers arriving in Canada and making this Province their home. This is to be regretted, as the demand for this class of labour has been recently on the increase.

The exposure of the "farm pupil" frauds has happily put an end to the vicious system of collecting bonuses from the so-called pupils. Notwithstanding the discontinuance of this system, there is still a number of respectable young men, sons of well-to-do people, coming to this Province to learn farming with the view of purchasing land after they have gained experience. With these young men wages are regarded as secondary to good training. Clergymen and other professional men in Europe very properly regard this as an advantageous means of making provision for their sons; and now that the objectionable features have been to a great extent eliminated from the system, it deserves encouragement.

In view of the organized efforts now being put forth to promote emigration on an extensive scale from this Province to Manitoba, and the inducements generally held out for settlement in the North-West Territories, there is every reason to believe that Ontario will be drained to a considerable extent of that portion of its population principally devoted to the labours of the farm, and that as a consequence agricultural labourers will be scarcer than usual during the coming seasons. While these considerations suggest the desirability of using every means to promote the immigration of desirable settlers from the rural populations of Europe and especially of the British Isles, they should also impress upon the farmer the necessity of contributing his share towards providing for a permanent supply of help by entering into yearly engagements as often as possible, and wherever practicable, by providing cottages for his employees, so that a class of trained workers would grow up in the rural districts.

The depression which has of recent years weighed so heavily on the farmers, and the changes rendered necessary by the altered circumstances under which husbandry can be successfully prosecuted, point to the desirability of having an ample supply of experienced hands to carry out the diversified works on a properly conducted farm; and this supply can be very inadequately met at the opening of the busy season by new arrivals, whose want of experience often renders them somewhat inefficient for the first season. Hence the encouraging of the settlement of families by providing them with cottages, gardens, etc., seems to be in the highest degree in the farmer's own interest.

The immigrants who arrived in 1891 were, as in the previous year, strong and healthy, and required but little assistance. The demand for masons, carpenters, bricklayers, moulders, blacksmiths, carriage-builders and general labourers was exceptionally limited, while teachers, clerks, grocers and shopmen found much difficulty in procuring employment.

FARM LABOURERS.

The demand for this class continued brisk during the whole season, at wages perhaps a shade higher than in the previous year. In the early part of the summer and during the harvest months the demand far exceeded the supply, but later in the season farmers were able to obtain labourers more easily. Free passages are still granted to female domestic servants from the British Isles to Queensland, and to female domestic servants and farm labourers to Western Australia. These inducements tend to diminish the volume of emigration to Canada of the classes mentioned.

The following is a statement of the number of immigrants settled in the Province of Ontario, through the Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton and London agencies, with their nationalities, during the years 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890 and 1891 respectively:—

Year.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	German.	Other Countries.	Total.
1878	6,124	1,785	1,551	620	2,975	13,055
1879	12,169	2,894	3,993	1,450	3,901	24,407
1880	7,980	3,027	4,518	1,197	2,569	19,291
1881	7,704	3,070	4,521	1,274	1,664	18,233
1882	10,873	3,173	6,322	1,033	1,290	22,691
1883	11,954	2,658	8,993	1,384	2,130	27,119
1884	11,020	2,623	3,783	1,716	3,136	22,277
1885	7,261	2.131	2,105	1,098	1,378	13,973

Year.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	German.	Other Countries.	Total.
1886	8,344	2,268	2,497	936	1,243	15,288
1887	10.758	3,277	3,330	1,032	1,326	19,723
1888	11,984	3,598	2,801	993	1,156	20,532
1889	9,028	2,347	2,268	779	965	15,387
1890	6,442	1,613	1,630	699	1,042	11,426
1891	6,140	1,368	1,256	649	922	10,335

The above table shews a decrease of 1,091 in 1891 as compared with 1890.

The total arrivals in and departures from Ontario in 1890 and 1891 respectively were as follows:—

	Via St. Lawrence.	United States.	Total arrivals.	Passed through the Province.	Remained in Ontario.
1890	10,234	44,030	54,264	42,838	11,426
1891	8,122	42,550	50,672	40,337	10.335
Decrease in 1891					1,091

The immigrants settled in this Province during the years 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890 and 1891 were distributed through its respective agencies as follows:—

Year.	Ottawa.	Kingston.	Toronto.	Hamilton.	London.	Total.
1878	416	746	4,602	6,348	943	13,055
1879	608	1,134	9,509	10,639	2,517	24,407
1880	767	1,363	7,094	8,241	1,826	19,291
1881	977	2,187	7,779	6,227	1,063	18,233
1882	2,248	5,473	8,404	5,363	1,201	22,691
1883	2,670	3,984	11,233	7,535	1.697	27,119
1884	3,033	3,196	7,229	7,176	1,643	22,277
1885	1,398	1,877	5,166	4,698	834	13,873
1886	1,072	2,173	6,045	4,705	1,293	15,288
1887	1,660	1,983	8,606	6,419	1,055	19,723
1888	1,238	1,972	9,430	6,358	1,534	20,532
1889	940	1,633	6,950	4,660	1,204	15,387
1890	708	899	5,070	4,008	741	11,426
1891	551	940	4,567	3,680	597	10,335

In addition to the above immigrants, the following numbers were reported through the customs as having arrived and settled in Ontario:—

	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Ports within Ottawa Agency.	1,133	1,123 1,395*	1,131 968*	1,020	1,150	944	1,168	932	926	943
Kingston Agency	958	1,001	939	855	673	629	725	832	657	780
Toronto do	1,546	1,622	426	1,593	1,709	1,736	2,057	2,757	1,978	1,972
Hamilton do	1,138	1,366	1,179	987	912	1,218	1,131	1,565	1,783	2,214
London do	6,740	6,868	6,674	2,642	2,735	1,493	1,609	1,723	1,717	1,828
Total,	11,515	13,378	11,217	7,097	7,179	6,020	6,690	7,809	7,061	7,737

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*Sent from Quebec to other places within the Ottawa Agency.

STATEMENT shewing the number of persons who arrived at the undermentioned Ports of Entry, with the value of their effects, from the United States, for settlement in the Province of Ontario, from the 1st January to 31st December, 1891.

PORT OF ENTRY.	Total reported.	NATIONALITIES.					SEXES.			Value of Effects.
		Canadians.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Other Countries.	Males.	Females.	Children.	
Amherstburg	221	126	30	1	3	58	61	66	94	$6570 00
Belleville	107	78	2	6	7	14	22	36	49	5245 00
Bowmanville	10	7	....	....	3	....	2	2	6	650 00
Brantford	101	59	12	5	....	25	33	33	35	15010 00
Brighton	33	33	....	....	....	....	12	12	9	1310 00
Brockville	143	94	7	9	6	27	47	52	44	7013 00
Chatham	356	302	11	5	2	36	88	124	144	12176 00
Clifton	223	91	35	7	11	79	66	75	82	19918 00
Cobourg	38	30	....	5	....	3	13	14	11	4920 00
Colborne	58	33	5	1	....	19	16	20	22	2490 00
Collingwood	70	55	....	10	....	5	19	23	28	2650 00
Cornwall	149	102	5	5	24	13	34	36	79	5970 00
Cramahe	36	33	....	....	....	3	10	11	15	2640 00
Deseronto	28	24	....	....	....	4	11	13	4	1247 00
Dover	203	126	4	....	7	66	45	62	96	9666 00
Fort Erie	391	163	13	4	....	211	109	118	164	23289 00
Galt	56	46	9	....	....	1	13	13	30	3160 00
Gananoque	104	59	3	....	....	42	33	34	37	5093 00
Goderich	234	184	19	3	20	8	46	53	135	12700 00
Hamilton	902	246	89	31	49	487	255	302	345	33790 00

Kingston	207	164	4	....	5	34	60	68	79	15431 00
Lindsay	27	13	10	4	....	....	13	11	3	657 00
London	304	155	52	9	12	76	89	94	121	15892 00
Morrisburg	57	17	7	4	....	29	13	19	25	1318 00
Napanee	60	50	....	2	....	8	17	16	27	2405 00
Niagara	54	....	....	3	3	48	13	14	27	1905 00
Oakville	8	7	....	....	....	1	3	5	....	435 00
Oshawa	19	11	....	....	....	8	6	8	5	1175 00
Ottawa	410	292	40	6	16	56	98	117	195	26110 00
Owen Sound	47	38	1	2	6	....	11	15	21	1975 00
Paris	35	24	4	....	4	3	9	11	15	2295 00
Penetanguishene	13	6	....	7	....	....	2	2	9	160 00
Picton	40	33	....	....	....	7	11	16	13	1608 00
Port Arthur	74	40	....	....	....	34	29	15	30	2652 00
Port Hope	33	26	4	....	....	3	12	13	8	2090 00
Prescott	184	138	2	....	....	44	40	50	94	8847 00
Saugeen	50	39	10	....	....	1	9	16	25	1540 00
Sault Ste. Marie	218	184	10	11	3	10	62	51	105	7028 00
Stratford	262	154	17	9	11	71	65	96	101	10518 00
St. Catharines	249	167	28	....	....	54	65	77	107	12755 00
St. Thomas	226	162	12	....	6	46	77	84	65	14520 00
Toronto	1433	636	360	65	74	298	391	438	604	122124 00
Trenton	69	45	....	19	3	2	15	22	32	1925 00
Whitby	20	14	3	3	....	....	7	5	8	1575 00
Woodstock	175	134	26	....	6	9	41	64	70	9670 00
	7737	4440	834	230	281	1943	2093	2426	3218	$442117 00

Total number of Immigrants and value of effects reported through the Customs, at the various Ports of Entry within the several Agencies, for 1891.

PORT OF ENTRY.	Total Reported.	Value of Effects.
		$ c.
Ottawa Agency	943	49,258 00
Kingston do	780	44,314 00
Toronto do	1,972	143,171 00
Hamilton do	2,214	121,788 00
London do	1,828	83,586 00
Total	7,737	442,117 00

Value of the effects of the Immigrants reported through Customs in the following years was:—

	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Ottawa and ports within its Agency.	$42,680	37,275 00	53,909 00	41,168	43,647	49,258
Kingston and ports within its Agency.	37,244	28,662 00	32,035 00	47.911	37,435	44,314
Toronto and ports within its Agency.	151,241	158,678 00	175,570 00	188 120	155,802	143,171
Hamilton and ports within its Agency.	58,709	79,312 00	80.520 00	110,118	124,495	121,788
London and ports within its Agency.	145,492	74,337 45	79,889 00	70,577	87,095	83,586
Total value....	$435,366	$378,264 45	$421,923 00	$457,894	$448,474	$442,117
Total value in '85, '86, '87, '88, '89, '90 ..	389,138	435,366 00	387,264 45	421,923	457,894	448,474
Increase	$46,226		$43,658 55	$35,971		
Decrease		$57,101 55			$9,420	$6,357

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE NUMBERS SETTLED IN ONTARIO THROUGH AGENCIES, AND REPORTED THROUGH CUSTOMS DURING THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1891.

AGENCY.	Settled through Agencies.	Reported through Customs.	Total settled in Ontario.
Ottawa	551	943	1494
Kingston	940	780	1720
Toronto	4567	1972	6539
Hamilton	3680	2214	5894
London	597	1828	2425
Grand Total for 1891	10335	7737	18072
Grand Total for 1890	11426	7061	18487

STATEMENT A.—Showing the number of

MONTH.	OTTAWA AGENCY.																KINGSTON AGENCY.																	
	Arrived *via* St. Lawrence.	Arrived *via* United States.	Total Arrivals.	Passed through to the United States.	Went to Province of Quebec.	Went to Manitoba.	Remained in Ontario.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	German.	Scandinavian.	Swiss.	Icelandic.	American.	Other Countries.	Arrived *via* St. Lawrence.	Arrived *via* United States.	Total Arrivals.	Passed through to the United States.	Went to Province of Quebec.	Went to Manitoba.	Remained in Ontario.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	German.	Scandinavian.	Swiss.	Icelandic.	American.	Other Countries.	Arrived *via* St. Lawrence.	Arrived *via* United States.
January	32	25	57	....	5	....	52	5	5	17	8	17	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	80	45
February	6	11	17	....	....	6	11	2	3	....	2	3	....	....	....	1	7	....	7	....	....	....	7	5	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	82	65
March	37	43	80	....	....	40	40	2	....	10	8	20	....	....	....	....	23	....	23	....	....	....	23	19	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	250	108
First Quarter	75	79	154	....	5	46	103	9	8	27	18	40	....	....	....	1	30	....	30	....	....	....	30	24	4	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	412	218
April	138	12	150	....	26	4	120	55	27	18	19	1	....	....	....	....	337	2	339	....	....	....	339	206	2	129	2	....	....	....	....	....	673	243
May	75	3	78	....	15	....	63	15	23	17	8	....	....	....	....	....	134	....	134	....	....	....	134	114	14	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	757	71
June	73	48	121	....	6	....	115	33	21	10	19	28	....	....	....	4	218	....	218	....	....	....	218	101	8	109	....	....	....	....	....	....	116	61
Second Quarter	286	63	349	....	47	4	298	103	71	45	46	29	....	....	....	4	689	2	691	....	....	....	691	421	24	244	2	....	....	....	....	....	2596	375
July	26	15	41	....	3	....	38	21	5	8	4	....	....	....	....	....	75	....	75	....	....	....	75	65	5	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	504	70
August	40	12	52	....	4	....	48	24	1	4	9	10	....	....	....	....	23	....	23	....	....	....	23	13	8	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	573	43
September	30	9	39	....	....	....	39	16	3	....	7	7	....	....	....	6	52	....	52	....	....	....	52	40	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	4	358	91
Third Quarter	96	36	132	....	7	....	125	61	9	12	20	17	....	....	....	6	150	....	150	....	....	....	150	118	17	11	....	....	....	....	....	4	1435	204
October	14	....	14	....	....	....	14	6	....	....	....	8	....	....	....	....	30	....	30	....	....	....	30	30	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	437	66
November	11	....	11	....	....	....	11	1	2	....	6	2	....	....	....	....	29	....	29	....	....	....	29	24	3	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	152	195
December	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	....	10	....	....	....	10	6	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	317
Fourth Quarter	25	....	25	....	....	....	25	7	2	....	6	10	....	....	....	....	69	....	69	....	....	....	69	60	5	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	596	578
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1891	482	178	660	....	59	50	551	180	90	84	90	96	....	....	....	11	938	2	940	....	....	....	940	623	50	261	2	....	....	....	....	4	5039	1375
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1890	552	284	836	..	99	29	708	257	78	25	126	168	....	....	....	54	898	1	899	....	....	....	899	667	51	179	....	2	....	....	....	....	6334	1069

f Immigrants arrived in Ontario and the number remained, with their Nationalities, for

	TORONTO AGENCY.														HAMILTON AGENCY.																						
	Total Arrivals.	Passed through to the United States.	Went to Province of Quebec.	Went to Manitoba.	Remained in Ontario.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	German.	Scandinavian.	Swiss.	Icelandic.	American.	Other Countries.	Arrived *via* St. Lawrence.	Arrived *via* United States.	Total Arrivals.	Passed through to the United States.	Went to Province of Quebec.	Went to Manitoba.	Remained in Ontario.	English	Irish.	Scotch.	German.	Scandinavian.	Swiss.	Icelandic.	American.	Other Countries.	Arrived *via* St. Lawrence.	Arrived *via* United States.	Total Arrivals.	Passed through to the United States.	Went to Province of Quebec.	Went to Manitoba.	Remained in Ontario.
5	125	21	....	....	104	65	24	13	2	....	....	....	....	....	65	959	1024	772	....	52	200	97	16	39	10	....	....	....	38	....	20	57	77	24	....	7	46
6	147	35	....	....	112	77	21	14	....	....	....	....	....	....	54	907	961	744	....	43	174	71	16	14	26	....	....	....	47	....	33	38	71	17	....	10	44
3	358	130	....	....	228	153	51	24	....	....	....	....	....	....	39	4203	4242	3828	....	91	323	154	32	47	32	....	....	....	58	....	19	46	65	20	....	7	38
3	630	186	....	....	444	295	96	51	2	....	....	....	....	....	158	6069	6227	5344	....	186	[illegible]	322	64	100	68	..	....	....	143	....	72	141	213	61	....	24	[illegible]
	916	160	....	....	756	599	97	60	....	....	....	....	....	....	135	6235	6370	5826	....	152	[illegible]	180	31	67	41	....	....	....	73	....	48	32	80	22	....	8	56
	828	200	....	....	628	466	94	49	19	....	....	..	....	....	134	7778	7912	7294	....	160	[illegible]	208	28	80	56	....	....	....	86	....	77	52	129	38	..	15	78
	1227	449	....	....	778	597	89	87	5	....	....	....	....	....	169	5936	6105	5530	....	125	450	237	32	50	62	....	....	....	69	....	53	35	88	15	....	26	47
	2971	809	....	....	2162	1662	280	196	24	....	....	....	....	....	438	19949	20387	18650	....	437	1300	625	91	197	159	....	....	....	228	....	178	119	297	75	....	49	175
	574	178	....	....	396	281	67	48	....	....	....	....	....	....	120	3212	3332	2863	....	104	365	200	25	19	39	....	....	....	58	24	63	59	122	28	....	15	79
	616	166	....	....	450	348	69	19	14	....	....	....	....	....	105	1782	1887	1453	....	120	314	157	16	44	44	....	....	....	48	5	40	52	92	25	....	17	50
	449	110	....	....	339	243	63	27	6	....	....	....	....	....	104	2815	2919	2529	....	89	301	123	23	58	33	....	....	....	53	11	42	41	83	26	....	14	48
	1639	454	....	....	1185	872	199	94	20	...	....	....	...	....	329	7809	8138	6845	....	313	980	480	64	121	116	....	....	....	159	40	145	152	297	79	....	46	172
	503	159	....	....	344	207	69	53	10	....	....	....	....	5	115	2662	2777	2417	....	107	253	123	21	24	36	....	....	....	49	....	29	40	69	25	....	7	37
	347	116	....	....	231	149	32	12	8	....	....	....	....	30	83	2546	2629	2279	....	63	287	113	25	52	33	....	....	....	64	....	33	40	73	18	....	7	48
	324	123	....	....	201	119	36	22	8	....	....	....	....	16	51	1419	1470	1269	....	38	163	70	18	24	3	....	....	....	47	1	32	49	81	31	....	11	39
	1174	398	....	....	776	475	137	87	26	....	....	....	....	51	249	6627	6876	5965	....	208	703	306	64	100	72	....	....	....	160	1	94	129	223	74	....	25	124
	6414	1847	....	....	4567	3304	712	428	72	....	....	....	....	51	1174	40454	41628	36804	....	1144	[illegible]	1733	283	518	415	....	....	....	690	41	489	541	1030	289	.	144	[illegible]
	7573	2503	....	....	5070	3327	968	651	124	....	....	....	....	....	1568	42199	43767	38185	....	1574	4008	1791	374	634	398	....	....	....	803	8	682	507	1189	241	....	207	741

e twelve months ending 31st December, 1891.

NCY.							GRAND TOTAL THROUGH AGENCIES.																
Scotch.	German.	Scandinavian.	Swiss.	Icelandic.	American.	Other Countries.	Arrived *via* St. Lawrence.	Arrived *via* United States.	Total Arrivals.	Passed through to the United States.	Went to Province of Quebec.	Went to Manitoba.	Remained in Ontario.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	German.	Scandinavian.	Swiss.	Icelandic.	American.	Other Countries.	—
3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	197	1086	1283	817	5	59	402	189	64	72	22	17	.....	.....	38	...	
8	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	182	1021	1203	796	.....	59	348	179	53	37	28	3	.....	.....	47	1	
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	368	4400	4768	3978	.....	138	652	343	92	87	40	20	.....	.....	58	12	
16	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	747	6507	7254	5591	5	256	1402	711	209	196	90	40	.....	.....	143	13	First Quarter.
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1331	6524	7855	6008	26	164	1657	1079	163	279	62	1	.....	.....	73	.....	
3	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1177	7904	9081	7532	15	175	1359	859	166	155	93	.....	.....	.....	86	.....	
8	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1679	6080	7759	5994	6	151	1608	996	156	264	90	28	.....	.....	69	5	
16	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4187	20508	24695	19534	47	490	4624	2934	485	698	245	29	.....	.....	228	5	Second Quarter.
4	10	.....	.....	...	.....	7	788	3356	4144	3069	3	119	953	602	125	84	53	.....	.....	.....	58	31	
12	6	.....	.....	...	...	.....	781	1889	2670	1641	4	137	885	566	102	81	73	10	.....	.....	48	5	
11	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	586	2956	3542	2665	.....	103	774	429	102	100	62	7	.....	.....	53	21	
27	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	2125	8201	10356	7378	7	359	2612	1597	329	265	188	17	.....	.....	159	57	Third Quarter.
6	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	625	2768	3393	2601	.....	114	678	378	97	83	53	8	.....	.....	49	10	
8	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	308	2781	3089	2413	.....	70	606	310	74	74	50	2	.....	.....	64	32	
4	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	100	1785	1885	1423	.....	49	413	210	62	52	23	.....	.....	.....	47	19	
18	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	1033	7334	8367	6437	.....	233	1697	898	233	209	126	10	.....	.....	160	61	Fourth Quarter.
77	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	8122	42550	50672	38940	59	1338	10335	6140	1256	1368	649	96	.....	.....	690	136	Grand Total, 1891.
124	51	4	.....	.....	.....	3	10234	44030	54264	40929	99	1810	11426	6442	1630	1613	699	174	.....	.....	803	65	Grand Total, 1890.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE NUMBERS SETTLED IN ONTARIO THROUGH AGENCIES, AND REPORTED THROUGH CUSTOMS DURING THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1891.

AGENCY.	Settled through Agencies.	Reported through Customs.	Total settled in Ontario.
Ottawa	551	943	1494
Kingston.....................	940	780	1720
Toronto	4567	1972	6539
Hamilton	3680	2214	5894
London	597	1828	2425
Grand Total for 1891......	10335	7737	18072
Grand Total for 1890......	11426	7061	18487

The following statement shews the number of Immigrants who left the British Islands for places out of Europe, and the percentage settled in Ontario, through Agencies, during the years 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890 and 1891 respectively :—

Year.	Numbers Left.	Settled in Ontario.	Percentage.
1874.	241,014	25,254	10.55
1875.	173,809	17,655	10.16
1876.	138,222	11,432	8.27
1877.	119,971	11,654	9.77
1878.	147,663	13,055	8.84
1879.	217,163	24,407	11.23
1880.	332,294	19,291	5.80
1881.	392,514	18,233	4.64
1882.	413,288	22,691	5.49
1883.	397,157	27,119	6.83
1884.	304,074	22,277	7.32
1885.	264,986	13,973	5.27
1886.	330,881	15,288	4.62
1887.	396,494	19,723	4.97
1888.	398,494	20,532	5.16
1889.	342,641	15,387	4.49
1890.	315,980	11,426	3.61
1891.	......	10,335	.....

The following statement shews the aggregate number of children settled in this Province since 1868 by the undermentioned parties.

YEAR.	Miss Rye.	Miss Macpherson.	Mrs. E. Bilbrough Wallace.	Mr. Middlemore.	Rev. Dr. Stephenson.	Dr. Barnardo.	Shaftesbury's Boys' Home, London, Eng.	Cardinal Manning and others.	Mr. Quarrier.	Total.
1868	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
1869	187	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	187
1870	253	194	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	447
1871	277	498	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	775
1872	185	321	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	506
1873	134	358	....	102	....	....	....	....	....	594
1874	193	279	....	50	81	....	..	....	....	603
1875	....	184	....	78	43	....	....	....	....	305
1876	....	163	....	71	....	....	....	....	....	234
1877	91	115	....	83	28	....	....	....	....	317
1878	42	68	79	86	32	....	....	....	....	307
1879	96	95	126	57	24	....	....	....	....	398
1880	68	114	129	41	22	....	11	22	....	407
1881	117	90	158	60	43	....	49	45	....	562
1882	118	183	153	70	41	51	24	139	....	779
1883	170	193	194	125	53	172	43	183	....	1133
1884	165	165	254	145	75	252	39	283	....	1378
1885	125	183	351	115	87	395	32	323	....	1611
1886	110	215	274	129	91	615	33	301	....	1768
1887	120	212	316	202	75	406	...	77	....	1408
1888	300	270	271	279	101	484	104	30	...	1839
1889	160	249	295	85	86	481	92	....	....	1448
1890	151	156	204	....	71	257	96	....	250	1185
1891	135	230	282	....	66	369	108	....	233	1423
Total	3202	4535	3086	1778	1019	3482	631	1403	483	19619

EXPENDITURE.

The total Expenditure on account of Immigration during the years 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, and 1891, respectively, was as follows:

—	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Agencies in Europe	5150 00	5150 00	5150 00	3889 00	3870 50	4409 97
Agencies in Canada	4224 35	2485 22	550 00	648 00	600 00	558 00
Carriage of Immigrants in Ontario	780 58	809 34	328 55	236 63	114 49	144 64
Provisions for Immigrants, including medical attendance	2527 64	2948 31	638 78	423 97	196 66	365 60
Incidentals	872 98	403 07	485 06	474 82	777 33	861 48
Immigration Pamphlet and Maps	3281 85	....	800 00	1177 48	27 00	....
Rainy River District	....	....	....	....	....	289 25
Total	16837 40	11795 94	7952 39	6849 90	5585 98	6628 94
Cost per head including Immigrants settled through Agencies only	1.10	.59	.38	.44	.48	.64

The following Statement, condensed from the Reports of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, shews the progress of the settlement of the Free Grants Districts since 1868:—

YEAR.	Number of Townships set apart.	Number of persons located.	Number of acres located.	Number of purchasers.	Number of acres sold.	Number of lots, the location of which have been cancelled.	Number of patents issued.
1868	15	511	46336	82	2120	....	....
1869	24	566	56011	52	956	....	....
1870	14	1200	155427½	148	4585½	....	....
1871	1	1113	153105½	139	3452½	....	....
1872	18	875	115065	97	2268½	148	....
1873	6	757	100603½	79	5038	381	....
1874	10	919	119070	57	2144	453	755
1875	1	1387	186807	89	3896	381	570
1876	....	463	192858	110	2261	462	546
1877	4	1914	260801	149	5534	691	542
1878	1	2115	274238	188	6637	1118	472
1879	....	1506	199500	123	4911	1018	513
1880	23	1292	181745	110	3621	870	487
1881	5	1077	153764	155	8870	781	487
1882	1	932	129535	150	5562	624	502
1883	1	985	134594	143	8927	587	790
1884	3	1157	161964	125	5809	635	609
1885	2	1236	175351	149	5998	563	581
1886	....	1149	162734	133	5474	607	706
1887	4	902	122772	109	5694	612	559
1888	....	842	109002	74	2797	556	523
1889	20	858	114050	84	3708	657	386
1890	1	610	83273	53	2345	575	456
1891	....	579	79948	49	1389	350	473
Total	254	26345	3468554½	2647	103997½	11769	9947

STATEMENT shewing the number of Immigrants settled in Ontario, through Agencies, and reported through Customs, from 1868 to 1891.

YEAR.	Number settled through Agencies.	Number reported through Customs.	Total number settled.	Value of the effects of Immigrants reported through Customs.
1868			10873	No returns reported.
1869			15893	"
1870			25590	"
1871			25842	"
1872			38129	"
1873			39184	"
1874	25444	6276	31720	Returns not complete.
1875	17655	4096	21751	$328236 00
1876	11432	7691	19123	279138 00
1877	11654	6225	17879	305662 00
1878	13055	4885	17940	311117 00
1879	24407	4420	28827	244618 00
1880	19291	5435	24726	258919 00
1881	18233	6967	25200	313075 00
1882	22691	11515	34206	503032 00
1883	27119	13375	40494	533295 00
1884	22277	11217	33494	405770 00
1885	13973	7079	21052	389138 00
1886	15288	7179	22467	435364 00
1887	19723	6021	25744	378264 45
1888	20532	6690	27222	421923 00
1889	15387	7809	23196	457894 00
1890	11426	7061	18487	448474 00
1891	10335	7737	18072	442117 00
Total	319922	131678	597111	6457046 45

Further details will be found in the various appendices to this Report

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN DRYDEN,
Commissioner.

TORONTO, January, 1892.

APPENDICES.

No. 1.

ANNUAL REPORT OF MR. PETER BYRNE, IMMIGRATION AGENT, LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

Ontario Government Agency,
Nottingham Buildings, 19 Brunswick Street,
Liverpool, 31st December, 1891.

To the Hon. John Dryden,
Minister of Agriculture, etc., etc.
Toronto.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit for your information the following report of the work of this agency for the past year.

My constant aim has been, as in previous years, to diffuse information regarding our Province and its resources, and to influence the right kind of emigration by every means in my power. I have advertised during the year more or less in all the principal agricultural papers of the United Kingdom, as well as in numerous other journals that are widely read in rural districts and many of which have an enormous circulation throughout the country generally. This advertising has given rise to a continuous demand for our pamphlets and other printed matter, a supply of which has been sent to every applicant by post, or handed over the office counter, as the case may be.

By co-operation with many of the principal and most active passenger agents, I have been enabled to distribute a large amount of printed matter at emigration meetings, agricultural shows, market gatherings, etc., in various parts of the three kingdoms. I have also taken part in several meetings for promoting emigration. These meetings have been held mostly in market-towns and villages and have been in every case well attended indeed, generally uncomfortably crowded, owing to that great modern attraction, the magic lantern and lime-light views, which now form the great feature of all such meetings. The agricultural labourers think nothing of travelling miles after a hard day's work to see these grand pictures of Canadian farm life, farmsteads, harvest scenes, orchards, vineyards, live stock, etc., etc., and to hear a lecture upon emigration. Farmers and their families, too, are often there in force.

During my visit to Canada recently I made some additions to my stock of Ontario views, but not nearly to the extent I desired. But I am glad to know that you have authorized a competent photographer to prepare a fresh series of the right kind for use in this country. There is an increasing demand for the loan of Canadian lantern slides for lectures in the rural districts of England by clergymen, schoolmasters and others. Good clear pictures need little explanation, as they tell their own story, so that persons of limited information about Canada can easily use them to advantage. Several sets of such slides could thus be kept almost constantly in use, silently conveying to delighted rustic audiences vivid and instructive impressions of the lovely scenery, beautiful homesteads, and the rich and varied productions of our favoured Province.

One effect of these lectures in the rural districts has been to create a demand for pamphlets for a quite novel purpose, namely, to be used as reading books in country schools. After having read them through in the school, the children are allowed to take them home to their parents. As this appears to me to be a most excellent mode of distributing the pamphlets, I gladly comply with applications for supplies for the purpose.

The Delegates' Report, of which I sent you copies as soon as they were published, have been very widely circulated and cannot have failed to produce favourable impressions regarding Ontario wherever they have been read. Several of the Delegates gave lectures in their respective districts, describing their tour through Canada, and all of them spoke in highly commendatory terms of the agricultural resources of Ontario.

During the year I have had a good many applications for special information as to the prospects held out by the Province for the profitable employment of capital in various industrial enterprises, as well as in agriculture. To the persons making such applications I invaribly give the fullest information and the utmost encouragement possible. To those enquiring about improved farms I take care to point out that the present is a favourable time for investment in that kind of property, the movement of so many young men to the North-West having led to many fine farms being thrown on the market.

My trip to Canada this past summer afforded me an excellent opportunity of noting the progress made by Ontario during the interval of seven years since my last visit. I was astonished as well as delighted with the signs of development and improvement nearly everywhere visible especially in the cities and towns, and notably in Toronto.

In the villages and purely agricultural districts the changes were not so marked, but even there I was glad to observe that a distinct advance had been made in the districts previously known to me. A higher standard of taste and comfort in the style of dwelling houses was evident. Farms, fences and roads seemed to be kept in better order than was common years ago. Similar evidences of improvement were observable in every part of the country I was able to visit. The Province seemed to be more beautiful and attractive than I had ever seen it before. The splendid harvest, reaped in magnificent weather, was a most pleasing and gratifying sight, even to a disinterested observer. No wonder it gladdened the hearts of the farmers themselves. All that seemed wanting to complete their contentment were higher prices and a better demand for their products.

I availed myself to the fullest extent possible of my opportunities of visiting the public institutions of the Province, and thereby gleaned much information which will prove useful in the discharge of my official duties. Of course, the grandest object lesson, so far as regards the material progress of the Province that I had an opportunity of studying was the Agricultural Show at Toronto. If the splendid results of industrial enterprise here brought together, could have been photographed in detail and made into lantern slides, we should have a noble collection of pictures to aid in the enlightenment of the Britishers as to the capabilities of the soil and climate as well as of the skill, industry and ingenuity of the population of Ontario. Perhaps next year this might be done.

In the book of travels by Mr. W. S. Caine, Ex-M.P., entitled "A Trip round the World," a cheap edition of which has recently been published, there are some passages descriptive of Ontario farm life which I have thought it well to get printed in a leaflet for distribution among tenant farmers, etc. These passages give a graphic, sympathetic and encouraging picture of the substantial independence such as thousands in Ontario have won for themselves by steady industry and thrifty management.

The condition of agriculture in the British Islands, which has an important bearing on the emigration returns has much improved during the past year. The crops were nearly all good, though considerably injured both in quality and yield by the wretchedly bad weather that prevailed at harvest time. Prices too, have been higher for nearly all food products, so that struggling farmers have got a new lease of life. The farm labourer class are also sharing in the good times. They are asking and getting better wages and more privileges than they have been accustomed to in the past. The latter are promised in the near future more important benefits still, in the form of a liberal allotment scheme which is to be brought before Parliament next session, and also a system of state pensions for old age. But all this falls far short of "the glorious privilege of being independent," which Ontario holds out as a prospect to the skilled and industrious agricultural emigrant. This fact I never fail to emphasize in my public addresses, as well as in private interviews with members of this important section of the emigrating public.

Other classes of persons who apply to me for information with a view to emigration, I uniformly discourage from going to Ontario, excepting those with capital, and female domestics. These last seem to become scarcer year by year. Indeed, even in this Old Country with its superabundant population complaints are all but universal that good, efficient servants are getting more and more difficult to secure. Unless, therefore, you are prepared to offer free passages, a policy which I should hesitate to recommend, there is little hope of obtaining the necessary supply.

The impetus given to the trade between Canada and Great Britain by the McKinley tariff has led to a good many inquiries being made to me by traders on both sides of the Atlantic, for information on many points relating to the shipment of produce of various kinds, especially eggs, poultry and barley. In several instances Canadian shippers have asked to be put into communication with firms of good standing on this side, with whom they could safely establish trade relations. I need hardly say that in all such cases I am always glad to render every assistance I possibly can.

The shipments of eggs from Ontario during the year have been on a very large scale, and I understand have turned out on the whole very satisfactory to the dealers here. The trade is likely to grow into important dimensions and to flourish as long as the present United States tariff endures.

The enormous shipment of apples from Ontario this season has done the Province immense credit. The fruit has challenged universal admiration for its splendid color and quality. The demand has been steady and good and the prices realized are understood to have been satisfactory.

The official returns of emigration for the year, by the Board of Trade, are not accessible at the time I write, but I shall forward a copy as soon as they are issued.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

P. BYRNE,
Agent for Ontario.

No. 2.

ANNUAL REPORT OF E. M. CLAY, ESQ., DOMINION IMMIGRATION AGENT, HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

Dominion Government Immigration Agency,
Intercolonial Railway Station,
Halifax, Nova Scotia, January 20th, 1892.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit for your information a report of the Immigration at this agency for the year ending December 31st, 1891.

I have very little to add to former reports and few changes to make, still I am able to report a fair increase in the year's Immigration over the previous year. The arrivals for 1891 being as follows:

Cabin.		
Males	3,550	
Females	3,160	
Children	267	
		6,977
Steerage.		
Males	5,996	
Females	2,555	
Children	1,567	
		10,118
Grand total		17,095

This shows an increase over 1890 of 1,109 cabin, and 681 steerage, or a total increase of 1,790.

The class of Immigrants arriving has improved with the increase in numbers, and I feel safe in saying that, taking the arrivals of 1891 on a whole, no better class ever arrived at this agency ; while the number of general labourers has decreased, the number of farmers has increased. The number of women and children has also increased, which shows that the people already settled here are determined to remain with us and are sending for families and friends.

During 1891, we reported as going into your Province 1,933, against 1,928 for the previous year, which shows the small increase of five, but while your Province has had such a small increase, Manitoba and other Provinces west have had quite an increase over the previous year.

During the year eight parties of children have arrived at this Agency, six parties of whom were bound for your Province, as per Statement enclosed.

This has been a quiet year with the farmers in this Province. Crops have been about on the average of former years, and all are finding a ready market for their produce, and large shipments of farm produce have been made from this Province and P. E Island to the Old Country. This of course will have the effect of raising the prices on certain products before another season comes again, and no doubt our farmers will make large returns from last season's crops.

Statements enclosed show the arrivals and departures of cabin and steerage passengers and number of children at this Agency for the year.

Trusting the above will prove satisfactory.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. CLAY,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

D. SPENCE, Esq.,
Secretary Ontario Immigration Department,
Toronto, Ont.

YEARLY RETURN of Cabin Arrivals and Departures at Halifax, Nova Scotia, Immigration Agency for the year of 1891.

	Adults, 12 Years and Over.		Under 12 Years.		Total Souls.	Nationalities.										
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Germans.	Scandinavians.	French and Belgians.	U. S. Citizens.	Canadians.	Chinese.	Other countries.	Total.
Via Ocean Travel	3550	3160	153	114	6977	1239	1	1	....	.....	3	5733	....	....	....	6977
Via United States	......	......	......	......	......	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....
Total	3550	3160	153	114	6977	.....	....	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	

Trades or Occupations.								Declared Destinations.									
								Lower Provinces.									
Farmers.	Farm labourers.	General labourers.	Mechanics.	Clerks, Traders' etc.	Female servants.	Not classified.	Total.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Prince Edward Island.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	North-West Territories.	British Columbia.	United States.	Total.
...	....	...	..	..	.....	6977	6977	6084	115	.....	325	223	121	34	75	..	6977

Arrivals.	
Not reported elsewhere :	
For Canada	6977
For United States	.....
Reported elsewhere :	
For Canada	....
For United States	....
Total	6977

EDWIN M. CLAY, Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

YEARLY RETURN of Immigrant Arrivals and Departures at Halifax, Nova Scotia, Immigration Agency for the year of 1891.

—	Adults, 12 Years and Over.		Under 12 Years.		Total Souls.	Nationalities.										
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Germans.	Scandinavians.	French and Belgians.	U. S. Citizens.	Canadians.	Chinese.	Other countries.	Total.
Via Ocean Travel	5996	2555	1001	566	10118	5030	164	577	335	562	301	967	....	...	174	8110
Via United States..	....	....	....	....	....	1173	17	25	216	334	126	....	....	....	117	2008
Total	5996	2555	1001	566	10118	......	....	....	....	......	.....	......	....	....	..	....

Trades or Occupations.								Declared Destinations.									
								Lower Provinces.									
Farmers.	Farm labourers.	General labourers.	Mechanics.	Clerks, Traders, etc.	Female servants.	Not classified.	Total.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Prince Edward Island.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	North-West Territories.	British Columbia.	United States.	Total.
292	276	3300	579	229	1064	2370	8110	2446	479	9	1097	1933	1346	452	348	2008	10118
89	85	1005	117	24	262	426	2008	......	......	......	......	.....	.....	.. ..	...	.....	.....

Arrivals.	
Not reported elsewhere :	
For Canada.....	8110
For United States..........	2008
Reported elsewhere :	
For Canada...............	....
For United States.........	....
Total.................	10118

EDWIN M. CLAY, Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

STATEMENT showing the number of children Immigrants landed at this Agency for the year 1891.

Steamers.	Date of Arrival.	By whom Sent.	Number of Children.		Where Bound.
			M.	F.	
Oregon	March 3	Mr. Alsop	11	......	Manitoba.
Sarnia	" 29	Dr. Stevenson	48	......	Hamilton and Manitoba.
"	" 29	Mr. Wallace	169	12	Belleville
Hibernian	" 30	Mr. Quarrier	129	......	Brockville.
Parisian	April 5	Miss Rye	......	47	Niagara.
"	" 5	Miss Macpherson	67	18	Stratford.
"	" 5	Mr. Fegan	108	......	Toronto.
Hibernian	Sept. 28	Mrs. Cameron	......	21	St. John and Halifax.
Total	....	....	532	98	

EDWIN M. CLAY,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

No. 3.

ANNUAL REPORT OF R. MACPHERSON, ESQ., DOMINION IMMIGRATION AGENT, KINGSTON, ONTARIO.

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
KINGSTON, 31st December, 1891.

SIR,—I have the honour to present my annual report, showing the arrivals of immigrants at this Agency during the twelve months ending the 31st December, 1891, classified as to nationalities.

The number of settlers from the United States who have made entries at the several ports of entry within my district are not included in the enclosed statements.

You will also find herewith statements of the average rates of wages, in the district of the Kingston Agency and a list of retail prices of the ordinary articles of food and raiment required by the working classes.

The demand for unskilled laborers in my district during the past year has not been equal to that of previous years, but I could have placed many more capable farm laborers than came to me, at good wages.

The demand for female domestic servants has been as usual for years past far in advance of the supply, and I trust more farm laborers and female servants will be received next season.

I am pleased to state that there has been no infectious or contagious diseases. All the immigrants were healthy ; of a good class, and placed with little difficulty.

I may state that a very considerable quantity of the two rowed barley imported from Great Britain in the spring of 1890, was secured by farmers in my district, which yielded well, and was carefully garnered for last spring's sowing. A large crop has been reaped of excellent quality. What was sold brought much better prices than the six-rowed. The greater portion of the crop, however, is being held for seed the coming spring, it is generally expected that it will then bring exceptionally high prices, being in great demand for that purpose, and that vastly larger shipments of two rowed barley will be sent to Great Britain next season.

The crops, generally, have been far above the average in my district, with the exception of hay. Pastures were good, causing a largely increased quantity of cheese to be exported to Great Britain at most remunerative prices to the farmers. All of this places them in a more prosperous condition and consequently more comfortable and contented than in previous years.

Mining in my district has not been carried on so extensively as in previous years, owing to the low prices prevailing for iron ore and phosphates.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant
R. MACPHERSON.
Government Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Toronto.

KINGSTON AGENCY DISTRICT.

List of retail prices of the ordinary articles of food and raiment required by the working classes at the Kingston Agency.

PROVISIONS.

Bacon per lb. 9 to 13c.
Bread, best white, 12 brown, 10 to 12c.
Butter, salt, 14 to 18c.
  do fresh, 15 to 25c.
Beef, 7 to 10c., Mutton, 8 to 10c., Veal, 5 to 8c., Pork, 8 to 10c.
Beer, per quart, 8 to 10c.
Candles, 10 to 12c.
Cheese, 10 to 14c.
Coffee, 25 to 30c.
Corn meat, per 100 lb, $2 to $2.50
Eggs, per doz, 14 to 25c.
Flour, per barrel, 1st quality, $5 to $5.50
  do do 2nd do $4 to $4.50
  " Buckwheat, per 100 lb., $2 to $2.50
Fish, dry or green cod, per cwt., $5 to $6

Firewood, per cord, $4 to $5
Ham, per lb., 12 to 14c.
  do shoulders, per lb., 9 to 10c.
Herrings, per barrel, $4.50 to $5.50
Mustard, per lb., 15 to 25c.
Milk, per quart, 5 to 6c.
Oatmeal, per 100 lb., $2 to $2.50
Pepper, per lb., 15 to 20c.
Potatoes, per bushel, 30 to 40c.
Rice, per lb., 4 to 5c.
Soap, yellow, per lb., 3 to 5c.
Sugar, brown, 4 to 4½c.
Salt, per lb., 1c.
Tea, black, 25 to 40c.
  do green, 25 to 40c.
Tobacco, 40 to 60c.

CLOTHING, ETC.

Coats under, tweed, $4 to $5.
  do over, do $6 to $10
Trowsers, do $2 to $4
Vests, do $1 to $1.50
Shirts, flannel, 50c. to $1.
  do cotton, 40c. to $1
  do under, "wove," 40 to 75c.
Drawers, woollen, " wove," 50 to 75c.
Hats, felt, $1 to $1.50
Socks, worsted, 20 to 25c.
  do cotton, 10 to 20c.
Blankets, $2 to $4

Rugs, $1 to $1.50
Flannel, 20 to 40c.
Cotton shirting, 6 to 10c.
Sheeting, 15 to 25c.
Canadian cloth, 40 to 75c.
Shoes, men's, $1.25 to $2, women's, 75c. to $1.50
Boots, men's, $1.50 to $2.50, women's, $1 to $2
India Rubber overshoes, men's, 75c., women's, 50 to 60c.
Straw hats, 10 to 30c.

R. MACPHERSON,
Government Immigration Agent.

KINGSTON, 31st December, 1891.

KINGSTON AGENCY.

Statement showing the number of Immigrant arrivals and departures at this Agency for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1891, and their Nationalities, the number of free meals and free passes by Railways, or other conveyances, from this Agency to their respective places of destination.

MONTHS.	Number of arrivals *via* the St. Lawrence, and Halifax.	Number of arrivals *via* the United States.	Total Number of souls.	Went to the United States.	Went to Province of Quebec.	Went to Manitoba.	Remained in the Province of Ontario.	Nationalities of Immigrants Settled in Ontario.									Number of free meals	Number of Immigrants fed.	Number of free lodgings.	Number of free passes.
								English.	Irish.	Scotch.	German.	Scandinavian.	Swiss.	Icelandic.	American.	Other Countries.				
January	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
February	7	....	7	....	....	....	7	5	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....
March	23	....	23	....	....	....	23	19	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
April	337	2	339	....	....	....	339	206	2	129	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
May	134	....	134	....	....	....	134	114	14	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
June	218	....	218	....	....	....	218	101	8	109	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
July	75	....	75	....	....	....	75	65	5	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
August	23	....	23	....	....	....	23	13	8	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
September	52	....	52	....	....	....	52	40	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....
October	30	....	30	....	....	....	30	30	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
November	29	....	29	....	....	....	29	24	3	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
December	10	....	10	....	....	....	10	6	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	938	2	940	....	....	....	940	623	50	261	2	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....

R. MACPHERSON,
Agent.

KINGSTON AGENCY DISTRICT.

Average rate of Wages in the several Provinces in 1891.

—	Ontario.
	$ c. $ c.
Farm laborers—per day without board	1.00 to 1.30
" per week and board	3.00 to 5.00
Female farm servants, with board, per month	5.00 to 8.00
Masons—per day, without board	2.50 to 3.00
Bricklayers " "	2.50 to 2.75
Carpenters " "	1.50 to 2.00
Lumbermen " "	1.00 to 1.50
Shipwrights " "	1.50 to 2.00
Smiths " "	1.25 to 2.00
Wheelwrights " "	1.25 to 1.75
Gardeners, with board, per month	12.00 to 20.00
" without board, per day	1.00 to 1.50
Female cooks, with board, per month	8.00 to 12.00
Laundresses	7.00 to 9.00
Female domestics	6.00 to 9.00
General labourers, per day, without board	1.00 to 1.25
Miners	1.00 to 1.50
Mill hands	1.00 to 1.50
Engine drivers, paid by trip	2.75 to 3.50
Saddlers	1.25 to 1.50
Bootmakers, hand sewers	1.50 to 2.00
Tailors	1.25 to 2.00
Painters	1.50 to 2.00

No. 4.

ANNUAL REPORT OF JOHN A. DONALDSON, ESQ., DOMINION IMMIGRATION AGENT, TORONTO, ONTARIO.

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
TORONTO, ONT., December 31st, 1891.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit this my 31st Annual Report, showing the work of this Agency for the year ending December 31st, 1891.

The total number of immigrants arriving and passing through Toronto during that period was 6,414.

Of these 5,039 came here by way of the Canadian ports, Halifax, Quebec and Montreal, and 1,375 by the various ports of the United States.

The total number of immigrants remaining in Ontario and dealt with at this Agency was 4,567.

The total number passing through to the Western States was 1,847. This latter item shows a falling off from last year, which is accounted for by the fact that a very large percentage of those destined for the States go by way of the Sault Line, and so do not now pass through Toronto.

The route *via* New York appears to be getting popular among immigrants, judging from the numbers who have come that way during the past year, which is larger than ever before.

There is still a scarcity of good farm hands, especially during the early part of the season and harvest, and the demand has far exceeded the supply. The reason for the scarcity appears to be that great numbers of farmers' sons and young men brought up in country parts are continually making their way to the North-West and drifting into the cities, so that, although agricultural machinery has done much to supply the place of the farm labourer, there is still, and likely to be for some time, a demand for good men to fill the places of those who are constantly moving away. Domestic servants are as scarce as ever both in the towns and country.

Wages for farm hands remain about the same as last year, ranging from $15 to $30 per month with board for the summer season, and from $120 to $160 for the year.

There appears to be an increasing demand among the farmers for men with families, and we have not experienced the difficulty we had some time ago in settling these, especially when arriving early in the season.

The demand for general labourers during the year has not been so great as formerly, still it has been equal to the supply and we have been able to place all immigrants of that class soon after their arrival.

The mechanical trades have also been quiet, but the few who arrived being, as a rule, good men appeared to readily fall into work.

There is no demand for professional men, clerks and shopkeepers, and persons of those callings have difficulty in getting employment.

We have had a considerable number of young men out during the season desirous of being placed with good farmers for a year or so in order that they man obtain a knowledge of farming before purchasing land for themselves. These appear to have been satisfactorily placed, and are apparently well pleased with the country.

The immigrants were all of a very superior class, being well supplied with baggage, and, with but few exceptions, were able to pay their way to places where work was found for them, or keep themselves until something suitable offered.

Among other notable persons who have visited our shores during the year may be mentioned the Earl of Fingal and the Hon. Mr. Plunkett, who were making a tour for the purpose of seeing the prospects the country held out for Irish immigration. Also

Messrs. McQueen and Davey, Farmers' Delegates, who visited the district round Toronto, Guelph, Niagara and Brantford. on their way back from the North-West, and expressed themselves as being well pleased with the prosperous appearance of the country.

During the past year I have made an inspection of the children brought out from the various Unions and settled in my District. I find that great care seems now to be taken both in the selection and placing out of these children, and in very few cases could complaint be made. That the farmers are satisfied with them may be proved from the fact that the number of applications at some of the Homes is double that of the supply.

In the crops wheat has turned out remarkably fine in fact much better than expected, averaging in this District from 25 to 30 bushels per acre, and weighing from 60 pounds to 66 pounds per bushel. Oats are also a very good crop, and barley and peas quite up to the average. Among the roots, potatoes though yielding very well, have suffered in some sections badly from rot, but turnips and carrots appear to have turned out very well. Generally speaking fruit is a very good crop, especially apples, which are very abundant in some sections, and large quantities have been exported.

Flax culture as a branch of Canadian industry is gaining the attention of the farmers in several counties, especially Wellington, Waterloo and Perth. At the establishment of Mr. Livingston, M.P., at Baden, may be seen very extensive machinery for converting the seed into linseed oil and oil cake. In addition to the quantity of seed received from the neighbourhood and surrounding country, some 60,000 or 80,000 bushels were brought last year from the Mennonite settlement in the North West. There are also a number of scutch mills. producing a large quantity of excellent fibre, which finds a ready market in Boston and other parts of the United States At Doon, near Galt, are extensive premises belonging to the Messrs. Perine and Sons, where fibre is manufactured into a variety of goods, from the finest wrapping thread to the heavy cable.

In conclusion I have much pleasure in stating that every facility has been offered by the Railway Companies for moving the immigrants, and the journey from Quebec and Montreal is accomplished in about half the time it required a few years ago. No complaints of any kind were made of incivility or inattention on the part of the railway employees, but, on the contrary, all spoke well of them and the accommodation afforded them while in transit.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. DONALDSON,

Dominion Immigration Agent.

DAVID SPENCE, Esq.,
Secretary Department of Immigration,
Toronto.

STATEMENT shewing the number of Immigrant arrivals and departures at this Agency for the twelve months ending December 31st, 1891, and their Nationalities, the number of free meals and free passes by Railways, or other conveyances, from this Agency to their respective places of destination.

MONTHS	Number of arrivals *via* the St. Lawrence, and Halifax.	Number of arrivals *via* the United States.	Total number of souls	Went to the United States.	Went to Province of Quebec.	Went to Manitoba.	Remained in the Province of Ontario.	Nationalities of Immigrants Settled in Ontario.									Number of free meals.	Number of Immigrants fed	Number of free lodgings.	Number of free passes.
								English.	Irish.	Scotch.	German.	Scandinavian.	Swiss.	Icelandic.	American.	Other Countries.				
January..........	80	45	125	21	....	....	104	65	24	13	2	....	....	....	....	....	19	....	....	6
February..........	82	65	147	35	....	....	112	77	21	14	....	....	....	....	....	....	12	....	....	5
March..........	250	108	358	130	....	....	228	153	51	24	....	....	....	....	....	....	21	....	....	5
April..........	673	243	916	160	....	....	756	599	97	60	....	....	....	....	....	....	49	....	....	7
May..........	757	71	828	200	....	....	628	466	94	49	19	....	....	....	....	....	73	....	....	19½
June..........	1166	61	1227	449	....	....	778	597	89	87	5	....	....	....	....	....	45	....	..	15½
July..........	504	70	574	178	....	....	396	281	67	48	....	....	....	....	....	....	93	....	....	13
August..........	573	43	616	166	....	....	450	348	69	19	14	....	....	....	....	....	42	....	....	12
September..........	358	91	449	110	....	....	339	243	63	27	6	....	....	....	....	....	57	....	....	7
October..........	437	66	503	159	....	....	344	207	69	53	10	....	....	....	....	5	60	....	....	13
November..........	152	195	347	116	....	....	231	149	32	12	8	....	....	....	....	30	29	....	....	5½
December..........	7	317	324	123	....	....	201	119	36	22	8	....	....	..	....	16	8	....	....	6½
Total..........	5039	1375	6414	1847	....	....	4567	3304	712	428	72	...	....	....	....	51	508	....	....	115

Signed,

J. A. DONALDSON,
Agent.

STATEMENT shewing the number and destination of Immigrants forwarded from the Toronto Agency by Free Passes by the Ontario Government during the year 1891.

STATIONS.	Adult tickets.
Agincourt	1
Belleville	1
Bracebridge	2
Brampton	2
Bright	1
Brockville	1
Bronte	2
Burford	4
Burlington	2
Caledon	1
Callendar	1
Cardwell Junction	1
Cheltenham	3
Clinton	4
Cooksville	1
Craigleith	1
Dunnville	1
Dutton	1
Eastwood	2
Elora	1
Emsdale	1½
Garnet	2
Georgetown	3
Gravenhurst	7
Guelph	2
Hamilton	4
Kerwood	1
Kleinburg	1
Komoka	1
London	3½
Malton	1
Merritton	1
Mono Road	1
Mount Forest	2
Myrtle	1
New Lowell	1
Newmarket	2
Niagara Falls	3
Norval	2
Oakville	1
Orangeville	1
Orillia	2
Ottawa	2
Owen Sound	1
Paris	2
Penetanguishene	2
Peterborough	1
Pickering	1
Port Elgin	1
Port Dover	1
Princeton	4
Richmond Hill	1
Seaforth	2
Simcoe	4½
Smith's Falls	1
St. Catharines	4
Stratford	2
Strathallan	1½
Sunderland	1
Walkerton	2
Winona	3
Woodstock	1
Total	115

No. 5.

ANNUAL REPORT OF JOHN SMITH, ESQ., DOMINION IMMIGRATION AGENT, HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
HAMILTON, ONTARIO, December 31st, 1892.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following annual report with tabular statements, showing the arrivals and departures of immigrants at this agency for the year ending the 31st day of December, 1891.

The past year shows a decrease of 228 immigrants settled in Ontario, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year.

There is a decrease of 430 immigrants passing through to Manitoba and the North-west Territories from the ports of New York, Boston and Philadelphia, the New England States, and the States of New York and Pennsylvania.

There is a decrease of 1,381 immigrants passing through Canada from the United States Atlantic ports to the Western States.

Statement A shows the arrivals and departures of immigrants, their declared destination and nationality.

Statement B shows the arrivals and departures of immigrants, and their general destination.

Statement C shows the arrivals and departures, the number of free meals, lodgings and free railway passes granted to indigent immigrants.

Statement D shows the monthly arrivals and departures, the general destination, the value of settlers' effects, and capital reported at the agency as having been brought into Canada.

Statement E shows the monthly arrivals of immigrants *via* the St. Lawrence, and settling in Ontario.

Statement F shows the monthly arrival of immigrants *via* the United States, settling in the Dominion and those passing through to the Western States.

Statement G shows the arrivals and the general destination of the immigrants.

Statement H shows the number of children brought into and settled in the Hamilton district by the philanthropic societies.

Statement I shows the number of immigrants to whom assistance has been rendered.

Statement J shows the amount of capital reported as brought into Canada.

Statement K shows the number of free passes granted, and the destination of the immigrants.

Statement L shows the number of immigrants settled in Canada, and their destination.

Statements M, N, O, P aud Q, show the number of immigrants and the value of their effects, as reported by the respective customs ports of entry.

Statement R shows the total number of immigrants and the value of their effects, as reported by the respective customs ports of entry.

Statement S shows the number of immigrants settling in Canada and those passing through to the Western States.

Statement T shows the retail price of the ordinary articles of food and raiment required by the working classes.

Statement U shows the rate of wages paid in the district of the Hamilton agency.

Statement V shows the nnmber of live-stock cars cleaned and disinfected at Buffalo, N.Y., and Fort Erie, and returned to Canada.

The immigrants arriving at this agency during the past year have been of a very desirable class, healthy, and free from pauperism.

A large majority of the immigrants arriving this year were of the labouring class, including farm and common labourers, who readily found employment.

During the year there has been a good demand at this agency for immigrants; the demand for farm labourers being largely in excess of the supply; female servants being eagerly sought after.

There has been little or no demand for mechanics of any kind: the few arriving not being able to find immediate employment at their own trade.

There has been a very limited demand for mill hands and other operatives.

There has been a slight increase in juvenile immigrants during the year, which have been placed in good homes, as a rule; the demand for this class of immigration being in excess of the supply. In my inspection during the year I found the children well settled and giving general satisfaction.

During the past year, I have visited the different railways in connection with the transportation of live-stock, and the cleansing and disinfecting of live-stock cars, all of which has been satisfactorily performed, in accordance with the rules and regulations issued by the Minister of Agriculture.

I have also to report that there has been every care taken in the cleaning of the local live-stock cars engaged in the local traffic of the Dominion, and that every assistance has been rendered by the superintendents of the different lines of railways. Mr. Stiff, of the Grand Trunk, and Mr. Morford, of the Michigan Central, have both exercised a careful supervision in reference to American live-stock passsing through Canada from the Western to the Eastern States, and their instructions have met with prompt attention from the officers of both lines.

There has been a large correspondence during the year in reference to immigration, asking for pamphlets, maps and general information in reference to free grant lands in Ontario, Manitoba, British Columbia, and the North-west Territories; also for information respecting the rate of wages, the cost of living and employment. The number of communications and despatches amounted to 10,184.

The prospect for immigration for the incoming year in regard to the demand for labour remains the same in reference to agricultural and common labourers, also for female domestic servants. For all other classes there is little or no demand.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN SMITH,
Government Immigration Agent.

The Honourable,
The Minister of Agriculture,
Toronto.

A.—Statement of Immigrant arrivals and departures from Hamilton

1891.	Arrivals.		Sexes.			Total number of souls.	Declared Destination.		
	Via ocean travel.	*Via* United States.	Male adults.	Female adults.	Children under 12 years.		Ontario.	Manitoba.	United States.
January	65	959	516	171	337	1024	200	52	772
February	54	907	408	193	360	961	174	43	744
March	39	4203	2119	1061	1062	4242	323	91	3828
April	135	6235	3184	1592	1594	6370	392	152	5826
May	134	7778	3871	1937	2104	7912	458	160	7294
June	169	5936	3096	1550	1459	6105	450	125	5530
July	120	3212	1653	826	853	3332	365	104	2863
August	105	1782	966	452	469	1887	314	120	1453
September	104	2815	1523	731	665	2919	301	89	2529
October	115	2662	1476	701	600	2777	253	107	2417
November	83	2546	1416	669	544	2629	287	63	2279
December	51	1419	727	362	381	1470	163	38	1269
	1174	40454	20955	10245	10428	41628	3680	1144	36804
Philanthropic Societies	431				431	431	431		
Customs Returns		1437	401	459	577	1437	1437		
Total	1605	41891	21356	10704	11436	43496	5548	1144	36804

Immigration Agency for the year ending December 31st, 1891.

Nationalities Remaining in Canada.						Not Reported Elsewhere.		Reported Elsewhere.		Value of Effects and Cash Reported by Settlers.	
English.	Irish.	Scotch.	German.	United States citizens.	Other countries.	For Canada.	For United States.	For Canada.	For United States.	Effects.	Cash.
107	18	48	15	50	14	187	772	65	......	....	17770 00
76	16	21	34	60	10	163	744	54	......	... ...	14020 00
168	49	59	51	74	13	375	3828	39	.....	....	22035 00
201	50	85	80	104	24	409	5826	135	.....	....	49200 00
225	42	106	99	128	18	484	7294	134	......	....	40415 00
250	41	64	106	101	13	406	5530	169	......	....	37300 00
218	29	28	72	74	48	349	2863	120	......	....	33435 00
171	23	57	71	79	33	329	1453	105	......	....	35510 00
138	28	68	50	71	35	286	2529	104	....	....	32110 00
163	30	32	52	70	13	245	2417	115	......	....	24800 00
128	31	64	41	77	9	267	2279	83	......	....	20830 00
75	21	30	10	56	9	150	1269	51	. ....	....	14745 00
1920	378	662	681	944	239	3650	36804	1174	......	... .	342170 00
398	11	22	....	....	....	....	.. ....	431	......	....	....
165	45	63	69	377	718	1437	....	....	.....	95390 00	....
2483	434	747	750	1321	957	5087	36804	1605	....	95390 00	342170 00

JOHN SMITH,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

B.—Return of Immigrant arrivals and departures in the district of Hamilton Agency, including those reported by the Customs Port of Entry and the Philanthropic Societies, for the year ending December 31, 1891.

NATIONALITIES.	Number of arrivals *via* the St. Lawrence and Halifax.	Number of arrivals *via* United States.	SEXES.			Total number of souls.	NATIONALITIES.						GENERAL DESTINATION.		
			Males.	Females.	Children.		English.	Irish.	Scotch.	German.	United States citizens.	Other countries.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Western States.
English	878	3540				4418	4418						1733	187	2498
Irish	90	2256				2346		2346					283	95	1968
Scotch	187	1334				1521			1521				518	144	859
German	8	16602				16610				16610			415	266	15929
United States Citizens		944				944					944		690	254	
Other countries	11	15778				15789						15789	41	198	15550
	1174	40454	20955	10245	10428	41628	4418	2346	1521	16610	914	15789	3680	1144	36804
Philanthropic societies	431				431	431	398	11	22				431		
Customs returns		1437	401	459	577	1437	165	45	63	69	377	718	1437		
Total, 1891	1605	41891	21356	10704	11436	43496	4981	2402	1606	16679	1321	16507	5548	1144	36804
Total, 1890	1962	43573	22297	7726	15512	45535	4876	2433	1987	16811	1511	17917	5776	1574	38185
Increase				2978			105								
Decrease	357	1682	941		4076	2039		31	381	132	190	1410	288	430	1381

JOHN SMITH,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

Statement C.—Shewing the number of Arrivals and Departures at the Hamilton Agency, including those reported by the Philanthropic Societies and the Collectors of Customs at the Port of Entry, the number of free meals, lodgings and free passes by railway for the year ending December 31st, 1891.

1891.	Number of arrivals *via* the St. Lawrence and Halifax.	Number of arrivals *via* the United States.	Total number of souls.	Remained in the Province of Ontario.	Went to Manitoba.	Went to Western States.	English.	Nationalities of Immigrants Settled in Ontario.						Number of Immigrants Fed.	Number of Free Lodgings.	Number of Free Passes.
								Irish.	Scotch.	German.	United States Citizens.	Other Countries.	Number of Free Meals.			
....	1174	40454	41628	3680	1144	36804	1733	283	518	415	690	41	....	.....	.....	.....
Philanthropic Societies	431	.....	431	431	....	....	398	11	22	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....
Customs Returns	.....	1437	1437	1437	....	....	165	45	63	69	377	718	....	.....	.....	.....
Total, 1891	1605	41891	43496	5548	1144	36804	2296	339	603	484	1067	759	109	45	10	34
Total, 1890	1962	43573	45535	5776	1574	38185	2182	409	852	508	1138	687	34	23	3	14
Increase	....	....	....	....	....	....	114	....	....	....	....	72	75	22	7	20
Decrease	357	1682	2039	228	430	1381	....	70	249	24	71	....	....	.....	.....	.....

JOHN SMITH,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

STATEMENT D.—Yearly return of Immigrant Arrivals and Departures at the Hamilton Agency for the year ending December 31st, 1891.

1891.	Number of arrivals *via* the St. Lawrence.	Number of arrivals *via* the United States.	SEXES.			Total.	NATIONALITIES.						GENERAL DESTINATION.			Total amount brought in and value of Effects.
			Males.	Females.	Children.		English.	Irish.	Scotch.	German.	United States Citizens.	Other Countries.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Western States.	$ c.
January	65	959	516	171	337	1024	171	64	67	313	50	359	200	52	772	17,770 00
February	54	907	408	193	360	961	131	71	57	344	60	298	174	43	744	14,020 00
March	39	4203	2119	1061	1062	4242	513	352	134	1508	74	1661	323	91	3828	22,035 00
April	135	6235	3184	1592	1594	6370	450	287	206	2676	104	2647	392	152	5826	49,200 00
May	134	7778	3871	1937	2104	7912	750	418	246	3211	128	3159	458	160	7294	40,415 00
June	169	5936	3096	1550	1459	6105	586	312	203	2641	101	2262	450	125	5530	37,300 00
July	120	3212	1653	826	853	3332	438	213	107	1288	74	1212	365	104	2863	33,435 00
August	105	1782	966	452	469	1887	289	109	114	673	79	623	314	120	1453	35,510 00
September	104	2815	1523	731	665	2919	319	148	139	1222	71	1020	301	89	2529	32,110 00
October	115	2662	1476	701	600	2777	318	172	79	1094	70	1044	253	107	2417	24,800 00
November	83	2546	1416	669	544	2629	278	143	119	1063	77	949	287	63	2279	20,830 00
December	51	1419	727	362	381	1470	175	57	50	577	56	555	163	38	1269	14,745 00
	1174	40454	20955	10245	10428	41628	4418	2346	1521	16610	944	15789	3680	1144	36804	342,170 00
Children's Homes	431	....	....	....	431	431	398	11	22	....	....	....	431	....	....	....
Customs Returns	....	1437	401	459	577	1437	165	45	63	69	377	718	1437	....	....	95,390 00
Total	1605	41891	21356	10704	11436	43496	4981	2402	1606	16679	1321	16507	5548	1144	36804	417,560 00

JOHN SMITH,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

STATEMENT E.—Yearly return of Immigrant arrivals, *via* St. Lawrence, at the Hamilton Agency and the departure for the year ending December 31st, 1891.

1891.	TOTAL.	NATIONALITIES.						DESTINATIONS.		
		English.	Irish.	Scotch.	German.	United States citizens.	Other countries.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Western States.
January	65	40	6	19	...	...	...	65	...	...
February	54	38	5	8	3	...	...	54	...	...
March	39	28	5	6	...	...	...	39	...	...
April	135	95	13	27	...	...	...	135	...	...
May	134	106	8	20	...	...	...	134	...	...
June	169	143	8	18	...	...	...	169	...	...
July	120	109	3	8	...	...	...	120	...	...
August	105	80	6	19	...	...	...	105	...	...
September	104	62	9	22	...	...	11	104	...	...
October	115	93	12	10	...	...	...	115	...	...
November	83	54	6	18	5	...	...	83	...	...
December	51	30	9	12	...	...	...	51	...	...
	1174	878	90	187	8	...	11	1174	...	...
Children's Home	431	398	11	22	...	...	...	431	...	...
Total	1605	1276	101	209	8	...	11	1605	...	...

JOHN SMITH,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

Statement F.—Yearly return of Immigrant arrivals, *via* the United States, at the Hamilton Agency for the year ending December 31st, 1891.

1891.	Total.	Nationalities.						Destinations.		
		English.	Irish.	Scotch.	German.	United States citizens.	Other countries	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Western States.
January	959	131	58	48	313	50	359	135	52	772
February	907	93	66	49	341	60	298	120	43	744
March	4203	485	347	128	1508	74	1661	284	91	3828
April	6235	355	274	179	2676	104	2647	257	152	5826
May	7778	644	410	226	3211	128	3159	324	160	7294
June	5936	443	304	185	2641	101	2262	281	125	5530
July	3212	329	210	99	1288	74	1212	245	104	2863
August	1782	209	103	95	673	79	623	209	120	1453
September	2815	257	139	117	1222	71	1009	197	89	2529
October	2662	225	160	69	1094	70	1044	138	107	2417
November	2546	224	137	101	1058	77	949	204	63	2279
December	1419	145	48	38	577	56	555	112	38	1269
	40454	3540	2256	1334	16602	944	15778	2506	1144	36804
Customs Returns	1437	165	45	63	69	377	718	1437	....	....
Total	41891	3705	2301	1397	16671	1321	16496	3943	1144	36804

JOHN SMITH,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

G.—STATEMENT shewing the number of Immigrants reported at the Hamilton Agency Arriving *via* the St. Lawrence, Halifax and the United States, and the Departures and their general Destinations for the Year ending December 31, 1891.

1891. NATIONALITIES.	Number of arrivals *via* the St. Lawrence and Halifax.	Number of arrivals *via* the United States.	Total.	GENERAL DESTINATION.		
				Ontario.	Manitoba.	Western States.
English	878	3540	4418	1733	187	2498
Irish	90	2256	2346	283	95	1968
Scotch	187	1334	1521	518	144	859
German	8	16602	16610	415	266	15929
United States Citizens	....	944	944	690	254	....
Other Countries	11	15778	15789	41	198	15550
	1174	40454	41628	3680	1144	36804
Philanthropic Societies	431	....	431	431	....	....
Customs Returns	....	1437	1437	1437	....	....
Total, 1891	1605	41891	43496	5548	1144	36804
Total, 1890	1962	43573	45535	5776	1574	38185
Increase	....	....	....	....	....	....
Decrease	357	1682	2039	228	430	1381

JOHN SMITH,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

H.—STATEMENT showing the number of Children arrived in the District of the Hamilton Agency from the Societies engaged in Immigration for the year ending December 31, 1891.

NAME OF SOCIETY.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Remained in the Home December 31, 1890.	Remained in the Home December 31, 1891.
Rev. Mr. Stephenson's Home	48	18	66	9	8
Miss Rye's Home	......	135	135	11	19
Miss McPherson's Home	163	67	230	24	20
Earl of Shaftesbury's Home	....	....	....	....	....
Total, 1891	211	220	431	44	47
Total, 1890	184	210	394	....	....
Increase	27	10	37	....	3
Decrease	....	....	....	....	....

JOHN SMITH,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

I.—STATEMENT showing the number of Immigrants assisted, the number of meals and lodgings and free passes issued by Railway from the Hamilton Agency for the year ending December 31, 1891.

1891.	Number Fed.	Number of Free Meals.	Number of Free Lodgings.	Number of Passes Issued.
January	....	....	....	....
February	....	....	....	1
March	....	....	....	....
April	4	12	4	8
May	5	13	3	10
June	16	32	....	6
July	6	18	....	1
August	....	....	....	4
September	10	20	....	1
October	....	....	....	....
November	2	5	....	1
December	2	9	3	2
Total, 1891	45	109	10	34
Total, 1890	23	34	3	14
Increase	22	75	7	20
Decrease	....	....	....	....

JOHN SMITH,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

STATEMENT J.—Shewing the amount of capital brought to Canada by immigrants and settlers in the District of the Hamilton Agency, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1891.

MONTHS.	1891.	1890.	Increase.	Decrease.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
January	17,770 00	20,058 00		
February	14,020 00	30,010 00		
March	22,035 00	34,995 00		
April	49,200 00	47,560 00		
May	40,415 00	52,665 00		
June	37,300 00	37,740 00		
July	33,435 00	35,515 00		
August	35,510 00	44,080 00		
September	32,110 00	35,985 00		
October	24,800 00	28,131 00		
November	20,830 00	30,800 00		
December	14,745 00	14,000 00		
Total	342,170 00	411,639 00		69,469 00

JOHN SMITH,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

STATEMENT K.—Shewing the number and destinations of Immigrants forwarded by free passes from the Hamilton Agency, for the year ending December 31st 1891.

DESTINATIONS.	No.	DESTINATIONS.	No.
Beamsville	1	Princeton	2
Burlington	1	Toronto	11
Caledonia	1	Uxbridge	1
Elmsdale	1	Winona	7
Galt	1	Woodstock	1
Huntsville	8	Zimmerman	1
Jarvis	2		
St. Ann's	3	Total	41

JOHN SMITH,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

STATEMENT L.—Shewing the location of Immigrants reported in the District of the Hamilton Agency including those sent out by the Philanthropic Societies, and those reported by the Customs Port of Entry in the Hamilton District, for the year ending December 31st, 1891.

COUNTY.	No.	COUNTY.	No.
Algoma	20	Middlesex	187
Bruce	122	Muskoka	20
Brant	109	Monck	55
Durham	4	Nipissing	4
Dufferin	25	Northumberland	6
Essex	112	Norfolk	129
Elgin	104	Ontario	10
Frontenac	5	Oxford	184
Grey	70	Peterboro'	7
Grenville	3	Peel	44
Halton	99	Perth	263
Haldimand	81	Renfrew	5
Huron	104	Stormont	4
Hastings	8	Simcoe	84
Kent	141	Wentworth	1534
Lincoln	414	Wellington	140
Leeds	5	Waterloo	117
Lambton	105	Welland	730
Lanark	7	York	487
Manitoba	1144	Total	6692

JOHN SMITH,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

STATEMENT M.—Shewing the number of Immigrants reported at the Port of Hamilton, and the value of their effects, for the year ending December 31st, 1891.

NATIONALITY.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.	Value of Effects.
					$ c.
English	27	33	29	89	9670 00
Irish	4	11	16	31	940 00
Scotch	13	11	25	49	2975 00
German	8	10	18	36	1470 00
United States Citizens	19	22	14	55	6184 00
Other Countries	77	88	95	260	16254 00
Total	148	175	197	520	37493 00

JOHN SMITH,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

STATEMENT N.—Shewing the number of Immigrants reported at the Port of Niagara Falls, and the value of their effects, for the year ending December 31st, 1891.

NATIONALITY.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.	Value of Effects.
					$ c.
English	13	11	11	35	1220 00
Irish	4	3	....	7	595 00
Scotch	3	4	4	11	143 00
German	2	2	....	4	28 00
United States Citizens	21	27	20	68	10382 00
Other Countries	23	28	47	98	7550 00
Total	66	75	82	223	19918 00

JOHN SMITH,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

STATEMENT O.—Shewing the number of immigrants reported at the Port of Fort Erie, and the value of their effects, for the year ending December 31, 1891.

NATIONALITIES.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.	Value of Effects.
					$ c.
English	3	5	5	13	630 00
Irish	1	1	2	4	60 00
Scotch	....	....	....	....	....
German	6	6	7	19	445 00
United States citizens	57	56	79	192	12,844 00
Other countries	42	50	71	163	9,310 00
Total	109	118	164	391	23,289 00

JOHN SMITH,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

STATEMENT P.—Shewing the number of immigrants reported at the Port of Niagara, and the value of their effects, for the year ending December 31, 1891.

NATIONALITY.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.	Value of Effects.
					$ c.
English	....	....	....	....	....
Irish	1	1	1	3	50 00
Scotch	1	1	1	3	50 00
German	1	1	8	10	100 00
United States citizens	2	2	4	8	1,050 00
Other countries	8	9	13	30	655 00
Total	13	14	27	54	1,905 00

JOHN SMITH,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

STATEMENT Q.—Shewing the number of immigrants reported at the Port of St. Catharines, and the value of their effects, for the year ending December 31st, 1891.

NATIONALITY.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.	Value of Effects.
					$ c.
English	8	8	12	28	1,190 00
Irish	....	....	....	....	....
Scotch	....	....	....	....	....
German	....	....	....	....	....
United States citizens	15	16	23	54	2,105 00
Other countries	42	53	72	167	9,490 00
Total	65	77	107	249	12,785 00

JOHN SMITH,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

STATEMENT R.—Shews the total number of immigrants, and the value of their effects, at the respective Ports of Entry in the district of Hamilton Agency, for the year ending December 31, 1891.

NATIONALITY.	Hamilton.	Niagara Falls.	Fort Erie.	Niagara	St. Catharines.	Total.	Value of Effects.
							$ c.
English	89	35	13	....	28	165	12,710 00
Irish	31	7	4	3	....	45	1,645 00
Scotch	49	11	....	3	....	63	3,168 00
German	36	4	19	10	....	69	2,043 00
United States citizens	55	68	192	8	54	377	32,565 00
Other countries	260	98	163	30	167	718	43,259 00
Total	520	223	391	54	249	1,437	95,390 00

JOHN SMITH,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

STATEMENT S.—Shewing the Arrivals and Destinations of Immigrants in the District of the Hamilton Agency *via* the St. Lawrence and the United States, including those brought out by the Philanthropic Societies and those reported by the Customs of the Ports of Entry at Hamilton, Niagara Falls, Fort Erie, Niagara and St. Catharines for the year ending December 31st, 1891.

1891.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	German.	United States Citizens.	Other Countries.	Total.	Remained in Ontario.	Went to Manitoba.	Went to Western States.
Via the St. Lawrence	1276	101	209	8	....	11	1605	1605	......	......
" United States	3705	2301	1397	16671	1321	16496	41891	3943	1144	36804
Total, 1891	4981	2402	1608	16679	1321	16507	43496	5548	1144	36804
Total, 1890	4876	2433	1987	16811	1511	17917	45535	5776	1574	38185
Increase	105	.....	......	......	....	.....	.. ..	....	......	.....
Decrease	......	31	379	132	190	1410	2039	228	430	1381

JOHN SMITH,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

T.—List of Retail Prices of the ordinary articles of food and rainment required by the working class.

Articles.	Prices.		Articles.	Prices.	
	From	To		From	To
	$ c.	$ c.		$ c.	$ c.
Bacon....................per lb.	8	12	Firewood............per cord	4 00	5 50
" ham.............. "	12	14	Coal...... .... ..per 2000 lbs.	4 00	5 25
" shoulders..... "	9	12	Coat, over..................	5 00	10 00
Pork........... .... "	8	10	" under..........	4 00	6 00
Beef..................... "	7	11	Pants..	2 00	3 50
Mutton.................. "	8	11	Vests.......................	1 00	2 00
Veal..................... "	7	10	Shirts, flannel................	75	1 00
Butter, fresh... .... "	15	25	" cotton.................	50	75
" salt................ "	12	18	" underwear......	25	50
Candles....... .... "	10	12	Drawers, woollen woven	50	75
Cheese .... "	9	12	Hats, felt........	75	1 50
Codfish... .... "	8	10	Socks, worsted....	15	25
Coffee..................... "	25	35	" cotton.................	10	15
Mustard.................. "	12	15	Blankets.............per pair.	3 00	4 00
Pepper.................. "	15	20	Rugs........	1 00	1 50
Rice.................... "	4	5	Flannel........ .....per yard.	20	35
Soap, yellow.............. "	4	4	Cotton............. "	8	12
Sugar, brown .... "	3	3½	" double sheeting "	15	25
Tea, green................. "	25	50	Canadian tweed cloth. "	40	90
" black.................. "	25	50	Shoes, men's.......... per pair.	1 25	1 50
Tobacco................... "	40	55	" women's...... "	1 00	1 35
Cornmeal.............per 100 lbs.	2 00	2 00	Boots, men's......... "	1 75	2 00
Flour............ .... "	2 25	2 50	" women's .... "	1 50	2 00
Buckwheat flour........ "	2 25	2 25	Rubbers, men's....... "	60	90
Oatmeal...... .... "	2 50	2 50	" Women's...... "	40	65
Bread...............by 4 lb. loaf.	10	11	Eggs.................per doz.	12	25
Milk...................per quart	5	6	Potatoes...........per 60 lbs.	35	40
Herrings..................per bl.	5 00	5 50	Salt...............per 60 lbs.	35	45

JOHN SMITH,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

U.—Rate of Wages paid in the District of the Hamilton Agency for the year 1891.

Employment.	Wages.	
	From	To
	$ c.	$ c.
Bookbinders and Printers	1 50	2 25
Blacksmiths	1 75	2 50
Bakers	1 50	1 75
Brewers	1 50	3 00
Butchers	1 50	1 75
Brickmakers	1 75	2 50
Bricklayers and Masons	3 00	3 50
Boilermakers	1 75	2 50
Carpenters	2 50	3 00
Cabinetmakers	1 75	2 50
Coopers	1 75	2 00
Fitters	2 00	2 50
Firemen, locomotive	1 50	1 75
Labourers, common	1 25	1 50
" farm	1 25	1 25
" railway	1 25	1 50
Lathe hands	1 75	2 50
Moulders	2 00	3 00
Millwrights	2 00	2 50
Millers	1 50	2 50
Painters	1 75	2 25
Patternmakers	2 00	3 00
Plasterers	2 00	2 50
Plumbers	1 75	2 25
Rivetters	1 50	1 75
Shoemakers	1 50	2 25
Shipwrights	2 00	3 00
Stonecutters	3 50	4 00
Saddlers	1 50	2 00

Employment.	Wages.	
	From	To
	$ c.	$ c.
Tailors	1 50	2 00
Tinsmiths	1 50	2 00
Tanners	1 50	2 00
Woollen Mills.		
Cardroom	50	1 25
Spinners	1 00	1 50
Weavers	75	1 25
Dyers	1 00	1 50
Wool Assorters	1 25	1 75
Cotton Mills.		
Cardroom	50	1 25
Spinners	1 25	1 50
Weavers	80	1 25
Overlookers	2 25	3 00
Females per month with board and lodging.		
Cooks	12 00	20 00
Dairymaids	7 00	10 00
Dressmakers and Milliners	10 00	15 00
General Servants	8 00	12 00
Laundry Maids	10 00	12 00
Housemaids	10 00	12 00
Monthly hands with board and lodgings.		
Farm laborers	12 00	15 00
Harvest Hands	20 00	25 00
Lumbermen	15 00	25 00

JOHN SMITH,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

STATEMENT V.—Shewing the number of Loaded Live Stock Cars passing over Canadian Railways to Suspension Bridge and Buffalo, New York, and the number of Empty Cars cleaned, disinfected and returned to Canada from the first day of January to the thirty-first December, 1891.

1891.	Number of Cars.
January	2196
February	1493
March	1633
April	1119
May	724
June	650
July	879
August	1363
September	1585
October	2007
November	1723
December	2559
Total, 1891	17931
Total, 1890	24112
Increase	......
Decrease	6181

JOHN SMITH,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

No. 6.

ANNUAL REPORT OF A. G. SMYTH, ESQ., DOMINION IMMIGRATION AGENT, LONDON, ONT.

IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
LONDON, ONT., 31st December, 1891.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit this my annual report, and enclose statement showing the arrivals and departures of immigrants at this agency for the year ending 31st December, 1891.

The total number was 1,030; *via* St. Lawrence and Halifax, 489; *via* the United States, 541. Distributed as follows: To Manitoba, British Columbia and the North-west Territories, 144; remaining in the Province of Ontario, 597; went to the Western States, 289. The nationalities of those settling in Ontario are: English, 300; Irish, 121; Scotch 77; German, 70; other countries, 29.

Three hundred and four have also settled in Ontario as per statement from our custom house, in addition to above, and brought in effects value $15,892. Most of these were Canadians returning from the United States.

The class of immigrants were very good this season, and brought in cash and effects value.

The demand was more than usual in excess of supply mostly for agricultural and farm servants.

The prospects are good for the coming season, and we hope for a larger number during the coming year, and we can settle them all at fair wages.

I have the honour to be Sir,
Your obedient servant,
A. G. SMYTH,
Government Immigration Agent.

DAVID SPENCE, Esq.,
Secretary Department of Immigration,
Toronto, Ont.

LONDON AGENCY.

STATEMENT showing the number of Immigrant arrivals and departures at this Agency for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1891, and their Nationalities, the number of free meals and free passes by Railways, or other conveyances, from this Agency to their respective places of destination.

MONTHS.	Number of Arrivals *via* the St. Lawrence and Halifax.	Number of Arrivals *via* the United States.	Total number of souls.	Went to the United States.	Went to Province of Quebec.	Went to Manitoba, North-West Territories and British Columbia.	Remained in the Province of Ontario.	Nationalities of Immigrants Settled in Ontario.									Number of free meals.	Number of Immigrants fed.	Number of free [illegible]	Number of free passes.
								English.	Irish.	Scotch.	German.	Scandinavian.	Swiss.	Icelandic.	American.	Other Countries.				
January	20	57	77	24	....	7	46	22	19	3	2									
February	33	38	71	17	....	10	44	24	12	8										
March	19	46	65	20	....	7	38	15	6	5						12				
April	48	32	80	22	....	8	50	39	6	5										
May	77	52	129	38	....	15	76	56	7	3	10									
June	53	35	88	15	....	26	47	28	6	8	4					1				
July	63	59	122	28	....	15	79	35	23	4	10					7				
August	40	52	92	25	....	17	50	24	8	12	6									
September	42	41	83	26	....	14	43	7	9	11	16									
October	29	40	69	25	....	7	37	12	7	6	7					5				
November	33	40	73	18	....	7	48	23	12	8	3					2				
December	32	49	81	31	....	11	39	15	6	4	12					2				
Totals	489	541	1030	289	....	144	597	300	121	77	70	....	....	....	....	29	....	....	....	....

(Signed) A. G. SMYTH,
Government Immigration Agent.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

Statement showing Investments and Income derivable therefrom as at 30th June, 1891.

—		Investments.	Income.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
Debentures :			
$ 2,433 33 @ 4 per cent	97 32		
170,331 84 @ 5 "	8516 55		
13,375 23 @ 5½ "	735 62		
206,824 84 @ 6 "	12409 44		
		392965 24	21758 93
First mortgages on real estate		599858 15	35415 33
Interest on bank balances			200 00
Balances—Sales of land (farm lands)		13304 18	798 00
" " (Devonshire Place and vicinity)		31648 00	1582 40
Rents (including Scott street) say			2675 00
Rents University Park			8324 00
Dividend—Bank of Commerce stock			24 50
City grant			6000 00
Fees, say			21200 00
			97978 16

J. E. BERKELEY SMITH,
Bursar.

BURSAR'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, 2nd July, 1891.

No. 1.—UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

The Bursar's Statement of Receipts and Disbursements on Capital Account for the year ending 30th June, 1891.

RECEIPTS.			$ c.
Balance, 30th June, 1890			41811 40
Purchase money			1920 68
Loans repaid		$53687 00	
Transferred from interest on loans *re* A. Johnston wrongly charged, January, 1890		34 50	53721 50
Debentures redeemed :			
Mara	$58 88		
"	61 69	120 57	
Luther	262 77		
"	100 00	362 77	
Sandwich, East	243 26		
"	237 50		
"	121 95		
"	110 30		
"	354 00	1067 01	
Port Elgin		214 79	
Drayton		216 83	
Townsend		1500 00	
Petrolia		1350 00	
Nottawasaga	$102 13		
"	182 54	284 67	
Rochester	129 36		
"	176 03		
"	175 61	481 00	
Meaford		250 00	
York	$357 01		
"	267 76	624 77	
Ellice		708 00	
		7180 41	
Transferred from interest on debentures, amount credited in error *re* Nottawasaga in January 1890		69 52	7249 93
Purchase money—University Park lots		6462 00	
Less amount of expense account *re* plan 101E	$211 68		
" surveys of park lots	280 00		
" commissions on sales	1069 50	1561 18	4900 82
(See items on next page.)			
Amount transferred from Surplus Income Fund to close account			23247 53
Balance, 30th June, 1891			11605 21
			144457 07

DISBURSEMENTS.		$ c.
Invested in loans, first mortgage, real estate	$91641 00	
Amount transferred to interest on loans *re* T. Durney loan	405 75	
Amount transferred to law costs *re* T. Durney loan	94 25	92141 00
Invested in debentures :		
Township of York	14820 16	
" Luther	541 12	15361 28
Amount paid to cancel lease, lot 22, University Park		5260 68
Balance of amount expended in erection of new Biological Laboratory building, charged to this account as per Order-in-Council		31694 11
		144457 07

BURSAR'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, 2nd July, 1891.

J. E. BERKELEY SMITH,
Bursar.

No. 1.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

MEMORANDUM.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Surveys, University Park Lots.			
F. F. Passmore	Preparing plans		180 00	
V. B. Wadsworth	Services valuing lots Devonshire Place, etc., and extension of Sultan and Czar streets		100 00	
				280 00
	Plan 101 E, Expense Account, Devonshire Place, etc.			
Bingham & Webber	Printing forms of deeds and offers to purchase		23 75	
Rolph Smith & Co.	Lithographing plans of building lots	6 50		
do	do do	6 50		
			13 00	
Unwin, Foster & Proudfoot	Ornamental plan of Devonshire Place		100 00	
W. Macdonald	Costs settling forms of offers, deeds	31 00		
do	" sale to W. Arnold, lot 28	13 70		
do	" sale to J. Glanville, lot 23	9 41		
do	" sale to W. S. Fellows, lots 19-22	20 82		
			74 93	
				211 68
	Commission on Sales.			
Wm. Hope	Re sale to W. Arnold, lot 28, Plan 101 E		151 25	
G. A. Stimson	" " J. Glanville, lot 23, " "	131 25		
do	" " B. E. Walker, lots 10 & 11, Plan 101 E	199 50		
do	*Rs* A. G. Brown, lots 14 & 15, Plan 101 E	212 50		
			543 25	
A. Meredith	" " W. S. Fellows, lrts 19, 30, 21 & 22 Plan 101 E		375 00	
				1,069 50
				$1,561 18

No. 2.—UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

The Bursar's Statement of Receipts and Disbursements on account of Income Fund for the year ending 30th June 1891.

RECEIPTS.			$ c.
Interest on purchase money			1022 90
Interest on loans	35606 24		
Transfer'd from loans, amount of interest unpaid T. Durney loan, at time of sale	405 75	36011 99	
Less paid Rachel M. Standish interest on prior mortgage W. H. Rutledge, loan	62 45		
Less amount transferred to loans *re* A. Johnston wrongly charged to latter account Jan., 1890	34 50		
Less amount paid to Treas. of Ontario, accrued interest on Asylum lands mortgages purchased	474 57		
Less returned to Jas. Coulter, overpaid by him	33 50	605 02	35406 97
Interest on debentures		22013 49	
Less express on coupons	5 90		
Less amount transferred to debentures, amount credited in error January, 1890, *re* Nottawasaga	69 52		
Less accrued interest York debentures pur-			

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Expenses of Management and Investment.				
	Bursar's office—				
J. E. Berkeley Smith	Bursar, 12 months' salary		2200 00		
F. A. Moure	Clerk do do		400 00	2600 00	
	Stationery and Postage—				
Rowsell & Hutchison	Stationery, etc		81 05		
do	do		17 20		
do	do		46 35		
do	do		30 80		
Rolph Smith & Co.	Cheque books		40 00	215 40	
	Incidentals—				
Wm. Beers	Repairs and carpenter work		76 99		
W. J. Hallarn	Stove pipes		10 45		
The Bursar	Allowance for fuel, light, attendance, etc., for office, 12 months		100 00		
do	Petty disbursements, postage, etc		48 39		
do	do do		46 83		
do	do do		48 95		
do	do do		45 02		
do	do do		167 66		
Arthur Worth	Assistance		130 00		
Wm. Beers	Planking and putting in storm sashes		12 83		
University of Toronto	Rent, Bursar's office, 12 months		400 00		
Edward Hodgkinson	Chairs		18 00		
Cruikshank Bros	Repairing and plumbing		3 22		
E. Merrett	Papering and painting		67 67		
G. H. Wood	Copying returns		13 00	1119 01	
				3934 41	
	Received from—				
	Upper Canada College, share of expenses for year ending 30th June, 1890		1016 70		

chased July, 1890...	58 76		
Less accrued interest East Luther debentures, purchased Oct. 1890	13 29		
		147 47	
			21866 02
Interest on bank balances		11072 20	
Less returned		272 92	
			10799 28
Rents		3356 07	
Less interest on mortgage York St. property		600 00	
			2756 07
Rents, University Park			9005 47
Fees, University		13752 89	
Less Degree fees refunded.			
W. J. Farish	$20 00		
A. M. Clark	20 00		
F. A. Wigle	20 00		
J. S. Almar	20 00		
J. J. Gee	20 00		
W. J. Moran, overpaid	3 00		
E. P. Gordon	20 00		
		123 00	
			13629 89
Fees University College		9720 00	
Less transferred to students' fund proportion for year 1889-90	506 00		
" 1890 91	569 00		
		1075 00	
			8645 00
City of Toronto grant			6000 00
Transfer fees		46 00	
Less paid W. Macdonald costs *re* conveyance to Alice M. McIntyre of W ½ lot 14 con. 1, Walford		8 00	
			38 00
Dividend, bank stock			24 50
Insurance *re* mortgages			65 65
Prizes, University College—			
Sir D. Wilson		20 00	
Prof. E. J. Chapman		15 00	
Hon. W. G. Falconbridge		15 00	
Carried forward			

	Upper Canada College, share expenses half year ending 31st Dec., 1890		470 21		
	Upper Canada College, share expenses half year ending 30th June, 1891		513 39		
				2000 30	
					1931 11
	General incidentals—				
E. Galley	Valuation Park property and avenue frontages		50 00		
Angus MacMurchy	Amount disbursed by him for mailing circulars *re* University by-law		27 75		
W. F. Maclean	Cab hire		2 50		
P. Maher	do		5 00		
Mail Job Printing Co.	Printing circulars *re* University by-law		3 25		
Geo. E. McCraney	Amount paid carpets Y. M. C. A. building		13 56		
Edmund Fitzpatrick	Taxes on Hammill farm		17 75		
Geo. Hudson	Commission on sale of part of Hammill farm		25 00		
H. J. & W. A. Brown	Surveying, etc		6 00		
Charles King	Fee *re* Coutts farm		10 00		
G. H. Wood	Making up returns for past 10 years as asked for by Financial Enquiry Committee		15 00		
Wm. Beers	Painting signs "for sale"		10 54		
J. H. Moore, P. L. S.	Services *re* sale of rear ½ lot 4, con. 1, Tp. S. Elmsley		20 00		
N. R. Butcher	Type writing in connection with report of committee on financial enquiry		141 50		
T. Duff	Services in connection with report aforesaid		20 00		
W. J. Graham	Janitor School of Science, extra services *re* use of building by University		25 00		
D. B. Dick	Valuation of buildings on U. C. C. block to ascertain estimate of rentals		10 00		
V. B. Wadsworth	Valuation of buildings on U.C.C. block to ascertain estimate of rentals		10 00		
	Commissions on loans—			412 85	
W. Macdonald	Costs Johnston Gordon loan	17 79			
do	do W. J. Galway loan	12 56			
			30 35		
J. B. Lucas	Commission *re* Marg't E. Clark loan		4 00		
A. G. Hunter	do J. Connor loan		8 00		
Wm. Box	do sale Durney farm to J. Bendall	40 00			
do	Mileage and expenses	10 00			
			50 00		
				92 35	
	Carried forward				

No. 2.—UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.—*Continued.*

RECEIPTS.	$ c.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Brought forward			*Brought forward*				
Prizes University College—*Continued.*			Law costs—				
F. Wyld 25 00		Kerr, Macdonald, D. & P	Costs of procuring quit claim deed from H. Vermilyea, *re* Belleville lots		13 23		
Dr. Oldright 10 00		do	General costs		341 10		
Dr. W. H. Pike 20 00		Wm. Macdonald	do		8 00		
W. Dale 10 00		do	do		131 22		
Prof. Hutton 10 00		do	do		204 19		
	125 00	do	Costs of sale P. Kartes		112 00		
		do	do *re* Asylum lands mortgages		12 05		
		do	do *re* sale of D. Morton farm to G. F. Young		47 60		
		do	do *re* W. H. Rutledge, loan		25 63		
Amount transferred from Library Restoration Fund, being excess of payments over appropriation on library account for year 1890-91	5,005 18	do	do *re* W. Wedow, loan		4 00		
		Geo. Hudson	Expenses in connection with suit *re* Hammill farm		12 90		
		C. Robinson, Q.C.	Opinion *re* avenue frontage		50 00		
					961 92		
			Less returned —				
			J. H. Lee $0.50, W. Wedow 117, D. Morton 52.19, F. Shoemaker 4.58, G. Mitchell 5, W. H. Ferguson 2.50, W. H. Rutledge 25.63, A. O'Leary 17.70	225 10			
			And amounts transferred from loans, costs *re* sale T. Durney farm	94 25			
					319 35		
						642 57	
			Valuation fees:—				
		Dr. D. A. Nelles	*Re* J. W. Kurtz, loan		5 00		
		Chas. King	do W. Tuft, loan		5 00		
		do	do W. Hannah, loan		5 00		
		do	do L. A. Cougdon, loan		5 00		
		do	do J. Simpson, Hodgkinson, Elliott		20 00		
		do	Inspection, G. T. Jackson, loan		11 50		
		G. A. Stinson	Fee deposited *re* value Morley farm returned		10 00		

		Dr. Thos. Bradley	Inspection, *re* Kenneth McLeod loan		5 00		
					66 50		
			Less amounts received :—				
			R. Harcourt *re* W. Tuft	5 00			
			do *re* Congdon & Hannah	10 00			
			G. A. Stinson *re* Morley	10 00			
			W. Wedow	8 00			
					33 00		
						33 50	
							1181 27
			Salaries, etc., exclusive of Bursar's office and including Rent of President's house.				
			Library :—				
		W. H. VanderSmissen	Librarian	1000 00			
		Jas. Brebner	Assistant Librarian	700 00			
		Neil McDougall	Assistant	105 00			
		J. H. Corwyn	do	60 00			
		J. T. Anderson	do	45 00			
		H. B. Fraser	do	15 00			
					1925 00		
			General as between University of Toronto and University College :—				
		Sir Daniel Wilson	President, 12 months' salary	1400 00			
		do	House rent, 12 months	800 00			
		Joseph Durance	Janitor, 12 months' salary	504 00			
		T. Eversfield	Engineer (with rooms and fuel) 12 months' salary	576 00			
		James Thompson	Attendant on lavatories, 8½ months' salary	84 00			
		Joseph Durance	As Sunday Constable, 12 months' salary	25 00			
		George Hare	Gardener, 12 months' salary	420 00			
		do	As Sunday Constable, 12 months' salary	25 00			
		Mrs. Laballister	Charwoman, 12 months' salary	312 00			
					4146 00		
			University, general :—				
		William Mulock, M.A.	Vice-Chancellor, 12 months' salary	400 00			
		H. H. Langton	Registrar, do do	750 00			
		F. H. Moss	do Assistant, 10 do do	166 66			
		E. H. Capp	do do 12 do do	33 34			
		Robert McKim	Bedel and Attendant on Senate, 12 months' salary	190 00			
Carried forward	114390 93		*Carried forward*				

No. 2.—UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.—*Continued.*

RECEIPTS.	$ c.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Brought forward ...	114,390 93		*Brought forward*	....	....	....	....
			University General.—*Continued.*				
		D. B. Dick	Architect	100 00	1640 00		
			Teaching Staff University.				
			(*a*) Modern History :—				
		Sir Daniel Wilson.......	Professor of Modern History, 12 months.	2800 00	2800 00		
			(*b*) Political Science :—				
		W. J. Ashley, M. A.....	Professor Political Economy and Constitutional History, 12 months......	3000 00			
		J. M. McEvoy....	Fellow in Political Science, 8 months..	500 00			
		Hon. David Mills.......	Professor in Constitutional and International Law........	1000 00			
		Hon. Wm. Proudfoot...	Professor of Roman Law, Jurisprudence, and History of English Law..	1000 00	5500 00		
			(*c*) Mathematics :—				
		A. Baker, M. A...... ..	Professor of Mathematics, 12 months..	2500 00			
		J. McGowan..........	Fellow in do 8 do	500 00	3000 00		
			(*d*) Physics :—				
		J. Loudon, M.A........	Professor of Physics, 12 months.......	3100 00			
		W. F. Seymour...... ..	Fellow in Physics, 8 do	500 00			
		W. J. Loudon, M.A....	Demonstrator in Physics, 12 months...	1500 00			
		J. S. Plaskett...... ...	Mechanical Assistant in Physics, 12 months...........................	700 00	5800 00		
			(*e*) Chemistry :—				
		W. H. Pike, M.A......	Professor of Chemistry, 12 months....	3100 00			
		W. Lash Miller.........	Fellow in do 8 do	500 00			
		W. E. Boustead........	Lecture Assistant...........	200 00			
		John Hare............	Attendant, 9 months.	378 00	4178 00		

			(*f*) Mineralogy and Geology :—			
		E. J. Chapman, Ph. D..	Professor, 12 months..................	3100 00		
		W G. Miller...... .. .	Fellow, 8 do	500 00		
		W. J. Gorle..........	Attendant 3 do	75 00	3675 00	
			(*g*) Biology :—			
		R. Ramsay Wright, M. A	Professor, 12 months..................	3100 00		
		A. B. McCallum, B. A..	Lecturer in Physiology, 12 months....	1500 00		
		E. C. Jeffrey..........	Fellow, 8 months............... ..	500 00		
		A. Pride..............	Sub-Curator of Museum and Lecture Attendant in Biology, 12 months....	524 00		
		D. Cameron..........	Attendant and Caretaker Biological Building, 9 months................	360 00		
		D. J. Clarke.....	Attendant and Caretaker Biological Building, 3 months................	110 00	6094 00	
			(*h*) Italian and Spanish :—			
		W. H. Fraser, B. A....	Lecturer, 12 months.................	1500 00	1500 00	
			(*i*) Logic and Metaphysics :—			
		J.M. Baldwin, M.A, Ph D	Professor, 12 months..................	3000 00		
		F. Tracey.............	Fellow in Philosophy (½) 8 months.....	250 00	3250 00	35797 00
			Teaching Staff, Etc., University College.			
			(*k*) Ethics :—			
		J. G. Hume......... ..	Professor, allowance..................	1000 00		
		F. Tracey	Fellow in Philosophy (½) 8 months.....	250 00	1250 00	
			(*l*) Greek :—			
		M. Hutton, M.A.......	Professor, 12 months..................	3100 00		
		H. R. Fairclough, B. A.	Lecturer in Greek, including Greek History, 12 months..........	1500 00		
		G. A. H. Fraser......	Fellow (half Latin)...........	250 00	4850 00	
			(*m*) Latin :—			
		W. Dale, M. A..........	Lecturer in Latin, including Roman History, 12 months.	1500 00		
		G. A. H. Fraser........	Fellow (half Greek), 8 months...	250 00	1750 00	
			(*n*) Oriental Literature :—			
		J. F. McCurdy, Ph. D..	Profesfor, 12 months..................	2000 00	2000 00	
Carried forward...	114390 93		*Carried forward*................			

No. 2.—UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.—*Continued.*

Receipts.	$ c.	To Whom Paid.	Service.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Brought forward ...	114390 93		*Brought forward*	....	....	....	....
			Teaching Staff, University College.—*Con.*				
			Salaries, etc.—*Continued.*				
			(*o*) English:—				
		W. J. Alexander, Ph. D.	Professor, 12 months' salary..........	3000 00			
		D. R. Keys...........	Lecturer do do	1500 00	4500 00		
			(*p*) French:—				
		J. Squair, M.A	Lecturer, 12 months'..............	1500 00			
		W. C. P. Bremner.....	Fellow do	250 00			
		G. H. Needler..........	do (½ French, ½ German) 8 months..	125 00	1875 00		
			(*q*) German:—				
		W. H. VanderSmissen .	Lecturer, 12 months	1000 00			
		W. C. P. Bremner......	Fellow 8 do	250 00			
		G. H. Needler..........	do (½ German, ½ French) 8 month .	125 00	1375 00	17600 00	
			University College, general:—				
		H. H. Langton.	Registrar....................	....	250 00		
		R. McKim	Bedel	....	510 00	760 00	
			Pensions:—				
		J. M. Hirschfelder.....	12 months' pension	....	1000 00		
		Geo. Goodwin	do do do	....	144 00		
		B. Fitzpatrick..........	9½ do do (dead)	....	76 00	1220 00	63088 00
			General Expenses.				
			Scholarships:—				
		D. C. Ross.....	Blake scholarship..................	....	75 00		
		J. A. McLean..........	do	....	50 00		
		W. E. Buckingham.....	do	....	75 00		
		J. M. Godfrey.........	do	....	50 00		

		J. H. Brown	Mary Mulock, scholarship	120 00		
		do	Prince of Wales do	50 00		
					170 00	
		F. B. Hellems	Moss do		120 00	
		F. A. McGee	Wm. Mulock do classics		30 00	
		F. W. Shipley	do do		30 00	
		J. W. Odell	do do mathematics		60 00	
		Miss J. S. Hillock	Geo. Brown do		60 00	
		W. A. Park	Daniel Wilson do		60 00	
		S. B. Leacock	J. Rossin do		60 00	
		A. J. Hunter	Daniel Wilson do		60 00	
		J. M. McEvoy	Wm. Ramsay do		60 00	
			Amount transferred to Macdonald, Bursary value of scholarship for the year, paid to W. J. Shaw		50 00	
						1010 00
			Examiners:—			
		G. Chambers	Fee		142 60	
		F. T. Shutt	do		40 00	
		R. C. Kedzie	do		40 00	
		H. P. Armsby	do		40 00	
		Jas. Fletcher	do		40 00	
		C. C. James	do		40 00	
		J. A. W. Robertson	do		40 00	
		J. P. Roberts	do		40 00	
		J. T. Fotheringham	do		26 00	
		H. R. Fairclough	do		186 10	
		G. H. Robinson	do		180 00	
		Rev. F. H. Wallace	do $195 00 expenses $9 00		204 00	
		W. P. Mustard	do		180 00	
		W. H. Ballard	do 80 00 expenses 5 75		188 25	
		Prof. A. R. Bain	do 195 59 do 8 55		204 14	
		J. McGowan	do 182 00 do 5 45		187 45	
		J. E. Martin	do		125 75	
		Prof. A. R. Reynar	do 167 00 expenses 10 00		177 00	
		H. H. Dewart	do		220 00	
		T. A. Haltain	do		80 00	
		E. C. Jeffrey	do		213 55	
		W. H. Vander Smissen	do		180 00	
		A. F. Chamberlain	do		180 00	
		W. H. Fraser	do		200 00	
		J. Squair	do		180 00	
		J. J. Mackenzie	do		162 75	
		A. C. McKay	do		110 00	
		D. R. Keys	do		74 00	
		F. G. Wait	do		101 75	
		J. M. Hirchfelder	do		60 00	
		Prof. M. Hutton	do		20 00	
		W. Dale	do		100 00	
Carried forward	114390 93		*Carried forward*			

No. 2.—UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.—*Continued.*

RECEIPTS.	$ c.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Brought forward	114390 93		*Brought forward*				
			General Expenses.				
			Examiners.—*Continued.*				
		Prof. J. F. McCurdy	Fee		60 00		
		Rev. J. M. Duncan	do		80 00		
		Prof. J. M. Baldwin	do		60 00		
		Dr. A. Primrose	do		20 00		
		Dr. R. A. McArthur	do		17 00		
		Dr. F. W. Strange	do		40 00		
		Dr. B. E. McKenzie	do		20 00		
		Dr. H. S. Griffin	do		40 00		
		Dr. A. M. Baines	do		40 00		
		Dr. Geo. Atcheson	do		63 00		
		Dr. G. A. Swann	do		47 00		
		Dr. L. Teskey	do		20 00		
		Dr. G. A. Peters	do		20 00		
		Dr. T. F. McMahon	do		20 00		
		Dr. W. T. Stuart	do		20 00		
		Dr. Chas. O'Rielly	do		60 00		
		Dr. H. A. McCallum	do		70 00		
		Dr. F. Rae	do		45 75		
		Dr. R. Hill	do		15 00		
		Dr. R. M. Hillary	do		15 00		
		Dr. J. G. Roberts	do		50 00		
		Dr. R. M. Fisher	do		32 50		
		W. Ross	Attendant at Examinations		32 00		
		W. C. P. Bremner	Fee		82 00		
		T. C. L. Armstrong	do		120 00		
		Prof. W. J. Alexander	do		60 00		
		A. J. Bell	do		85 00		
		Rev. P. S. Dowdall	do		20 00		
		T. P. Hall	do		60 00		
		T. H. Mitchell	do		65 00		
		J. M. McEvoy	do		60 00		
		Hon. Wm. Proudfoot	do		60 00		
		G. A. H. Fraser	do (Presiding)		32 00		
		R. J. Bonner	do do		12 00		

		Rev. J. Burwash	do		20 00		
		Rev. J. J. Hare	do		20 00		
		A. T. DeLury	do		45 90		
		G. H. Needler	do		80 00		
		A. T. Thompson	do		60 00		
		Dr. G. A. Féré	do		40 00		
		J. C. Robertson	do		80 00		
		Dr. W. Oldright	do		80 00		
		J. H. Panton	do (Presiding)		31 05		
		C. M. Richardson	Moving papers for Examinations	7 00			
		do	do do	3 05			
		do	do do	5 25			
					15 30		
		Thomas Wasson	Attendant at Examinations	45 00			
		do	do do	26 00			
		do	do do	69 50			
					140 50		
		John Hare	do do		30 00		
		The Bursar	To pay presiding Examiners (at local centres where examinations held) at June Matriculation Examination		406 00		
		James Robertson	Attendant at examinations		48 00		
		A. E. Fisher	Moving papers for do		1 50		
		John Kay, Son & Co	Window blinds, etc., for Medical Council building where examinations held		21 09		
		Wm. Martin	Attendant at examinations		7 50		
		Robert Martin	do do		58 50		
		Mrs. Wasson	do do		6 50		
		W. J. Graham	do do		30 00		
		A. D. Carpenter	dc do		20 60		
		School of Practical Science	Value of apparatus broken during examinations		17 22		
						6766 25	
			Library:—				
		W. H. VanderSmissen	Petty disbursements	100 00			
		do	do	182 17			
		do	do	119 32			
		do	do	100 00			
		do	do	127 78			
					629 27		
		E. G. Allen					
		do	Books	170 98			
			Carriage of books presented in England	88 91			
		do	Books supplied and carriage of books presented	246 58			
		do	Books, periodicals, etc	497 90			
		do	do	219 64			
					1221 01		
Carried forward	11590 93		*Carried forward*				

No. 2.—UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.—*Continued.*

Receipts.	$ c.	To Whom Paid.	Service.		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Brought forward	114390 93		*Brought forward*		....	....	....	....
			General Expenses, etc.					
			Library.—*Continued*:—					
		Chas. Rogers & Sons Co.	Chairs	6 00				
		do	do	67 50				
					73 50			
		R. Friedlander & Sohn..	Books		348 60			
		do	do		56 90			
		do	do		180 15			
		do	do		37 97			
		do	do		25 00			
		do	do		59 09			
						707 71		
		Gauthiers Villars et fils.	do		152 26			
		do	do		10 55			
		do	Periodicals		45 33			
						207 64		
		Rowsell & Hutchison....	Postage		7 00			
		do	Stationery		20 50			
		do	Stationery, stamps, etc		26 66			
		do	Books, labels, etc		44 40			
						98 56		
		Rolph Smith & Co......	Lithographing, letter heads, etc		10 00			
		do	Printing orders to pay		3 75			
						13 75		
		Wm. Simpson	Shelving		80 48			
		do	Tables		220 00			
		do	Book shelves		122 41			
		do	Map case, etc		66 25			
						489 14		
		Prof. J. F. McCurdy ...	Books		....	7 05		
		Journal of Archæology..	Subscription		....	5 10		
		D. Appleton & Co	Books		166 34			
		do	do		5 20			
						171 54		
		Macdonald Mf'g. Co....	Pamphlet cases		....	30 00		
		R. F. Koehler's Antiquarium	Books		171 50			

		R. F. Koehler's do	Packing and carriage of books	5 05	
		do do	do do	43 22	219 77
		The History Company	Books	88 00	
		do	do	13 70	
		do	Bancroft's Works	4 60	106 30
		Dr. D. G. Brinton	Books		13 20
		Academy Nat. Sciences	Subscription to Reports	5 10	
		do	do	5 10	10 20
		American Geologist	Subscription		8 10
		Library Bureau	do		1 35
		Quarterly Journal of Economics	do	2 10	
		Quarterly Journal of Economics	do	1 60	3 70
		Journal of Morphology	do		9 10
		American Journal of Mathematics	do		5 10
		Boston Society National History	do to Reports		13 70
		Rice Lewis & Son	Scale		4 75
		J. Stewart	Table		3 50
		Brown Bros	Blank book, etc	19 95	
		do	Binding books, pencils, envelopes, etc	32 63	
		do	Blank books, etc	10 10	62 68
		A. J. Brown	Shelving		105 72
		Aikenhead & Crombie	Step-ladders	5 25	
		do	Coat hooks, latches, etc	8 63	13 88
		Geo. Bengough	Repairs to type writer		1 50
		John Catto & Co	Towels		4 80
		Rice Lewis & Son	Truck		7 50
		J. & J. Taylor	Cartage of safe		2 30
		Geo. F. Bostwick	Hoisting books		29 15
		Houghton, Miffin & Co.	Books		231 75
		Janitor of Columbia College	Services in packing books		25 25
		G. P. Putnam's Sons	Books		7 66
		John Hague	Transcribing catalogue		35 00
		H. Welter	Books	133 98	
		do	Books and periodicals	197 43	331 41
		F. A. Brockhaus	Packing, etc. of books	31 06	
		do	Binding books	14 54	45 60
Carried forward	114390 93		*Carried forward*		

No. 2.—UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.—*Continued.*

RECEIPTS.	$ c.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Brought forward	114390 93		*Brought forward*				
			General Expenses, etc.				
			Library—*Continued*:				
		Miss McMicking	Services as Assistant		50 00		
		Miss Andrews	do do		190 00		
		Miss Cowan	do do		165 00		
		Miss Edward	do do		75 00		
		Miss Mackenzie	do do		75 00		
		Miss Merson	do do		20 00		
		E. Tozer	Porter		303 00		
		Presbyterian News Co.	Type writer paper		4 20		
		Hammond Type Writer Co	Type writer		115 30		
		George Virtue	Volume 8, History of America		5 75		
		Students' acct. (per W. H. VanderSmissen	Books		8 20		
		Williamson & Co	do	19 00			
		do	do	70 25			
					89 25		
		Cook & Bunker	Rubber stamps		13 00		
		The Bursar	To pay Publisher's weekly subscription.		8 00		
		James Brebner	Petty disbursements		100 00		
		Fletcher Mf'g. Co	Book holders	22 10			
		do	Tin tray	1 50			
					23 60		
		Risser & Co	Books		28 56		
		Allen Furniture Co.	Chairs		83 00		
		Ginn & Co.	Sub'n. to Political Science Quarterly		3 10		
		Publisher's Weekly	Periodicals		4 98		
		Henry Holt & Co.	Subscription to Educational Review		2 60		
		Leonard Scott Pub. Co	Periodicals, $29; draft 25c		29 25		
		Chas. Scribners Sons	Books, $96 16; draft 25c		96 41		
		Dulan & Co	do		74 58		
		E. S. Palmer.	do		6 13		
		B. H. Blackwell	do		23 77		
		Geological Pub. Co	Subscription, $3.50; order 10c		3 60		
		Carswell & Co	Books		4 00		
		Prof. W. J. Ashley	Amount paid D. Nutt for books		14 11		

	R. W. Ross	Attendance in Library	10 00			
	Can. Institute (J. Bain, jr., Treas.)			6589 73		
		Binding		9 32		
	D. Nutt	Books		5 05		
	Haight & Co	do		88 70		
		Amount improperly charged to Library Restoration Fund June, 1890, now corrected		1000 00		
				7692 80		
		Less refund from J. D. Hunter, Agent Allen Line, rebate	7 33			
		Freight on books, $33; from K. F. Kochler $7.20; subscription from C. E. Jeffrey towards Microscopic Journal	40 20			
		Credit of general average S. S. Grimer	6 70			
				54 23		
					7638 57	
		Fuel:—				
	Elias Rogers & Co	Three tons egg coal		16 95		
	Thos. Coulter	Coal and wood	1326 15			
	do	Coal for Y. M. C. A	37 20			
	do	do	43 40			
				1406 75		
					1423 70	
		Gas and water:—				
	Consumers' Gas Co	Account for gas	3 15			
	do	do	6 43			
	do	do	1 69			
	do	do	5 85			
	do	do	4 90			
	do	do	1 02			
	do	do	5 50			
	do	do	12 49			
	do	do	1 35			
	do	do	14 97			
	do	do	23			
	do	do	3 90			
	do	do	57			
	do	do	10 02			
	do	do	2 59			
	do	do	14 63			
				89 29		
	Water Works Dep'rt	Account for water	56 09			
	do	do	27 44			
	do	do (Engineer's cottage)	4 80			
	do	do (Goodwin's do)	4 00			
Carried forward	11499 93	*Carried forward*				

No. 2.—UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.—*Continued.*

RECEIPTS.	$ c.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Brought forward....	114390 93		*Brought forward.................*	....	....	....	....
			General Expenses, etc.				
		Water Works D'pt.—*Con.*	Account for water.—*Continued.*				
		do	do quarter ending 31st Dec., 1890........	72 29			
		do	do quarter ending 31st March, 1891......	83 49			
		do	do to 30th Septmber, 1891 (Engineer)...	9 60			
		do	do to 30th September, 1891 (Goodwin)...	4 00	261 71	357 00	
			Telephones:—				
		Bell Telephone Co......	Rent telephone Biological building	15 00			
		do	do do	15 00			
		do	d1 do	15 00	45 00		
		do	do University	15 00			
		do	do do	15 00	30 00		
		do	do Bursar's office.........	25 00			
		do	do do	25 00	50 00	125 00	
			Insurances:—				
		Norwich Union Assurance Society.........	Books in Library	35 00			
		do	Carpenter's risk *re* Library...	5 00			
		do	do do	10 00			
		do	do	5 00	55 00		
		Manchester Assur. Co..	Books in Library	35 00			
		do ..	Carpenter's risk *re* do	5 00			
		do ..	Books in Library	17 50			
		do ..	Carpenter's risk *re* do	10 00			
		do ..	do do	2 00			
		do ..	do do	5 00			

		do	Insurance on Library	29 40	104 00		
		Guardian Assurance Co.	Books in Library	35 00			
		do	Carpenter's risk do	5 00			
		do	do do	10 00			
		do	do do	5 00			
		do	Insur. & carp. risk University building	62 23			
		do	Carpenter's risk do	30 00	147 23		
		Phœnix Insurance Co.	Museum building and carpenter's risk	100 00			
		do	Carpenter's risk	5 00			
		do	do *re* Library	10 00			
		do	do do	5 00			
		do	Insur. & carp. risk University building	62 23			
		do	Carpenter's risk Museum building	30 00			
		do	do do	10 00			
		do	do University building	30 00	252 23		
		National Assurance Co.	do do	30 00			
		do	do do	30 00			
		do	Library and carpenter's risk	32 00			
		do	Carpenter's risk Museum building	30 00			
		do	do University building	30 00	152 00		
		Atlas Assurance Co.	do do	30 00			
		do	do do	30 09			
		do	Insurance on Library	28 00			
		do	Carpenter's risk Museum building	30 00			
		do	do University building	30 00	148 00		
		Wood & Macdonald	Endorsement fees on policies		1 50		
		Glasgow & London Insurance Co	Carpenter's risk University building	30 00			
		do	do do	30 00			
		do	do Museum building	30 00	90 00		
		Eastern Assurance Co	do University do	30 00			
		do	do do	30 00			
		do	do do	30 00			
		do	do Museum do	30 00	120 00		
		Western Assurance Co.	do University do	22 50			
		do	do do do	22 50			
		do	do Museum do	22 50			
		do	do University do	22 50	90 00		
Carried forward	114390 93		*Carried forward*				

No. 2.—UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.—*Continued.*

RECEIPTS.	$ c.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Brought forward	....		*Brought forward*	....	....	....	....
			General Expenses.				
			Insurances.—*Continued* :				
		Ætna Insurance Co	do do do	22 50			
		do	do do do	22 50			
		do	do do do	22 50			
		do	do Museum do	22 50	90 00		
		Royal Canadian Ins. Co.	Insurance on Library	....	35 00		
		Royal Insurance Co.....	Books in Library	35 00			
		do	do	35 00			
		do	Carpenter's risk on Library	10 00			
		do	do do	5 00			
		do	do Museum building...	15 00			
		do	do do ..	15 00			
		do	do do ...	15 00	130 00		
		Caledonian Insurance Co	Museum building	35 00			
		do	Carpenter's risk on building	15 00			
		do	do do	15 00			
		do	do do	15 00			
		do	Insurance on Library	70 00	150 00		
		Citizen's Insurance Co..	Books in Library.....	35 00			
		do	Carpenter's risk on Library	10 00			
		do	do do	5 00			
		do	do University building	30 00	80 00		
		Quebec Assurance Co ..	Books in Library....................	35 00			
		do ..	Carpenter's risk on Library	10 00			
		do ..	do do	5 00	50 00		
		Lancashire Insurance Co	Books in Library	35 00			
		do	Carpenter's risk do	10 00			
		do	do do	2 50	47 50		
						1742 46	
							19056 98

			Buildings and Grounds, Maintenance, Furniture, Repairs, etc.					
			Buildings :—					
		D. Forbes	Repairing roof of boiler house		6 10			
		Chas. Rogers, Sons & Co	Table	$3 25				
		do	Tables and chairs	57 35	60 60			
		John Inglis & Son	Cartage of pump for boiler		1 00			
		James Crang	Repairs to tile floors, boilers, etc		54 79			
		John Kay & Son	Carpets and laying same		142 86			
		W. J. McGuire	Steam fitting	$128 32				
		do	Putting radiators in Reg. office	58 59				
		do	Plumbing, etc	27 32				
		do	Repairing steam pipes	15 08	229 31			
		James Morrison	Pipe	1 40				
		do	Repairing boilers	13 71				
		do	do fire extinguishers	34 45	49 56			
		Elliott & Son	Glazing	9 15				
		do	Reglazing, etc	58 29				
		do	do windows	8 90	76 34			
		Fletcher Mnf'g. Co	Hardware, etc	84 39				
		do	Brooms, brushes, etc	26 35	110 74			
		E. M. Morphy & Co	Repairs to clocks		13 00			
		Wm. Simpson	Carpenter work, repairs, making desks, benches, etc	187 35				
		do	Carpenter work, repairing, etc.	82 92	270 27			
		Robt. Rennie & Son	Repairs to roof		51 65			
		T. L. Hicks	Door springs, keys, etc		14 50			
		Univ. Coll. Y.M.C.A	Expenses in fitting for use of students.		11 05			
		H. Tolchard	Soap, brushes, etc		3 55	1095 32		
			Repairs, Engineer's cottages :—					
		R. Dinnis & Son	Carpenter work		741 47			
		Jordan & Co	Plumbing work		113 38			
		Thos. Foley	Excavating, pipes, etc		123 83			
		W. J. Hovenden	Calsomining, painting, papering, etc		40 25			
		J. Laballister	Paint supplied		3 00	1021 93		
			Convocation expenses :—					
		Wm. Simpson	Fitting up tent and platform, loan of chairs, etc		224 00			
		Thos Haulgrave	Rent of two tents		45 00	269 00		
Carried forward			*Carried forward*				2386 25	19056 98

No 2.—UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.—*Continued.*

Receipts.	$ c.	To Whom Paid.	Service.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Brought forward....	....		*Brought forward*..................	....	....	....	....
			Buildings, Grounds, Maintenance, Repairs, etc.—Continued.				
			Grounds :—				
		Geo. Lynn	Special labor on grounds	114 00			
		do	do	15 00			
		do	do	37 50			
		do	do	39 00			
					205 50		
		John Graham	Shovelling snow	4 50			
		do	do	3 60			
		do	do	7 20			
					15 30		
		George Pearsall	Sharpening lawn mowers....	....	8 15		
		Robt. Martin	Cleaning off snow	....	2 25		
		John Halgrave	labor on grounds......................	....	6 25		
						237 45	
			Laboratories and Museums; Alterations, Maintenance, Apparat's, etc.				2623 70
			Chemical Laboratory.				
			Lecture Materials :—				
		Aikenhead & Crombie..	Hardware.........................	....	17 75		
		do ..	Plyers, steel bars, etc............. ..	....	3 85		
		Jas. Iredale	Copper..............................	....	14 00		
		do	Thermostat, etc	....	21 35		
		E. H. Roberts	Keys, locks, etc	....	8 70		
		Fletcher M'fg. Co	Feather duster	....	2 00		
		Michie & Co	Matches	....	8 30		
		Roberts Storage & Elec. Consumers Co.......	Charging battery.....................	....	5 00		
		Lyman Bros...........	Chemicals	69 56			
		do	do	57 62			
		do	Methylated spirits	23 20			
					150 38		
		John Hare.	Washing towels	... .	3 50		
						234 83	

				$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
			Laboratory apparatus :—			
		Roberts' Storage & Elec. Co	Electric battery, jars, etc	178 00		
		do	Motor and switch	23 50	201 50	
			Biological Laboratory, maintenance :—			436 33
		Consumers' Gas Co	Account for gas	13 95		
		do	do	7 50		
		do	do	26 44		
		do	do	17 00		
		do	do	15 19		
		do	do	15 60		
		do	do	18 23	113 91	
		Water Works Dep't	Water	47 72		
		do	do to 31st Dec., 1890	29 78		
		do	do to 31st Mar., 1891	29 78		
		do	do	36 01	143 29	
		Thos. Coulter	Coal and wood	153 88		
		do	Coal	141 20		
		do	do	42 81		
		do	do	95 44	405 33	
		Fletcher M'fg. Co	Brooms, brushes, varnish, etc	22 98		
		do	Hardware sundries	9 50	32 48	
		F. W. Ziner	Copying apparatus		17 12	
		Elias Rogers & Co	Coal		99 29	
		E. Leitz	Microscopes		7 38	
		W. E. Saunders & Co	Osmic acid		7 24	
		Bank of Montreal, acc't. Receiver-General	Methylated spirits		108 70	
		Eimer & Amend	Chemicals, $6.70 ; cost of order 10c	6 80		
		do	do	4 12		
		do	do	2 65		
		do	do	4 48		
		do	Cost of order	20	18 25	
		Rowsell & Hutchison	Stationery and printing		14 80	
		Elliot & Son	Reglazing show cases		9 00	
		Aikenhead & Crombie	Hardware, etc		28 21	
		Keith & Fitzsimons	Repairs, water and gas pipes		29 95	
		R. Friedlander & Sohn	Botanical & Zoological diagrams		38 67	
		T. L. Hicks	Repairing electric bells		5 35	
		Glover Harrison estate	Crocks		4 20	
		John Catto & Co	Towels		1 30	
		Steele Bros. & Co	Leaf mould		1 50	
Carried forward	114390 93		*Brought forward*			

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.—*Continued.*

RECEIPTS.	$ c.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Brought forward	114390 93		*Brought forward*				
			Laboratories, Museums, etc.—Continued.				
			Biological Building, maintenance.—*Con.*:				
		Geo. F. Bostwick	Repairing chairs	4 50			
		do	do	2 35	6 85		
		Wm. Simpson	Carpenter work, repairs, making tables, hat rack	40 25			
		do	Carpenter work, repairs, making tables, hat rack	77 88	118 13		
			Physical Laboratory, maintenance:—			1210 95	
		John S. Plaskett	Sundries for repairs	4 15			
		do	Amount paid for express on balances, lamp, etc	10 13			
		do	Freight on apparatus	13 00			
		do	Bolts	1 95	29 23		
		Mrs. Geo. Hare	Washing towels	2 00			
		do	do	5 00	7 00		
		Robt. Anderson & Co	Work on magnet		15 00		
		Brown Bros	Stationery case		3 50		
		Edison Gen. Elec. Co	Apparatus		36 16		
		J. Foster	Springs		9 00		
		T. Dean	Castings		16 20		
		J. G. Ramsay & Co	Plates		4 65		
		Rowsell & Hutchison	Stationery, etc		7 25		
		Toronto Elec. Light Co.	Cotton wire, etc		34 77		
		Alex. Clark & Son	Boarding walls for electric wires		5 83		
		Aikenhead & Crombie	Wire, etc		15 18		
		John Doty Engine Co	Repairs to gas engine, etc		14 00		
		Toronto Electrical W'rks	Hire of resistance box		10 00		
		Rice Lewis & Son	Micrometer, etc., $37.95, sundries, hardware $5.20		43 15		
		J. McCausland & Son	Glass box		3 60	254 52	

		Geological Museum :—				
	A. J. Brown	Tables to hold specimens		30 00		
	Eimer & Amend	Platinum wire	20 02			
		Cost of draft	25			
				20 27		
		Special Expenses, University.			50 27	
						1952 07
		Stationery :—				
	Grand & Toy	Duplicator and paper for same		11 15		
	Rowsell & Hutchison	Envelopes, etc	11 20			
	do	Stationery and stamps	380 98			
	do	Stationery	48 44			
	do	do and stamps	92 87			
	do	Stationery	410 76			
				944 25		
					955 40	
		Printing :—				
	Jas. Murray & Co	Printing circulars *re* Baden Powell reception		9 50		
	Rowsell & Hutchison	Printing		167 49		
	do	do		196 95		
	do	do		1459 43		
	Rolph, Smith & Co	Engraving and alterations to plate		5 00		
					1838 37	
		Advertising :—				
	The *Athenæum*	Adv. *re* Prof. of Logic and Metaphysics	1 46			
		Cost of order	10			
				1 56		
	Mail Printing Co	Advertising Examinations	6 00			
	do	do Park lots	3 75			
	do	do U. C. College block	12 00			
	do	do Tender do	15 00			
				36 75		
	Globe Printing Co	do Examinations	7 50			
	do	do Park lots	2 25			
	do	do U. C. College block	15 00			
				24 75		
	Empire Printing Co	do Examinations	6 00			
	do	do Park lots	3 00			
	do	do U. C. College block	9 60			
	do	do do	15 00			
				33 60		
	The World	do Examinations	6 00			
	do	do U. C. College block	8 00			
	do	do do	12 00			
	do	do Park lots	3 00			
				29 00		
	The *Telegram*	do U. C. College block and Walker lot		9 74		
	News Printing Co	do tender U. C. College block		4 80		
					140 20	
Carried forward 114390 93		*Carried forward*				

No. 2.—UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO—*Continued.*

Receipts.	$ c.	To Whom Paid.	Service.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Brought forward....	114390 93		*Brought forward*..................	....	....	....	....
			Special Expenses, University.—Continued.				
			Incidentals :—				
		R. M. Williams	Filling in Diplomas, adding seal, etc ..	15 00			
		do	Engrossing resolution to W. Ramsay, S. Woods and Leg're of Quebec	10 50			
		do	Engrossing resolution to Jno. Landauer	4 00			
		do	do the Chancellor.	4 00			
		do	Engrossing copy of charter, King's Coll.	12 00			
		do	do resolution to Dr. Larratt W. Smith....................	10 00			
		do	Filling in Diplomas	15 50			
					71 00		
		D. W. McGee	Reporting Senate proceedings.........	15 00			
		do	do do	33 00			
					48 00		
		R. L. Polk & Co........	Directory supplied to Registrar........	....	4 00		
		Robt. Bond	Cab hire *re* delivery of notices *re* special meeting of Senate	....	6 00	129 00	
							3062 97
			Special Expenses, University College.				
			Stationery : –				
		Rowsell & Hutchison ..	Stationery and stamps................	....	167 25		
		do ..	Stationery	....	43 00		
		do ..	Stationery and stamps......	....	48 01		
						258 26	
			Advertising :—				
		Empire Printing Co	Advertising	1 50			
		do	do Convocation, etc..........	4 50			
					6 00		
		Toronto *World*	do	1 00			
		do	do Convocation, etc..........	4 50			
					5 50		
		Globe Printing Co	do	1 50			
		do	do Convocation, etc.........	4 50			
					6 00		
		Mail Printing Co	do do	4 50			

	do	do Fellowship	2 25			
				6 75	24 25	
		Incidentals :—				
	Upper Canada Tract So'y	Map of Palestine for Oriental Literature Department		3 00		
	Williamson & Co.	Map of Canada for Political Science Department		4 50	7 50	
		Prizes :—				
	W. H. VanderSmissen	Books for prizes	40 00			
	do	Books for History prize	5 00			
	do	F. Wyld prize	25 00			
	do	Chemistry prize	10 00			
	do	Books for prize in Mineralogy	10 00	90 00		
	Rowsell & Hutchison	Books	30 00			
	do	do	5 00	35 00		
	F. J. Davidson	Falconbridge prize		15 00	140 00	
		Medals :—				
	Rowsell & Hutchinson	Silver Medals in Mathematics	8 55			
	do	do Philosophy	8 55			
	do	do Lyle medal, Oriental	8 55	25 65		
		Less received from Registrar for medals in Mathematics and Philosophy		17 10	8 55	438 56
		Sundries.				
		Interest on Bank balances :—				
	Amount transferred to	Library Restoration Fund, interest on Subscriptions			54 72	
	do	Building Restoration Fund, for interest			2421 40	
	do	Library Insurance Fund, interest			2333 33	
	do	Museum Restoration Fund, interest			323 00	
	do	Library Building account, interest			1386 00	6518 45
		Balance 30th June, 1891				14534 82
114390 93						114390 93

Bursar's Office,
Toronto, 2nd July, 1891.

J. E. BERKELEY SMITH,
Bursar.

No. 3.—UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

The Bursar's Statement of Receipts and Disbursements on Account Museum Restoration Fund for the year ending 30th June, 1891.

RECEIPTS.	$ c.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.
Balance 30th June, 1890	8000 00	Dr. August Muller	Specimens of Natural History		146 67
Amount transferred from interest on Bank balance, being interest allowed.	323 00	Standinger & Bang Haas	Specimens		26 31
		E. Gerrard	do		146 16
		W. H. VanderSmissen	Freight paid on cases of specimens for Biological Department		9 75
		Robinson & Heath	Freight paid on cases of Natural History specimens		25 50
		Amount transferred to	Philosophical Laboratory by order of Board		900 00
			Balance 30th June, 1891		7068 61
	8323 00				8323 00

BURSAR'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, 2nd July, 1891.

J. E. BERKELEY SMITH,
Bursar.

No. 4.—UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

The Bursar's Statement of Receipts and Disbursements on account of the Biological Laboratory Students' Fund for the year ending 30th June, 1891.

RECEIPTS.	$ c.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.
Dr. A. B. McCallum, sale of instruments	96 00		Balance 30th June, 1890		13 94
Prof. R. R. Wright	50 00	Robinson & Heath	Duty on microscopes, freight, etc.	117 10	
do	488 87	do	Duty and freight	45 42	
do	500 00				162 52
do	500 00	James Foster	Adapters for microscopes		7 50
Dr. A. B. McCallum	96 00	E. Leitz	Microscopes	97 45	
do	96 00	do	do	428 26	
					525 71
		Wilhelm Walb	Instruments		82 83
		Kloune & Müller	Microscopic material		160 78
		Dr. R. Muencke	Instruments		68 21
		Dr. John Shaw	Frogs	24 00	
			Cost of order	20	
					24 20
		John Catto & Co	Gingham, etc		9 05
		Rowsell & Hutchison	Stationery and printing		17 00
		Chas. Rogers, Sons & Co	Bureau for students' supplies		8 50
		James Iredale	Repairing copper bath, etc		4 40
		Hemming Bros. & Co	Side boxes, etc		43 75
		W. Menzies	Repairing microtone, electrone, etc		7 80
		Wm. Simpson	Lockers		55 50
		Lyman Bros. & Co	Chemicals	9 45	
		do	do	33 91	
		do	do	55 19	
					98 55
			Balance 30th June, 1891		536 63
	1,826 87				1,826 87

J. E. BERKELEY SMITH,
Bursar.

BURSAR'S OFFICE;
TORONTO, 2nd July, 1891

No. 5.—UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

The Bursar's Statement of Receipts and Expenditures on account of Building Restoration Fund for the year ending 30th June, 1891.

RECEIPTS.		$ c.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.
Balance 30th June, 1890		79,992 74	James Gaylord	To pay wages of men for work, etc.	516 04	
City Mutual Fire Ins. Co., on account loss by fire	$2,635 09		do	do	955 50	
City Mutual Fire Ins. Co., on account loss by fire	236 00		do	do	1,083 91	
City Mutual Fire Ins. Co., on account loss by fire and interest	6,357 51	9,228 60	do	do	1,224 44	
Province of Quebec, grant		10,000 00	do	do	1,250 40	
James Morrison per D. B. Dick, amount received for old copper from burnt building		53 13	do	do	1,146 54	
John Doty Engine Co, amount paid for two old boilers		300 00	do	do	1,163 10	
Amount transferred from interest on bank balances, being interest on amount at credit		2,421 40	do	do	1,180 05	
Balance 30th June, 1891		9,107 54	do	do	1,325 38	
			do	do	1,487 89	
			do	do	1,650 46	
			do	do	1,556 77	
			do	do	1,615 41	
			do	do	1,411 40	
			do	do	1,182 97	
			do	do	1,221 44	
			do	do	1,162 25	
			do	do	1,258 78	
			do	do	1,005 71	
			do	do	1,409 20	
			do	do	1,870 78	
			do	do	1,978 41	
			do	do	2,493 56	
			do	do	2,650 68	
			do	do	2,688 94	
			do	do	2,617 94	
						39,107 95
			do	Salary as Clerk of Works, 12 months		1,555 55
			do	Petty disbursements	14 31	
			do	do	29 95	
						44 26
			George Rowe	Hand and steam power derricks		328 00
			D. C. McLean & Co	Scaffolds, ladders, etc	84 87	
			do	Poles, etc	11 50	
			do	Poles, ladders, etc	34 75	
						131 12
			Rowsell & Hutchison	Printing wages list		4 25
			J. B. Smith & Sons	Lumber	101 50	
			do	do	83 40	

		do	do	33 33	
		do	do	89 22	
		do	do	45 12	
		do	do	26 42	378 99
		James Oag	Blacksmiths' work, material, etc. Sharpening tools of stone cutters	52 68	
		do	do	112 05	
		do	do	81 43	
		do	do	62 30	
		do	do	77 14	
		do	do	63 53	
		do	do	62 60	
		do	do	62 13	
		do	do	55 54	
		do	do	63 17	
		do	do	83 90	
		do	do	125 59	902 06
		J. Fensom	Wire rope	13 37	
		do	Steel rope	91 25	104 62
		Aikenhead & Crombie	Hardware	54 64	
		do	do	48 03	
		do	do	17 53	
		do	do nails, zinc, oil, etc	115 17	235 37
		Britnell & Co	Sand, cement, etc	123 99	
		do	do	142 68	
		do	Sand, coursing, etc	259 84	
		do	Sand stone, etc	334 41	
		do	Stone	192 41	
		do	do	116 82	
		do	do	16 64	
		do	do	283 94	1,470 73
		Elias Rogers & Co	Coal	15 75	
		do	do for engine	16 50	
		do	do for derrick	11 00	43 25
		Citizens Ins. Co	Premium insurance on workmen case of accident		100 00
		Elliott & Son	Painting and glazing sash, clerk of works office		2 20
		W. K. Colville	Freight, duty and hauling stone	144 70	
		do	do do	78 85	
		do	do do	517 41	
		do	do do	377 70	
		do	do do	557 66	
Carried forward	111,103 41		*Carried forward*		44,408 35

No. 5.—UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.—*Continued.*

RECEIPTS.	$ c.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.
Brought forward	111,103 41		*Brought forward*		44,408 35
		W. K. Colville	Freight, duty and hauling stone	475 79	
		do	do do	246 90	
		do	do do	505 26	
		do	do do	63 19	
		do	do do	293 36	
		do	do do	261 59	
		do	do do	539 01	
		do	do do	297 53	4,358 95
		W. J. McGuire & Co	Cutting off steam, water and gas mains, making connections		42 03
		Wm. Simpson	Work on joists old Library		520 00
		John Whitfield	Turn buckles		16 00
		James Findlay	Screw jack		18 00
		Playter & Arnold	Bricks	214 60	
		do	do	458 80	
		do	do	362 60	
		do	do	103 60	1,139 60
		Kellogg Iron Works	Steel and iron beams	57 00	
		C. H. Kellogg	Iron work	350 00	
		do	do	2,000 00	
		do	do	800 00	3,207 00
		Robert Whillans	Cement	50 00	
		do	Lime and cartage	13 50	
		do	Lime	18 00	
		do	Cement	299 10	380 60
		The Killey-Beckett Engine Co	Engine and boiler		426 00
		Canadian Architect and Builder	Advertising tenders		4 00
		The *World*	do		2 50
		Globe Ptg. Co	do		3 00
		Empire Ptg. Co	do		3 00
		Mail Ptg. Co	do		3 00
		P. Hugill	Sand		8 25
		Brown & Love	Ohio stone		583 85
		Toronto Lime Co	Lime	36 00	
		do	do	22 50	58 50

	$ cts.			$ cts.	$ cts.
		Joseph Yorke	Sawing slabs, etc		25 05
		T. Coulter & Co	Coal for derricks	15 00	
		do	Coal for engine	55 00	
		do	do	55 00	
		do	do	55 00	
		do	do	22 00	
		do	do	27 50	
					229 50
		Yorkville & Carlton Brick Co	Bricks	750 00	
		do	do	1,027 50	
		do	do	30 00	
					1,807 50
		Robert Whillans	Lime		4 50
		Cleveland Stone Co	Stone	2,644 27	
		do	do	757 88	
		do	do	848 56	
		do	do	106 85	
		do	do	1,517 73	
			Cost of draft	3 79	
					5,879 08
		Rice Lewis & Son	Hardware, wire rope, zinc, etc		149 41
		James Morrison	Valves, pipes, etc		18 07
		Goddard & Barnard	Hoisting gear for derrick, iron work, timber and rope		594 83
		St. Lawrence Foundry Co	Derrick and attachments	339 64	
		do	Shaft for engine	23 60	
					363 24
		M. Laballister	Putting in glass, boiler-house, shed, etc.		12 00
		Edward Terry	Cement	109 80	
		do	do	38 78	
		do	do	42 00	
		do	do	63 00	
		do	do	21 00	
					274 58
		John McDonald	Sand	32 50	
		do	do	94 30	
		do	do	65 50	
		do	do	71 25	
		do	do	70 00	
		do	do	45 00	
		do	do	105 00	
		do	do	122 75	
		do	do	116 25	
					722 55
		Toronto Lime Co	Lime	49 50	
		do	do	161 00	
					210 50
		F. D. Brown	Services valuing damage to building after fire		30 00
Carried forward	111,103 41		*Carried forward*		65,503 44

No. 5.—UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.—*Continued.*

Receipts.	$ c.	To Whom Paid.	Service.	$ c.	$ c.
Brought forward	111,103 41		*Brought forward*		65,503 00
		E. B. Axworthy	Excavating		609 00
		Estate of Lionel Yorke	Stone		1,260 50
		Fletcher Manufacturing Co	Stove for stone shop		12 70
		Wagner, Zeidler & Co	Carpenter and joiner work	500 00	
		do	do	1,000 00	
		do	do	1,000 00	
		do	do	2,500 00	
		do	do	1,200 00	
		do	do	1,500 00	
		do	do	1,500 00	
		do	do	1,000 00	
		do	do	1,500 00	
		do	do	1,500 00	
		do	do	1,600 00	
		do	do	1,909 00	
		do	do	1,800 00	18,500 00
		Christie Lime & Stone Co	Lime	81 00	
		do	do	81 00	
		do	do	49 50	
		do	do	121 50	
		do	do	171 00	504 00
		W. Macdonald	Costs *re* bonds for contractors		28 00
		R. Rennie & Son	Slating	1,000 00	
		do	do	500 00	
		do	do	500 00	2,000 00
		D. B. Dick	Account architect's fees	4,000 00	
		do	Amount paid C. W. Irwin, freight and duty, steel shutters for record room	24 32	4,024 32
		Walker Morley	Bricks	804 00	
		do	do	856 50	1,660 50
		R. J. Hovenden	Painting and glazing	450 00	
		do	do	400 00	850 00
		W. J. McGuire & Co	Plumbing and gasfitting		300 00
		D. A. Weese	Ties		7 10

	Douglas Bros.	Tinsmith work	....	1,000 00
	Bennett & Wright....	Heating apparatus.	....	4,500 00
	Evening Telegram....	Advertisement for tenders ..	....	2 70
	Metallic Roofing Co	Lathing	....	134 90
	S. W. Marchment	Excavating and removing night soil	....	6 25
	H. S. Thornberry & Co....	Electric wiring	....	200 00
	Transferred to	Convocation Hall Fund, amount of grant Province of Quebec	....	10,000 00
111,103 41			....	111,103 41

J. E. BERKELEY SMITH,
Bursar.

BURSAR'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, 2nd July, 1891.

No. 6.—UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

The Bursar's Statement of Receipts and Disbursements on the Museum Building Account for the year ending 30th June, 1891.

RECEIPTS.	$ c.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c	$ c
Balance 30th June, 1891.	61,590 49		Balance 30th June, 1890		7513 70
		Joseph Yorke	Stone and brick work	3000 00	
		do	do	4000 00	
		do	do	4500 00	
		do	do	4000 00	
		do	do	1200 00	
		do	do	2200 00	
		do	do	700 00	
		do	do	1000 00	
		do	do	2000 00	
		do	do	500 00	
		do	do	1000 00	
		do	do	500 00	
		do	do	1807 55	
					26407 55
		Toronto *World*	Advertising *re* tenders		1 00
		Globe Printing Co	do		1 50
		Mail Printing Co	do		1 50
		Empire Printing Co	do		1 50
		Wm. Simpson	Carpenter and joiner work	1000 00	
		do	do	500 00	
		do	do	1000 00	
		do	do	1500 00	
		do	do	1600 00	
		do	do	700 00	
		do	do	1000 00	
		do	do	1000 00	
		do	do	1000 00	
		do	do	1000 00	
					10300 00
		P. B. Axworthy	Test pits for foundation		7 00
		Kellogg Iron Works	Iron work	1000 00	
		do	do	629 00	
		C. H. Kellogg	Trussing rods	33 43	
		do	do	71 81	
					1734 24
		D. B. Dick	Architect's fees		1500 00
		W. D. Hutson	Slating	300 00	
		do	do	250 00	
		do	do	100 00	
					650 00

	J. Douglas & Co	Tinsmith's work	500 00	
	do	do	200 00	
	do	do	150 00	850 00
	Bennett & Wright	Plumbing and gasfitting	500 00	
	do	do	500 00	
	do	do	500 00	1500 00
	W. J. McGuire & Co	Heating apparatus	1500 00	
	do	do	500 00	
	do	do	700 00	
	do	do	1500 00	
	do	do	500 00	
	do	do	500 00	5200 00
	Thos. Foley	Drains		400 81
	Robinson & Heath	Freight and duty on fire-proof doors		71 38
	Elliott & Son	Painting and glazing	100 00	
	do	do	300 00	
	do	do	800 00	
	do	do	200 00	
	do	do	200 00	1600 00
	H. S. Thornberry & Co	Electric wiring and bells		120 00
	Watson Bros	Plaster work	1200 00	
	do	do	800 00	2000 00
	Jas. G. Wilson	Fire-proof shutters	195 00	
		Cost of draft	25	195 25
	T. Coulter	Coal for drying plaster	55 00	
	do	do	183 05	
	do	do	16 00	254 05
	John Fensom	Elevator	700 00	
	do	do	150 00	850 00
	Aikenhead & Crombie	Hardware		350 00
	Henry Slocumb	Attendant taking care of steam boiler fire	21 93	
	do	do do	21 42	
	do	do do	25 16	68 51
	Rice, Lewis & Son	Wheelbarrow and shovel		12 50
61590 49				61590 49

J. E. BERKELEY SMITH,
Bursar.

Bursar's Office,
Toronto, 2nd July, 1891.

No 7.—UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

The Bursar's Statement of Receipts and Disbursements on account of Medical Faculty for the year ending 30th June, 1891.

RECEIPTS.	$ c.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.
Balance, 30th June, 1890	500 00	E. Batters	Janitor (12 months)		360 00
		C. P. Lusk	Chemicals	17 39	
Consumer's Gas Co., rebates on gas account	3 93	do	do	53 45	70 84
		The J. E. Bryant Co.	Printing pamphlets, addressing and stamping same	16 75	
Fees	20511 00	do	Advertising	50 00	
		do	Reprints of presidents house	22 50	
Dr. A. H. Wright	405 00	do	Advertising in *Canadian Practitioner*	50 00	139 25
		Globe Printing Co	do lecture		3 00
		Mrs. Caroline Batters	Washing towels	3 25	
		do	do	8 38	
		do	do	8 50	20 13
		T. R. Whiteside	Taxes—Local Improvement		11 33
		Ontario Teacher's Association	Advertisements		6 00
		Wheeler & Bain	Coal oil, lamps, etc		11 08
		John Sim & Co	Plumbing	17 81	
		do	do	4 13	21 94
		Alex. Millard	Subjects and fees on same	49 45	
		do	do	48 53	
		do	do	49 80	
		do	Fees on subjects	20 00	
		do	Subject, boxing, cartage etc	109 50	
		do	Fees on subjects	49 90	
		do	do	49 85	
		do	Subjects	100 00	
		do	do	79 75	
		do	do	5 50	562 28
		Biachford & Son	Subject and fees on same	30 00	
		do	Fees on subject	30 00	
		do	do	30 00	
		do	do	30 00	
		do	do	40 00	
		do	do	45 00	
		do	do	75 00	280 00

		James Freeman	Repairs, glass, etc	15 00	
		do	Skylight for dissecting room	7 32	
		do	Re-glazing doors	3 30	25 62
		Consumers' Gas Co	Gas	15 75	
		do	do	43 88	
		do	do	23 07	82 70
		Whita'l, Tatum & Co	Jars for museum $28.20; cost of draft 25c.		28 45
		Bell Telephone Co	Rent—telephone to 1st March, 1891	15 00	
		do	Rent	15 00	30 00
		C. W. Irwin	Freight, etc. on museum jars		5 12
		James Freeman	Painting and calsomining		18 50
		Receiver-General	Methylated spirits	107 02	
		Inland Revenue Department	do	93 44	200 46
		Hess Bros. & Co	Wooden stools		25 00
		C H. Cowen	Chemicals		20 59
		Wm. Crow	Amount paid for ticket in dissecting, now returned		12 00
		Rowsell & Hutchison	Stationery and printing	570 17	
		do	do	49 03	619 20
		Dr. A. H. Wright	Petty disbursements	50 00	
		do	Postage	27 00	77 00
		Consumer's Gas Co	Gas accounts		19 69
		A. M. Hobberlin	Cap and trousers for janitor		5 75
		Chas. H. King	Subject		18 00
		Bank of Commerce	Interest on account overdrawn		6 75
		Water Works Department	Account to 31st December, 1890	25 17	
		do	do 31st March, 1891	49 46	74 63
		Maritime Medical News	Advertising $36.50; cost of order 20c		36 70
		George Boxall	Firepot for furnace, repairing furnace, etc		87 10
		Estate of R. J. Lloyd	Catering for luncheon at Biological Department		50 00
		James Iredale	Copper heater		18 00
		Standard Publishing Co	Advertising		5 00
		Prof. V. C. Vaughan, M.D	Lecturer, post graduate course	50 00	
		do	Expenses	32 30	
			Cost of draft	25	82 55
		Dr. Robert Abbe	Lecturer, post graduate course	100 00	
		do	Expenses	38 70	
			Cost of draft	25	138 95
Carried forward	21419 93		*Carried forward*		

No. 7.—UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO—*Continued.*

RECEIPTS.	$ c.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.
Brought forward	21419 93		*Brought forward*	....	....
		Prof. J. Wm. White, M.D	Lecturer, post graduate course	50 00	
		do	Expenses..................................	34 20	
		....	Cost of draft	25	84 45
		Dr. A. R. Robinson..................	Expenses, post graduate course.........	40 00	
		....	Cost of draft	25	40 25
		Dr. J. E. Graham	Expenses to New York in connection with post graduate course..........	....	50 00
		P. Bollen..	Scholarship....	....	50 00
		T. Middlebro..........................	do	....	50 00
		J. N. Harvie........................	do	....	50 00
		G. McGorman........................	do	....	30 00
		J. A. Wilson.....	do	....	30 00
		T. E. South...........................	do	....	30 00
		Aikenhead & Crombie	Hardware	....	19 75
		Dr. J. Ferguson......	Amount paid to C. Ramsay for subject.	....	16 00
		D. Belleghan..............	Subjects	....	40 00
		A. Nelson (Rossin House)	Share of banquet......	....	138 50
		Wm. McGill & Co..............	Fuel	....	333 43
		H. A. Collins & Co.......	Sundry furnishings	....	30 30
		J. H. Millard..........................	Subjects	47 60	
		do	do	23 80	71 40
		A. C. McKay.........................	Lecturer in Physics......	....	400 00
		Dr. A. Primrose......................	Specimens	....	23 13
		J. F. Wilson	Coal oil	....	6 80
		Henry Partinger	Cleaning dissecting room, etc..........	....	5 62
		Wm. Berry..	Cleaning closets	....	6 00
		R. R. Bensley..........	Assisting Dr. McCallum..	... .	100 00
		Canada Educational Monthly Publishing Co..........................	Advertising	... .	11 00
		Dr. W. H. Ellis.	Salary (12 months).......................	....	1000 00
			Share of fees.		
		do H. H. Wright....................	Professor of Principles and Practice of Medicine.... do	....	1152 45
		do W. T. Aikins.....................	Professor of Practice of Surgery .... do	....	1152 45
		do J. Caven	Demonstrator of Pathological Histology.......... do	....	115 05

	do W. W. Ogden	Professor of Medical Jurisprudence	do		375 25
	do W. Oldright	Professor of Hygiene	do		401 70
	do M. H Aikens	do Topographical Anatomy	do		460 20
	do J. H. Richardson	Professor of Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy	do		1152 45
	do O. R. Avison	Demonstrator of Materia Medica Pharmacy	do		115 05
	do A. H. Wright	Professor of Obstetrics and Secretary	do		1035 45
	do U. Ogden	Professor of Gynæcology	do		1152 45
	do G. R. McDonagh	Instructor on Laryngology	do		115 05
	do G. A. Reeve	Professor of Opthalmology and Otology	do		230 10
	do J. E. Graham	Professor of Clinical Medicine	do		803 40
	do L. McFarlane	Professor of Clinical Surgery	do		803 40
	do I. H. Cameron	do Principles of Surgery	do		345 15
	do J. Ferguson	Demonstrator of Anatomy	do		345 15
	do W. H. Aikins	do do	do		115 05
	do G. A. Peters	do do	do		115 05
	do T. McKenzie	do do	do		230 10
	do G. H. Burnham	Clinical Lecturer on Opthalmology	do		115 05
	do J. M. McCallum	Lecturer on Therapeutics	Salary.		300 00
	do A. McPhedran	Assistant Lecturer in Medicine	do		300 00
	do D. Clark	Fee in Medical Psychology			290 00
	do J. Caven	do Medical and Surgical Pathology			500 00
	do A. Primrose	do Topographical Anatomy			250 00
	do J. Thorburn	Percentage of fees as retired professor			763 72
	Toronto School of Medicine	Rent			1200 00
	Aikenhead & Crombie	Hardware			2 90
	McIntyre & Son	Subject			20 00
	W. Lloyd Wood	Chemicals			32 92
	J. Stewart	Chairs			4 20
	Wm. Simpson	Tables			35 00
	H. S. Alexander & Son	Painting			6 00
	Withrow & Hillock	Carpenter work, repairs			116 93
		Balance, 30th June, 1891			1278 02
21419 93					21419 93

J. E. BERKELEY SMITH,
Bursar.

BURSAR'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, 2nd July, 1892.

No. 8—UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

The Bursar's Statement of Receipts and Disbursements on account of Library Restoration Fund (Books) for the year ending 30th June, 1891.

Receipts.	$ c.	To Whom Paid.	Service.	$ c.	$ c.
Balance 30th June, 1890	51,083 58	Rowsell & Hutchison	Printing Chancellor's address		26 25
Sir Daniel Wilson, subscriptions of Peter Redpath, Sir Frederick Young, J. Molyneux	131 79	W. H. VanderSmissen	Expenses incurred visiting American Libraries, etc		25 00
A. S. Vogt, subscription	10 00	Amount transferred to	Library Insurance Fund		50,005 00
E. A. Gregory, per Sir Daniel Wilson	5 00	Amount transferred to	Income account, being excess of payments over appropriation on Library account for year 1890-1		5,006 18
Mrs. J. Gregg, subscription	5 00		Balance 30th June, 1891		9,561 04
J. L. Blaikie, do	100 00				
F. E. Seymour, do	50 00				
John A. Duff, do	5 00				
Registrar, sub'scptns collected by Comit'e	11,926 54				
James Gill, subscription	5 00				
Dr. A. H. Wright, do	40 00				
Rev. J. J. Hare, do	20 00				
Transferred from interest on bank balances interest on subscriptions to date of transfer to special account	54 72				
Transferred from library, amount improperly charged to this account in June, 1890	1,000 00				
Interest allowed by bank	180 84				
	64,617 47				64,617 47

J. E. BERKELEY SMITH,
Bursar.

Bursars' Office,
Toronto, 2nd July, 1891.

No. 9.—UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

The Bursar's Statement of Receipts and Disbursements on account of Contingent Fund for the year ending 30th June, 1891.

RECEIPTS.	$ c.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.
Balance 30th June, 1890	19,199 80	Treasurer, County of Prince Edward	Unpaid taxes on Jackson Farm		22 45
		Amount transferred to	Suspense Account		2,400 00
			Balance 30th June, 1891		16,777 35
	19,199 80				19,199 80

J. E. BERKELEY SMITH,
Bursar.

BURSAR'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, 2nd July, 1891.

No. 10.—UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

The Bursar's Statement of Receipts and Disbursements on account of Philosophical Laboratory for the year ending 30th June, 1891.

RECEIPTS.	$ c.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.
Amount transferred from Museum Restoration Fund	900 00	McMillan & Co.	Books	14 63	
		do	do cost of order	1 57	16 20
		K. F. Koehler's Antiquarium	Books		8 47
		H. Welter	do		3 66
		Rowsell & Hutchison	Letter paper, envelopes, etc		23 58
		Robinson & Heath	Freight and duty on apparatus	21 91	
		do	Express and entry fee on books	1 60	
		do	Freight and entry fee on apparatus	24 48	47 99
		The Bursar	To pay duty on Optical apparatus	1 25	
		do	do and freight on books	1 40	2 65
		D. C. Hodges	Books	3 52	
		do	do	1 98	
		do	do	35 78	
		do	Cost of draft	25	
		do	Books	32 90	
		do	Cost of draft	25	
		do	Books	5 80	
		do	Cost of P.O. order	10	80 58
		Clay & Torbenson	Stereoscope	8 40	
		do	Cost of P.O. order	10	
		do	Whirling table and brain models	77 50	
		do	Cost of draft	25	
		do	Chronoscope and Regulator	125 00	
		do	Microscope	55 00	
		do	Cost of draft	25	266 50
		Geo. R. Byford	Binding		5 25
			Balance, 30th June, 1891		445 12
	900 00				900 00

J. E. BERKELEY SMITH,
Bursar.

BURSAR'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, 2nd July, 1891.

No. 11.—UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

The Bursar's Statement of Receipts and Disbursements on account Residence Insurance Fund for the year ending 30th June, 1891.

RECEIPTS.	$ c.	DISBURSEMENTS.	$ c.
Ætna Insurance Co., *re* loss..........	43 90	Prof. A. Baker, Dean of Residence, amount of insurance on loss by fire in Residence	315 00
Atlas Assurance Co., "	43 14		
National " "	43 14		
Western " "	30 96		
Eastern " "	35 64		
Guardian " "	41 29		
Citizens' Insurance Co., "	35 64		
Phœnix " "	41 29		
	315 00		315 00

J. E. BERKELEY SMITH,
Bursar.

BURSAR'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, 2nd July, 1891.

No. 12.—UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

The Bursar's Statement of Receipts and Disbursements on account of Library Building Fund for the year ending 30th June, 1891.

RECEIPTS.	$	c.	DISBURSEMENTS.	$	c.
Balance 30th June, 1890, transferred from Convocation Hall Fund	3604	40	Rowsell & Hutchison, printing Chancellor's address	26	25
Davidson & Hay, subscription	500	00	Balance, 30th June, 1891	44681	04
Sir D. Wilson, subscription from a "Friend" in Edinburgh	2422	22			
John Pugsley, subscription	200	00			
Col. Sweeney, "	500	00			
Sir D. Wilson, subscription from Goldsmiths' Co.	241	67			
W. Mulock, subscription	2500	00			
E. B. Osler, "	5000	00			
Wm. Christie, "	2500	00			
H. C. Hammond, "	500	00			
Wyld, Grasett & Darling "	200	00			
Warwick & Sons "	100	00			
Dr. L. W. Smith, "	250	00			
Can. Bank of Commerce, "	1000	00			
H. W. Nelson, "	50	00			
Caldecott, Burton & Co., "	100	00			
Kilgour Bros., "	250	00			
George Gooderham, "	10000	00			
W. G. Gooderham, "	1000	00			
Elias Rogers & Co., "	100	00			
W. B. Hamilton, "	250	00			
M. McConnell, "	100	00			
D W. Alexander, "	100	00			
James Scott, "	250	00			
John Keith, "	100	00			
Miss Cumberland, per Registrar	3	00			
W. H. Beatty, subscription	1000	00			
Andrew Smith, V.S., "	500	00			
Amount transferred from Building Restoration Fund, Grant from Province of Quebec	10000	00			
Amount transferred from interest on Bank balances, being interest on amount at credit	1386	00			
	44707	29		44707	29

J E. BERKELEY SMITH,
Bursar.

BURSAR'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, 2nd July, 1891.

No. 13.—UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

The Bursar's Statement as to Loans on Mortgage for the year ending 30th June, 1891.

Name.	Amount.	Commission
	$ c.	$ c.
W. R. Robinson, account E. L. Yourex	70 00	
W. Macdonald, costs Mrs. Annie Johnston	10 15	
" " *re* W. Moore, loan	18 00	
" " *re* J. Gordon	....	17 79
" " *re* W. J. Galway	....	12 56
J. B. Lucas, commission *re* M. E. Clark	....	4 00
W. Macdonald, costs *re* J. Connor loan	13 06	
" " *re* Hannah Hill loan	30 00	
Mrs. A. Johnston, balance of her loan	389 85	
R. M. Standish, account W. H. Rutledge	1294 13	
Chas. King, valuation Wm. Moore Farm	7 50	
" " *re* J. Connor	5 00	
Provincial Treasurer, face value mortgages on Asylum Lands assigned to Bursar	82976 87	
W. Macdonald, balance Wm. Moore loan	854 50	
Amount transferred to "Interest on Loans" *re* "T. Durney" loan	405 75	
" "Law Costs" *re* "	94 25	
J. W. G. Whitney, Danl. Small loan	3000 00	
J. Connor, balance on loan	781 94	
Corporation of Township of Nassagaweya, account Wm. Moore loan	2120 00	
W. B. Robinson (Agent E. L. Yourex) interest on prior mortgage	70 00	
	92141 00	34 35

J. E. BERKELEY SMITH,
Bursar.

BURSAR'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, 2nd July, 1891.

No. 14.—UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

The Bursar's Statement of Receipts and Disbursements on account Insurances *re* Mortgages for the year ending 30th June, 1891.

Receipts.	$ c.	Disbursements.	$ c.
George Morton	10 00	W. D. Hutson	24 00
J. H. Lee	3 00	P. Mabee	6 00
James Hagan	3 00	J. Cochrane	6 50
Alex. Robb	12 10	J. E. Rothwell	10 00
Thos. H. Blanchard	6 00	Geo. Anderson	6 00
W. Dafoe	7 50	M. Raday	6 00
M. Radey	6 00	Hannah Hill	2 00
Wm. Valner (J. Nicholl's loan)	5 00	W. D. Hutson	12 00
John Rennie	53 00	do	24 60
James Cochrane	6 50	W. Dafoe	7 50
E. Roy	5 50	E. Roy	5 60
R. West	14 40	D. T. Armstrong	50
J. S. Dainard	6 00	W. C. Smith	4 00
Mrs. P. Ballard	4 00	Wm. Innis	5 50
W. G. Sexsmith	12 00	W. Leighfield	15 00
Wm. Leighfield	15 00	W. G. Sexsmith	12 00
Mrs. E. Dale	20 15	Mrs. P. Ballard	4 00
O. McGregor	5 00	J. W. Snell	9 75
Wm. Innes	5 50	J. A. Macdonald	9 75
Hugh Wilson, Jr	14 00	H. Wilson, Jr	14 00
S. H. & W. H. Clink	3 50	S. Miller	9 00
Mrs. A. J. Cerswell	9 50	J. McFadden	3 40
R. Heffer	5 25	E. McDonald	15 00
W. J. Morton	10 63	W. Hewitt	3 00
John A. Macdonald	9 75	Mrs. Collins	21 00
W. C. Smith	4 00	John Smith	5 00
J. B. Doan	9 00	H. Esplen	7 00
Jno. Smith	5 00	M. Raday	3 00
Wm. Hewitt	3 00	J. Connor	3 00
M. Radey	3 00	T. Wood	11 50
C. Pearsall	3 00	W. A. Quinn	1 50
Jas. Cooney	3 00	D. H. Quinn	4 50
Jno. McFadden	3 40	W. G. Bidwell	5 00
W. D. Hutson	10 00	R. Colvin	7 34
Carried forward	295 68	*Carried forward*	$283 49

No. 14.—UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO—*Continued.*

Receipts.	$ c.	Disbursements.		$ c.
Brought forward	295 68	*Brought forward*		283 94
Geo. Anderson	6 00	W. & T. Brown		6 00
W. G. Bidwell	5 00	J. Turvey		12 00
G. Turvey	12 00	C. Monkman		3 00
W. & T. Brown	6 00	R. Adams		11 00
W. Wedow (per J. Watt)	10 50	James Harron		5 00
W. Colvin	7 34	K. Yagar		6 50
J. E. Rothwell	20 00	G. Mitchell		2 00
Jas. Coulter (per D. Robertson)	10 00	K. Hodgson		6 30
Thos. Wood	11 51	A. Murray		6 00
Mrs. C. Monkman	3 00	J. Coulter		10 00
W. H. Rutledge	7 00	W. McLachlan		5 00
R. Adam	11 00	A. McConkey		6 00
Mrs. J. Flaherty	50	W. L. Wallbridge		24 00
A. McConkey	6 00	J. Junor		7 00
Mrs. H. Collins	21 00	J. Sills		9 00
W. McLachlan	5 00	John Connor		4 00
Mrs. K. Hodgson	6 30	W. Wilson		58 50
W. L. Wallbridge	24 00	C. G. Young		10 00
Jacob Benson	5 00	A. Dinwoodie		3 00
W. Wilson	58 50	R. Cooper		6 00
Jacob Sills	9 00	Jas. Hall		3 00
J. Watson	15 00	Joseph Watson		15 00
Geo. Third	6 50	Thos. Powers		3 00
C. G. Young	10 00	M. Stalker		10 00
Peter Mabee	6 00	R. West		30 60
				545 84
		Less rebates:		
		F. Wilson	$ 2 66	
		R. Heffer	1 75	
		J. Connor	3 00	
		A. J. Cerswell	21 25	
		R. Cooper	6 00	
				34 66
				511 18
		Balance, 30th June, 1891, carried to income acct. No. 2		66 65
	$577 83			$577 83

J. E. BERKELEY SMITH,
Bursar.

BURSAR'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, 2nd July, 1891.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

——		Dr.	Cr.
		$ c.	$ c.
No. 15.—Vice-Chancellor's Special Act—			
Balance 30th June, 1890		325 83	
Vice-Chancellor's salary, 12 months		400 00	
Registrar University fees, A. B. Greenwood	$78 00		
do Examination fee, do	5 00		
A. B. Greenwood, supplemental examination fee	10 00		93 00
Toronto General Hospital, A. B. Greenwood			24 00
Dr. R. A. Pyne, do			20 00
Balance 30th June, 1891			588 83
		725 83	725 83
No. 16.—Starr Bequest—			
Balance 30th June, 1890		1,677 29	
Rowsell & Hutchison, duty and postage on medal	$6 50		
do engraving medal	1 25		7 75
Insurance on Starr buildings			10 00
Balance 30th June, 1891			1,659 54
		1,679 29	1,677 29
No. 17.—Macdonald Bursary—			
Executors of late Senator Macdonald, account of bequest		50 00	
do do balance do		950 00	
Amount transferred from Income Account		50 00	
W. J. Shaw, instalment of scholarship			50 00
Balance 30th June, 1891			1,000 00
		1,050 00	1,050 00

J. E. BERKELEY SMITH,
Bursar.

Bursar's Office,
Toronto, 2nd July, 1891.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

——	Dr.	Cr.
	$ c.	$ c.
No. 18.—Furniture and Utensils Restoration Fund—		
Balance 30th June, 1890	4,000 00	
Geo. Harcourt & Sons, gown for bedel and hoods of different degrees to replace those lost by fire		76 00
Chas. Rogers, Sons & Co., chairs $30 50		
do 3 maces 50 00		80 50
Balance 30th June, 1891		3,843 50
	4,000 00	4,000 00
No. 19.—Residence Extension Fund—		
Balance 30th June, 1890	100 00	
Sir Daniel Wilson, subscription of a friend	484 44	
Balance 30th June, 1891		584 44
	584 44	584 44
No. 20.—Microscopes Restoration Fund—		
Balance 30th June, 1890	305 00	
E. Leitz, microscopes		305 00
	305 00	305 00
No. 21.—Deposits—		
Balance 30th June, 1890	100 00	
Mrs. Coutts, per C. King, *re* sale farm	100 00	
W. Macdonald *re* David Morton	75 45	
D. & M. Morton, surplus on sale of Morton farm to G. A. H. Young over and above claim		75 45
Balance 30th June, 1891		200 00
	275 45	275 45
No. 22.—Students' Fund and Gymnasium—		
Balance 30th June, 1890	410 27	
Amount transferred from fees University College	1,075 00	
L. Rawlinson, removing locker from Moss Hall to Y. M. C. A		5 50
Balance 30th June, 1891		1,479 77
	1,485 27	1,485 27

Bursar's Office,
Toronto, 2nd July, 1891.

J. E. BERKELEY SMITH,
Bursar.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

——	Dr.	Cr.
	$ c.	$ c.
No. 23.—LIBRARY INSURANCE FUND—		
Amount transferred from Library Restoration Fund	50,000 00	
do interest on bank balances, being interest allowed	2,333 33	
Balance 30th June, 1891		52,333 33
	52,333 33	52,333 33
No. 24.—PATHOLOGICAL LABORATORY—		
Balance 30th June, 1890	110 00	
Dr. W. Oldright, subscriptions	3 00	
Balance 30th June, 1891		113 00
	113 00	113 00
No. 25.—SUSPENSE ACCOUNT—		
Amount transferred from Contingent Fund	2,400 00	
Balance 30th June, 1891		2,400 00
	2,400 00	2,400 00
No. 26.—BLAKE MATRICULATION SCHOLARSHIP—		
Amount received from Hon. E. Blake	1,000 00	
Balance 30th June, 1891		1,000 00
	1,000 00	1,000 00
No. 27.—BANKERS' SCHOLARSHIP—		
Bank of Commerce, on behalf of Bank of Commerce, Bank of Toronto, Imperial, Dominion, Standard. Traders and Union Banks	1,200 00	
Balance 30th June, 1891		1,200 00
	1,200 00	1,200 00

J. E. BERKELEY SMITH,
Bursar.

BURSAR'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, 2nd July, 1891.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

The Bursar's Statement of Cash Balances as at 30th June, 1891.

ACCOUNT.	Dr.		Cr.	
	$	c.	$	c.
Cash	51	92		
Bank of Commerce, General Account	99,281	99		
do Medical Faculty	1,278	02		
do Savings Bank Dept. (Library)	9,712	29		
Capital	11,605	21		
Income			14,534	82
Museum Building	61,590	49		
Coutt's Loan	463	79		
Building Restoration Fund	9,107	54		
Library Restoration Fund			9,561	04
do Insurance Fund			52,333	33
do Building Account			44,681	04
Residence Extension Fund			584	44
Museum Restoration Fund			7,068	61
Physical Apparatus Restoration Fund			15	58
Furniture and Utensils Restoration Fund			3,843	50
Pathological Laboratory			113	00
Biological Laboratory Students' App's			536	63
Medical Faculty Account			1,278	02
do Surplus			11,526	39
Students' Fund and Gymnasium			1,479	77
Suspense			2,400	00
Deposits			200	00
Prince's Prize			900	00
Starr Bequest			1,659	54
Vice-Chancellor's Special			588	83
Philosophical Laboratory			445	12
University Club and Gymnasium			1,570	00
Contingent Fund			16,777	35
Macdonald Bursary			1,000	00
Lyle Oriental Medal			130	00
Daniel Wilson Scholarship			2,000	00
William Mulock do			2,000	00
George Brown do			1,054	82
Political Science do			2,500	00
Julius Rossin do			1,000	00
Ramsay do			1,009	42
Physics do			2,350	00
Bankers' do			1,200	00
Blake Matriculation do			1,000	00
Mary Mulock do			2,500	00
Blake do			1,250	00
Moss do			2,000	00
	$193,091	25	$193,091	25

J. E. BERKELEY SMITH,
Bursar.

BURSAR'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, 2nd July, 1891.

(No. 32.)

Statement as to the disposal of the Revised Statutes. (*Not printed.*)

(No. 33.)

Statement as to the disposal of the Sessional Statutes. (*Not printed.*)

RETURN

To an Order passed by the Legislative Assembly on the 8th day of April, 1891 for a Return giving a tabulated statement shewing by License Districts:

1. The gross amount collected in each License District for (*a*) Fees for Licenses, (*b*) Fees for Transfers, (*c*) Fees for Removals, (*d*) Fines, (*e*) Mileage, (*f*) Costs
2. The amount expended in each License District for the following purposes: (*a*) Inspectors' salaries, (*b*) Commissioners' travelling expenses, (*c*) Postage and Stationery, (*d*) Printing, (*e*) Advertising, (*f*) Fees and disbursements of Counsel, (*g*) Fees in unsuccessful cases, (*h*) Fees in cases of conviction where amounts not collected, (*i*) Detective service, (*j*) Other costs, (*k*) Expenses *re* transfers and removals, (*l*) Sundry expenses.
3. The proportion of the License Fund to which the municipalities, comprising each license district were entitled, and the amounts which were actually paid to them. Such Return to be for each year since and including the license year ended the 30th April, 1885, to and including that ended the 30th April, 1890. A like statement for the year ending 30th April, 1882, and also a statement for the license year ending 30th April, 1877, showing the amount collected in each license district; the amount expended therein for Inspectors' salaries and other disbursements, and the amounts received by the Province and the municipalities respectively.

J. M. GIBSON,
Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, Feby. 16th, 1892.

RETURN

To an Order passed on the 8th April, 1891, shewing by License Districts:—1. Gross amount collected in each license district; 2. Amount expended in each license district; 3. Proportion of fund to which municipalities comprising each district were entitled for each year since 1885; also statements for 1882 and 1877, shewing amount collected and expended, and amounts received by the Province and municipalities respectively.

STATEMENT shewing the amount collected in each license district, the amount received by the municipalities and the Province respectively, and the amount expended for Inspectors' salaries and other disbursements therein for the license year ending the 30th April, 1877:

LICENSE DISTRICT.	Amount collected in each license district.	Amount received by the municipalities.	Amount received by the Province.	Amount expended for Inspectors' salaries and other expenses.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Addington	2,270 00	1,061 18	515 55	693 27
Algoma	830 00	402 51	192 73	234 76
Brant, North	1,990 00	1,095 37	392 62	502 01
Brant, South	5,338 00	3,380 15	1,155 07	802 78
Brockville and South Leeds	6,200 00	4,100 91	1,128 90	970 19
Bruce, North	2,875 00	1,692 90	508 80	673 30
Bruce, South	6,349 95	4,120 43	1,340 15	889 37
Cardwell	2,444 88	1,171 69	385 82	887 37
Cornwall	3,755 00	2,787 59	596 28	371 13
Carleton	2,080 00	801 04	400 51	878 45
Dufferin	3,120 10	1,775 33	572 67	772 10
Dundas	2,504 00	1,396 68	393 22	714 10
Durham, East	4,460 00	2,972 09	886 01	601 90
Durham, West	2,310 00	1,240 39	307 42	762 19
Elgin	9,738 00	6,915 92	1,605 41	1,216 67
Essex, North	6,420 00	4,213 48	1,236 65	969 87
Essex, South	1,707 62	797 26	328 59	581 77
Frontenac	845 97	212 02	105 96	527 99
Glengarry	2,465 00	1,250 10	535 04	679 86
Grey, North	3,949 90	1,150 59	630 27	2,169 04
Grey, South	2,022 50	1,057 52	428 73	536 25
Grey, East	2,105 00	1,101 31	368 02	635 67
Halton	3,560 00	1,975 42	652 61	931 97
Haldimand	2,967 00	1,625 08	562 49	779 43
Hamilton	25,528 00	19,081 74	4,663 36	1,782 90
Hastings, North	1,520 00	623 59	311 75	584 66
Hastings, East	1,800 00	691 68	345 83	762 49
Hastings, West	6,320 00	4,692 56	991 27	636 17
Huron, East	2,943 00	1,477 04	488 50	977 46
Huron, South	4,720 00	2,892 36	886 12	941 52
Huron, West	5,015 00	3,160 96	897 90	956 14
Kent, East	3,805 00	2,287 70	811 29	706 01
Kent, West	8,917 05	7,092 41	538 68	1,285 96
Kingston	14,115 00	10,007 72	2,941 35	1,165 93

STATEMENT shewing the amount collected in each license district, etc.—*Continued.*

LICENSE DISTRICT.	Amount collected in each license district.	Amount received by the municipalities.	Amount received by the Province.	Amount expended for Inspectors' salaries and other expenses.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Lambton, East	3,095 28	1,767 63	586 25	741 40
Lambton, West	5,580 00	3,663 70	1,211 74	704 56
Lanark, North	1,959 75	953 91	201 88	803 96
Lanark, South	3,180 00	2,011 18	313 04	855 78
Leeds and North and South Grenville	4,171 76	2,545 27	689 31	937 18
Lennox	2,517 75	1,501 84	210 94	804 97
Lincoln	11,675 00	7,390 80	2,480 39	1,803 81
London	13,768 00	9,140 79	2,765 40	1,861 81
Middlesex, East	5,322 00	3,200 57	1,315 22	806 21
Middlesex, North	3,130 00	1,762 08	595 98	771 94
Middlesex, West	3,420 00	2,029 52	762 16	628 32
Monck	1,900 00	1,107 74	263 86	528 40
Muskoka and Parry Sound	1,345 00	568 59	278 41	498 00
Norfolk	4,061 00	2,249 18	974 54	837 28
Northumberland, East	2,355 00	1,150 16	455 06	749 78
Northumberland, West	3,875 00	2,475 40	600 18	799 42
Ottawa, City	23,790 51	17,117 37	4,908 69	1,764 45
Ontario, North	4,030 00	2,166 39	658 13	1,205 48
Ontario, South	3,695 00	2,290 01	479 98	925 01
Oxford, North	4,210 00	2,708 28	769 11	732 61
Oxford, South	4,448 34	2,561 88	665 95	1,220 51
Peel	3,610 00	2,080 38	775 16	754 46
Perth, North	7,909 00	5,421 69	1,270 80	1,216 51
Perth, South	4,265 00	2,283 42	971 69	1,009 89
Peterboro', East	1,460 00	428 46	314 24	717 30
Peterboro', West	5,295 00	3,970 21	605 04	719 75
Prescott	2,540 00	1,487 55	523 72	528 73
Prince Edward	Dunkin Act in force.			
Renfrew, North	2,790 00	1,659 56	659 67	470 77
Renfrew, South	2,460 00	1,242 18	621 09	596 73
Russell	2,070 00	872 13	436 05	761 82
Simcoe, East	2,984 50	1,612 92	601 44	7,703 14
Simcoe, South	2,805 00	1,230 80	490 37	1,082 83
Simcoe, West	5,680 70	3,634 71	1,172 34	873 65
Stormont	960 00	355 31	117 66	487 03
Toronto	70,956 00	52,256 22	11,278 10	7,422 68
Thunder Bay	2,320 00	1,756 53	404 02	159 45
Victoria and Haliburton	5,723 25	3,340 91	955 32	1,427 02
Waterloo, North	4,520 00	2,682 75	1,161 30	675 95
Waterloo, South	3,730 00	2,125 69	827 83	776 48
Welland	8,041 15	4,264 81	1,437 29	2,339 05
Wellington Centre	3,543 00	1,740 97	750 47	1,051 56
Wellington, South	6,620 00	4,943 50	1,034 25	642 25
Wellington, West	4,930 00	3,178 83	911 88	839 29
Wentworth, North	3,940 00	2,322 74	841 36	775 90
Wentworth, South	1,975 00	678 84	329 40	966 76
York, East	3,060 00	1,565 87	507 85	986 28
York, North	4,050 00	2,406 84	908 34	734 82
York, West	2,700 00	1,032 75	516 35	1,150 90

LICENSE YEAR, 1881-2.

LICENSE DISTRICT.	Gross amount Collected in each License District for						Amount expended in		
	Fees for Licenses.	Fees for Transfers and Removals.	Fines.	Mileage.	Costs etc.	Total.	Inspectors' Salaries including travelling expenses.	Commissioners travelling expenses.	Postage and stationery.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Addington	2,590 00	20 00	240 00	3 70	......	2,853 70	500 00	69 00	27 20
Algoma	1,495 00	35 00	120 00	15 00	......	1,665 00	283 33	16 00	6 20
Brant, North	1,680 00	10 60	120 00	......	......	1,810 60	399 96	25 00	......
" South	4,827 50	30 00	315 00	......	......	5,172 50	666 74	81 00	10 55
Brockville and Leeds	6,751 25	20 00	565 00	5 20	0 86	7,342 31	600 00	122 20	26 92
Bruce, North	3,795 00	5 00	139 00	0 60	......	3,939 60	450 00	17 00	11 11
" South	5,985 80	70 00	270 00	21 10	0 65	6,346 75	600 00	136 00	34 51
Cardwell	2,970 00	35 00	220 00	7 20	......	3,232 20	450 00	57 70	8 11
Carleton	2,340 00	5 00	......	......	5 05	2,350 05	499 85	13 00	32 68
Cornwall	3,575 00	15 00	190 00	1 50	......	3,781 50	399 96	37 50	......
Dufferin	3,210 00	40 00	160 00	8 30	......	3,418 30	450 00	36 00	6 44
Dundas	2,925 00	5 00	100 00	1 00	......	3,031 00	450 00	24 40	6 26
Durham, East	4,550 00	20 00	40 00	0 50	......	4,610 50	450 00	13 15	5 36
" West	2,145 00	30 00	125 00	3 50	......	2,303 50	450 00	9 00	3 00
Elgin	9,342 50	90 00	350 00	18 40	......	9,800 90	600 00	15 45	21 24
Essex, North	7,092 50	25 00	140 00	......	......	7,257 50	549 96	......	5 15
" South	2,300 00	20 00	145 00	7 70	......	2,472 70	399 96	15 60	13 45
Frontenac	960 00	5 00	118 15	1 35	......	1,084 50	450 00	54 00	......
Glengarry	2,320 00	......	190 00	......	......	2,510 00	500 00	10 30	......
Grey, East	2,345 00	25 00	171 00	10 20	......	2,551 20	450 00	36 50	7 65
" North	3,150 00	50 00	160 00	2 00	......	3,362 00	500 00	......	3 19
" South	2,080 00	40 00	120 00	6 20	......	2,246 20	450 00	......	......
Haldimand	3,280 00	......	110 00	......	......	3,390 00	450 00	36 50	2 25
Halton	3,385 00	10 00	40 00	1 20	......	3,436 20	499 92	14 30	8 47
Hamilton	22,800 00	125 00	659 00	......	......	23,584 00	900 00	......	14 49
Hastings, East	2,440 00	20 00	38 00	2 00	......	2,500 00	450 00	66 00	5 63
" North	2,040 00	25 00	60 00	8 80	2 87	2,136 67	450 00	78 00	4 30
" West	7,112 50	50 00	240 00	......	......	7,402 50	450 00	153 50	10 66
Huron, East	2,570 00	35 00	50 00	9 03	......	2,664 03	500 00	84 00	10 14
" South	4,190 00	60 00	160 00	16 80	......	4,426 80	500 00	41 00	4 00
" West	4,860 00	50 00	140 00	29 10	0 10	5,079 20	550 04	28 08	6 93
Kent, East	4,055 00	55 00	120 00	23 90	......	4,253 90	450 00	30 25	13 75
Kent, West	7,900 00	55 00	96 62	3 80	0 23	8,055 65	499 92	59 00	4 30
Kingston	13,320 00	30 00	460 00	......	......	13,810 00	799 92	......	6 48
Lambton East	3,110 00	30 00	100 00	9 10	......	3,249 10	450 00	8 10	15 50
" West	4,229 74	70 00	98 70	12 50	......	4,410 94	450 00	7 30	12 15
Lanark, North	1,790 00	10 00	205 00	1 00	......	2,006 00	450 00	8 55	13 86
" South	2,795 00	10 00	40 00	3 90	......	2,848 90	450 00	......	14 54
North Leeds and Grenville & S. Grenville.	4,375 00	50 00	180 00	20 00	......	4,625 00	549 96	39 00	14 39
Lennox	2,560 00	20 00	223 55	2 90	......	2,806 45	450 00	......	......
Lincoln	8,011 25	75 00	40 00	......	......	8,126 25	799 96	6 00	23 45
London	8,651 68	45 01	1,091 55	......	......	9,788 24	800 00	......	4 45
Middlesex, East	5,625 00	65 00	594 00	11 00	......	6,295 00	549 96	39 60	......
" North	2,878 75	30 00	140 00	8 10	......	3,056 85	499 93	24 00	18 33
" West	3,320 00	50 00	60 00	13 80	......	3,443 80	499 92	81 00	11 75
Monck	1,690 00	15 00	110 00	1 70	......	1,816 70	450 00	56 45	8 25
Muskoka and P. Sound	3,085 00	35 00	159 87	22 00	......	3,301 87	500 00	14 50	3 21
* Nipissing	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Norfolk	4,240 00	70 00	185 20	13 00	......	4,508 00	600 00	82 55	30 02

* Unorganized Territory receipts payable

LICENSE YEAR 1881-2.—*Continued.*

each License District for										The proportion of the License Fund to which the Municipalities comprising each License District were entitled, and the amount actually paid to them.	
Printing.	Advertising.	Fees and Disbursements of Counsel.	Magistrate, constables and witnesses fees in unsuccessful cases.	Magistrates, constables and witnesses fees in cases of conviction. Where amount not collected.	Detective Services.	Other Cases.	Expenses *re* Transfers and Removals.	Sundry Expenses.	Total.	Proportion to which the Municipalities were entitled.	Amount actually paid to Municipalities.
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
13 15	36 58	....	38 80	....	....	....	3 70	15 00	703 43	1,446 85	1,446 85
7 25	....	....	....	....	....	....	12 00	6 00	330 78	625 60	625 60
7 25	....	....	3 50	....	6 00	....	....	....	441 71	992 59	992 59
7 25	15 00	45 00	55 95	33 48	35 50	....	....	40 00	990 47	2,918 86	2,918 86
9 75	50 73	....	51 43	10 50	....	....	5 20	31 25	907 98	5,073 30	5,073 30
7 25	....	....	36 55	1 74	....	....	....	....	523 65	2,602 28	2,602 28
15 94	....	25 00	52 20	....	....	....	17 85	4 25	885 75	4,014 01	4,014 01
10 60	....	....	19 65	33 50	....	....	5 85	....	585 41	1,794 53	1,794 53
10 75	....	81 75	....	....	....	51 00	....	....	689 03	1,107 36	1,107 36
7 25	....	....	....	....	....	....	1 50	....	446 21	2,755 19	2,755 19
13 25	7 00	....	7 40	....	25 00	....	8 30	....	553 39	2.109 95	2,109 95
10 25	2 00	....	....	....	....	....	1 04	....	493 95	2,046 37	2,046 37
7 25	....	....	....	....	....	....	0 50	60 00	536 36	3,221 15	3,221 15
15 25	....	4 00	....	....	15 00	....	3 50	6 00	505 75	1,426 86	1,426 86
17 25	....	6 00	....	....	....	10 00	18 40	13 80	702 14	7,070 03	7,070 03
7 25	....	....	5 55	....	....	....	....	68 25	636 16	5,111 72	5,111 72
7 25	....	....	....	11 95	....	....	4 40	18 75	471 36	1,440 90	1,440 90
7 25	19 88	....	24 70	....	....	....	0 75	....	556 58	351 92	351 92
7 25	1 50	....	7 75	....	....	....	....	3 00	520 80	1,333 47	1,333 47
8 00	....	....	5 55	....	....	....	10 20	16 00	533 90	1,441 53	1,441 53
7 25	....	29 70	....	....	2 00	....	....	307 37	849 51	1,788 32	1,788 32
7 25	....	....	34 80	14 50	....	....	6 20	....	512 75	1,205 63	1,205 63
7 25	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10 00	506 00	2,116 00	2,116 00
7 25	2 00	15 00	23 90	27 42	....	10 85	1 20	6 00	616 31	2,091 57	2,091 57
21 75	8 75	115 00	20 50	3 00	42 80	....	....	174 60	1,300 89	17,288 74	17,288 74
26 05	....	10 00	24 35	5 80	....	....	2 00	....	589 83	1,506 77	1,506 77
7 25	16 00	....	....	....	....	....	8 80	0 35	564 70	1,127 98	1,127 98
7 25	....	65 00	1 00	2 00	....	55 02	....	51 00	795 43	5,179 98	5,179 98
11 25	....	....	....	....	....	3 00	8 95	...	617 34	1,461 14	1,461 14
9 25	....	....	11 55	....	3 00	....	16 80	10 00	595 60	2,840 79	2,840 79
7 25	....	....	18 45	4 20	....	....	28 70	20 00	663 65	3,293 70	3,293 70
11 25	....	....	7 75	....	....	....	23 05	2 02	538 07	2,815 27	2,815 27
18 50	28 00	163 92	32 40	5 16	....	....	3 80	24 00	839 00	6,557 77	6,557 77
12 75	23 00	50 00	....	....	....	....	....	25 23	917 38	9,148 41	9,148 41
7 25	....	....	29 85	....	....	....	7 10	....	517 80	2,252 53	2,252 53
10 25	....	20 00	16 65	....	....	....	2 50	....	518 85	2,898 06	2,898 06
9 00	3 50	....	10 40	3 60	5 00	25 85	1 00	65 25	596 01	1,110 00	1,110 00
7 25	8 00	....	....	....	....	....	3 60	....	483 39	2,002 01	2,002 01
11 25	9 24	....	....	3 00	....	....	20 00	30 00	676 84	3,160 43	3,160 43
8 75	17 50	35 00	15 25	3 45	....	....	2 90	....	532 85	1,875 72	1,875 72
11 25	45 20	20 00	16 70	9 00	57 00	....	....	89 78	1,078 34	5,157 38	5,157 38
7 25	14 60	202 10	31 65	....	226 56	1 75	....	120 51	1,408 87	6,028 47	6,028 47
7 25	15 90	20 00	13 40	....	....	....	5 00	33 80	684 91	4,025 06	4,025 06
7 25	....	....	36 55	6 55	....	....	10 10	12 80	615 51	1,822 15	1,822 15
10 75	8 00	....	2 65	....	....	....	4 00	8 80	626 87	2,131 28	2,131 28
7 75	1 50	....	....	....	....	....	1 70	2 00	522 65	1,036 04	1,036 04
7 25	3 00	....	3 90	....	5 00	....	22 00	....	558 86	1,260 81	1,260 81
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
19 25	....	5 00	13 15	....	....	....	13 00	13 80	776 77	2,607 48	2,607 48

wholly to Province, less expenses.

LICENSE YEAR 1881-2.—*Continued.*

License District.	Gross amount Collected in each License District for						Amount expended in		
	Fees for Licenses.	Fees for Transfers and Removals.	Fines.	Mileage.	Costs etc.	Total.	Inspectors' salaries including travelling expenses.	Commissioners travelling expenses.	Postage and stationery.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Northumberland, East	2,282 50	30 00	30 00	8 91	......	2,341 41	499 93	35 75	2 89
" West	3,582 50	20 00	290 00	......	......	3,892 50	450 00	15 00	4 93
Ontario, North	3,740 00	25 00	330 00	7 70	......	4,102 70	600 00	68 45	27 52
" South	3.320 00	55 00	125 00	2 90	......	3,502 90	500 00	18 00	......
Ottawa	19,175 00	45 00	200 00	.....	......	19,420 00	999 96	......	13 61
Oxford, North	3,750 00	45 00	160 00	11 70	......	3,966 70	499 92	18 00	......
" South	4,505 00	45 00	190 00	11 80	......	4,751 80	499 92	34 06	7 03
Peel	3,288 75	40 00	40 00	5 20	......	3,373 95	450 00	56 00	12 90
Perth, North	7,835 00	70 00	240 00	17 40	......	8,162 40	549 96	......	17 22
" South	4,367 50	25 00	220 00	5 30	......	4,617 80	499 92	47 50	0 50
Peterboro', East	1,540 00	25 00	20 00	17 60	......	1,602 60	450 00	65 00	5 80
" West	4,980 00	20 00	325 00	......	......	5,325 00	399 98	4 00	6 72
Prescott	2,860 00	....	60 00	......	......	2,920 00	450 00	......	6 69
Prince Edward	2.640 00	25 00	400 00	6 30	9 55	3,080 85	499 92	73 00	9 09
Renfrew, North	2,410 00	......	495 00	......	......	2,905 00	399 96	.....	3 93
" South	2,175 00	5 00	40 00	6 00	......	2,226 00	400 00	17 00	0 85
Russell	1,680 00	15 00	489 00	9 70	......	2,193 70	450 00	33 05	11 81
Simcoe, East	3,290 00	15 00	120 00	6 50	.....	3,431 50	450 00	85 60	10 48
" South	2,740 00	30 00	40 00	9 90	......	2,819 90	450 00	36 00	10 69
" West	5,520 00	20 00	60 00	2 10	......	5,602 10	500 04	42 55	20 88
Stormont	960 00	20 00	242 00	4 80	......	1,226 80	399 96	69 00	5 74
Thunder Bay	1,830 00	15 00	20 00	0 70	......	1,865 70	150 00	21 00	6 43
Toronto	48,687 50	......	1,290 00	......	......	49,977 50	2,450 00	......	39 55
Victoria North and Haliburton	1,620 00	....	....	....	.....	1,620 00	450 00	......	9 90
Victoria, South	4,526 00	30 00	50 00	3 30	......	4,609 30	600 00	5 60	10 26
Waterloo, North	4,000 00	30 00	320 00	3 60	......	4,353 60	450 00	54 00	4 82
" South	3,960 00	......	140 00	......	......	4,100 00	500 02	34 75	15 55
Welland	7,652 50	95 00	554 00	20 75	14 85	8,337 10	500 00	103 00	39 22
Wellington Centre	2,860 00	40 00	75 00	15 70	......	2,990 70	450 00	33 55	13 15
" South	5,810 00	10 00	60 00	1 10	......	5,881 10	450 00	......	3 00
" West	6,040 00	55 00	132 00	17 80	......	6,244 80	499 94	83 60	7 25
Wentworth, North	2,910 00	50 00	240 00	2 10	......	3,202 10	450 00	42 00	7 47
" South	1,415 00	30 00	130 00	6 10	0 20	1,881 30	450 00	52 00	5 41
York, East	5,080 00	40 00	140 00	7 90	......	5,267 90	450 00	70 49	8 38
" North	4,016 25	50 00	125 00	11 20	......	4,202 45	500 00	......	......
" West	4,620 00	10 00	80 00	3 40	......	4,713 40	450 00	20 40	8 07

LICENSE YEAR 1881-2.—*Continued.*

each License District for										The proportion of the License Fund to which the Municipalities comprising each License District were entitled, and the amount actually paid to them.	
Printing.	Advertising.	Fees and Disbursements of Counsel.	Magistrate, constables and witnesses fees in unsuccessful cases.	Magistrates, constables and witnesses fees in cases of conviction. Where amount not collected.	Detective Services.	Other costs.	Expenses *re* Transfers and Removals.	Sundry Expenses.	Total.	Proportion to which the Municipalities were entitled.	Amount actually paid to Municipalities.
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
7 25	......	8 00	12 20	3 85	......	......	8 90	......	578 77	1,335 93	1,335 93
7 25	......	30 00	......	......	......	......	......	......	507 18	2,694 38	2,694 38
13 50	......	......	80 63	......	15 50	......	5 50	......	811 10	2,501 05	2,501 05
7 25	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	525 25	2,371 78	2,371 78
9 00	26 40	45 00	......	1 50	40 00	......	......	75 83	1,211 30	13,330 80	13,330 80
7 25	......	......	......	......	......	......	11 70	20 00	556 87	2,503 22	2,503 22
16 50	8 00	..	6 45	8 25	15 00	......	11 80	24 30	631 31	3,275 34	3,275 34
19 52	5 90	15 00	37 10	7 20	......	......	......	2 00	605 62	2,053 47	2,053 47
27 00	25 55	35 00	......	......	......	325 00	4 90	......	984 63	5,601 86	5,601 86
35 75	......	10 00	6 60	......	......	......	5 30	16 00	621 57	3,019 99	3,019 99
7 25	7 00	......	......	......	......	......	17 60	......	552 65	753 33	753 33
7 25	10 40	......	......	......	......	3 55	......	24 73	456 63	3,925 58	3,925 58
9 25	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	465 94	1,769 37	1,769 37
7 25	8 20	90 00	20 40	42 90	......	......	5 55	46 91	803 22	1,675 09	1,675 09
9 75	11 54	......	24 20	44 60	30 00	......	......	......	523 98	1,727 35	1,727 35
7 25	......	......	......	......	......	......	6 00	..	431 10	1,241 60	1,241 60
7 25		10 00	6 75	......	......	......	4 00	......	522 86	1,113 80	1,113 90
9 25	11 00	......	1 50	......	......	......	6 50	25 00	599 33	2,106 45	2,106 45
7 25	9 50	......	8 54	67 40	......	......	9 90	......	599 28	1,573 74	1,573 74
8 25	7 50	17 25	6 60	10 30	......	......	1 70	58 44	673 51	3,672 39	3,672 39
8 75	......	......	......	......	......	......	4 80	......	488 25	492 37	492 37
9 25	......	......	3 75	......	......	......	0 70	20 00	211 13	1,320 61	1,320 61
31 50	43 31	523 08	......	......	500 00	......	......	378 88	3,966 32	35,407 45	35,407 45
7 25	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	467 15	768 56	768 56
7 75	......	10 00	13 75	3 60	......	......	5 90	100 00	756 36	3,181 95	3,181 95
16 25	......	......	12 30	......	......	......	3 60	50 00	590 97	2,701 76	2,701 76
7 25	2 50	......	7 90	......	......	......	......	......	567 97	2,614 69	2,614 69
18 25	17 07	130 00	47 60	214 40	85 00	93 75	19 95	6 88	1,275 12	5,023 81	5,023 81
7 25	......	......	......	......	......	......	15 20	......	519 15	1,741 03	1,741 03
16 00	1 65	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	470 65	4,256 94	4,256 94
7 25	......	......	3 15	......	......	......	17 80	......	618 94	4,223 90	4,223 90
7 25	10 20	......	8 25	......	......	......	......	25 00	550 17	1,981 30	1,981 30
7 25	......	20 00	19 25	19 50	......	......	4 80	1 30	579 51	674 54	674 54
7 25	......	130 00	12 55	......	10 00	3 95	7 90	6 00	706 52	3,734 26	3,734 26
10 25	9 00	10 00	......	5 80	......	......	9 70	50 00	594 75	2,690 55	2,690 55
7 25	......	5 00	......	......	......	......	7 90	4 00	502 62	3,347 19	3,347 19

LICENSE YEAR 1884-5.

LICENSE DISTRICT.	Gross amount collected in each License District or						Amount expended in		
	Fees for Licenses.	Fees for Transfers and Removals.	Fines.	Mileage.	Costs.	Total.	Inspectors' Salaries, including Travelling Expenses.	Commissioners' Travelling Expenses.	Postage and stationery.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Algoma	2,382 00	5 00	195 00	.....	....	2,582 00	433 33	9 00	5 35
Addington	3,580 00	40 00	440 00	6 10	....	4,066 10	500 00	21 75	46 95
Brant, North	2,152 00	15 00	30 00	2 70	....	2,199 70	400 00	27 00	......
Brant, South	7,062 00	10 00	305 00	......	.....	7,377 25	650 00	30 00	14 37
Brockville and Leeds	9,649 50	25 00	750 00	9 40	.....	10,433 90	600 00	81 05	26 57
Bruce, North	4,496 25	....	160 00	......	....	4,656 25	450 00	8 60	13 02
Bruce, South	7,032 00	35 00	325 00	10 00	4 50	7,406 50	665 00	53 00	33 79
Cardwell	3,071 00	20 00	282 00	5 10	.....	3,378 10	450 00	56 68	11 20
Carleton	2,976 00	25 00	120 00	9 00	.....	3,130 00	500 00	23 00	13 04
Cornwall	4,445 00	20 00	310 00	60	......	4,775 60	400 00	30 00	......
Dufferin	3,864 00	15 00	50 00	.....	......	3,929 00	487 50	25 90	5 94
Dundas	3,053 00	......	111 00	.....	......	3,164 00	487 50	28 90	14 37
Durham, East	4,982 00	25 00	5 00	......	......	5,012 00	450 00	31 30	4 87
Durham, West	2,387 00	20 00	60 00	2 00	.....	2,469 00	450 00	26 00	3 00
Elgin, East	10,024 00	20 00	280 00	2 60	......	10,326 60	500 00	22 35	14 05
Elgin, West	2,052 50	20 00	60 00	5 30	10 45	2,148 25	400 00	13 15	14 66
Essex, North	7,347 00	20 00	345 00	......	04	7,712 04	550 00	12 00	5 15
Essex, South	2,718 00	20 00	298 00	......	01	3,036 00	433 33	40 50	11 05
Frontenac	1,176 00	.....	160 00	......	.....	1,336 00	450 00	45 00	......
Glengarry	2,952 00	40 00	126 00	10 60	......	3,128 60	500 00	7 50	3 28
Grey, East	2,786 00	15 00	105 00	6 00	......	2,912 00	450 00	......	9 20
Grey, North	4,533 00	10 00	200 00	......	......	4,743 00	500 00	10 00	4 04
Grey, South	2,792 00	10 00	130 00	1 70	.....	2,933 70	450 00	......	......
Haldimand	3,420 00	25 00	40 00	3 00	.....	3,488 00	450 00	81 75	9 92
Halton	Scott Act.								
Hamilton	31,233 75	55 00	750 00	......	......	32,038 75	1,000 00	......	17 20
Hastings, East	3,040 00	5 00	20 00	......	......	3,065 00	450 00	86 50	5 50
Hastings, North	2,852 00	35 00	60 00	3 80	......	2,950 80	450 00	113 45	5 50
Hastings, West	9,550 00	40 00	20 00	......	.....	9,610 00	570 84	105 50	10 82
Huron, East	2,497 25	40 00	200 00	7 20	.....	2,744 45	500 00	108 00	11 02
Huron, South	4,713 00	30 00	155 00	6 80	02	4,904 82	500 00	40 50	3 50
Huron, West	5,833 75	20 00	40 00	....	.....	5,893 75	591 67	5 00	7 46
Kent, East	5,395 00	50 00	510 00	19 30	......	5,974 30	450 00	57 50	14 60
Kent, West	10,291 00	25 00	180 00	......	08	10,496 08	500 00	53 50	4 13
Kingston	14,509 00	20 00	370 00	....	......	14,899 00	800 00	......	5 18
Lambton, East	3,723 00	35 00	20 00	14 10	......	3,792 10	450 00	6 00	13 20
Lambton, West	6,796 00	40 00	320 00	16 20	......	7,172 20	450 00	6 50	11 43
Lanark, North	2,478 00	10 00	205 00	5 00	.....	2,698 00	450 00	8 45	12 26
Lanark, South	3,747 00	15 00	180 00	8 40	......	3,950 40	450 00	13 20	24 00
Leeds, North, & Grenville	5,016 00	10 00	160 00	5 00	.....	5,191 00	550 00	12 00	15 55
Lennox	2,932 00	15 00	125 90	......	...	3,072 00	450 00	......	.....
Lincoln	10,964 34	65 00	80 00	......	....	11,109 34	800 00	14 30	10 83
London	10,890 00	30 00	600 00	......	05	13,520 05	800 00	....	5 00
Middlesex, East	6,539 94	.....	....	......	....	6,539 94	453 04	162 00	.....
Middlesex, North	3,060 00	25 00	130 00	11 10	......	3,226 10	500 00	71 50	24 27
Middlesex, West	4,188 00	30 00	237 00	6 50	......	4,461 50	500 00	57 75	8 91
Monck	1,950 00	....	20 00	.....	......	1,970 00	450 00	30 00	4 00
Muskoka and P. Sound	3,969 00	45 00	460 00	......	......	4,474 00	800 00	21 00	1 00

LICENSE YEAR 1884-5.

each License District for										The proportion of the License Fund to which the Municipalities comprising each License District were entitled, and the amount actually paid to them.	
Printing.	Advertising.	Fees and Disbursements of Counsel.	Magistrate, Constables and Witnesses fees in unsuccessful cases.	Magistrates, constables and Witnesses fees in cases of conviction. Where amount not collected.	Detective Services.	Other Costs.	Expenses *re* Transfers and Removals.	Sundry Expenses.	Total.	Proportion to which the Municipalities were entitled.	Amount actually paid to Municipalities.
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
7 85	5 76	......	19 55	....	.....	.....	.....	7 00	487 84	1,093 09	1,093 09
30 35	93 46	....	46 30	....	43 00	.....	6 10	15 00	802 91	1,848 80	1,848 80
8 85	9 90	30 00	40 90	....	.....	.....	2 70	6 50	525 85	914 53	914 53
7 85	7 00	211 00	68 00	....	21 00	59 72	......	79 00	1,147 94	3,753 05	3,753 05
57 85	3 36	....	100 60	4 70	25 00	......	1 00	04	900 17	6,703 66	6,703 66
7 85	......	10 00	24 40	....	15 00	......	.....	25 36	554 23	2,583 44	2,583 44
17 85	6 09	......	42 15	....	.....	......	14 40	25 55	857 83	3,897 78	3,897 78
10 10	10 40	119 82	26 90	....	10 00	......	5 10	60 00	760 20	1,423 27	*1,423 27
7 85	4 50	......	....	....	......	......	......	9 00	557 29	1,371 09	1,371 09
7 85	......	......	2 90	....	......	.....	60 00	.....	441 35	3,097 83	3,097 83
10 35	......	11 51	17 10	....	.....	17 00	......	......	575 30	1,979 80	1,979 80
13 45	......	......	3 55	....	20 00	......	......	12 85	380 62	1,851 93	1,851 93
18 95	7 50	......	....	....	......	......	......	41 25	553 87	2,947 42	2,947 42
27 45	......	......	....	....	......	......	......	4 00	510 45	1,184 69	1,184 69
7 85	16 16	8 00	5 00	33 30	.....	......	.....	18 05	624 76	6,098 58	6,098 58
23 99	10 00	12 60	10 85	....	10 00	......	5 30	11 45	512 00	931 00	931 00
44 02	......	5 00	....	....	50 00	......	......	87 00	753 17	4,351 25	4,351 25
50 83	......	5 00	22 60	....	35 00	......	......	...	598 31	1,356 45	1,356 45
7 85	45 15	......	9 35	....	.....	......	......	7 26	564 61	370 27	370 27
7 85	......	......	10 40	....	.....	......	......	9 40	538 43	1,438 78	1,438 78
7 85	3 00	....	....	....	.....	....	6 00	....	476 05	1,336 61	1,336 61
19 48	.....	25 00	....	....	60 00	......	.....	25 00	643 52	2,197 67	2,197 67
7 85	10 00	......	24 15	....	......	......	1 70	.....	493 70	1,385 33	1,385 33
7 85	55 72	......	....	......	......	......	8 20	5 45	618 89	1,692 74	1,692 74
......	......	.....	....	....	......	......	......	......	....	....	....
12 35	104 50	205 00	2 25	....	326 00	16 25	......	203 70	1,887 25	16,495 92	16,495 92
7 85	58 96	5 00	5 95	....	......	......	......	4 00	623 76	1,520 81	1,520 81
7 85	41 17	10 00	5 35	....	.....	......	......	3 80	637 12	1,332 90	1,332 90
7 85	83 42	5 00	....	....	7 00	100 00	.....	58 45	948 88	4,906 95	4,906 95
7 85	3 30	......	6 75	22 30	......	.....	7 20	26 00	692 42	1,174 44	1,174 44
7 85	10 00	......	6 00	....	......	......	6 80	21 00	595 65	2,606 27	2,606 27
7 85	13 48	142 86	12 05	....	.....	......	....	39 60	819 97	2,890 58	2,890 58
......	14 00	123 15	52 24	....	30 00	....	19 30		760 79	3,206 51	3,206 51
7 85	50 96	118 25	30 85	....	20 00	8 80	1 80	24 00	820 14	8,024 96	8,024 96
7 85	36 00	26 75	1 25	....	8 00	1 40	.....	7 26	893 69	7,697 79	7,697 79
7 85	6 40	......	....	....	.....	......	14 10	......	497 55	2,149 37	2,149 37
7 85	23 42	42 50	43 95	....	26 00	......	16 20	......	627 85	4,014 24	4,014 24
8 85	13 50	8 50	29 30	....	20 00	......	4 50	66 38	621 74	1,415 49	1,415 49
7 85	8 90	36 03	4 95	....	15 00	03	8 40	......	568 36	2,348 35	2,348 35
7 85	42 80	10 00	33 15	....	5 00	..	8 00	20 00	704 35	3,007 10	3,007 10
24 85	43 00	20 00	4 35	7 00	5 00	....	.....	1 50	555 70	1,656 20	1,656 20
38 10	36 70	25 00	....	....	......	......	3 20	92 42	1,020 55	5,106 86	5,106 86
17 85	33 71	145 40	32 00	....	129 75	......	......	160 77	1,324 48	5,643 71	5,643 71
7 85	50 45	......	....	83 00	......	......	......	191 78	948 12	3,088 33	†3,088 33
19 75	.....	....	3 70	....	......	....	11 10	12 00	642 32	1,582 52	1,582 52
7 85	16 62	5 00	3 60	....	40 00	......	6 50	......	646 23	2,308 18	2,408 18
7 85	......	....	8 20	....	......	......	......	7 00	507 05	885 30	885 30
7 85	28 25	22 00	16 40	....	25 00	......	......	......	921 50	1,652 02	1,652 02

*$60.00 is refund. †$117.82 carried to 1889-90.

LICENSE YEAR 1884-5.—*Continued.*

LICENSE DISTRICT.	Gross amount collected in each License District for						Amount expended in		
	Fees for Licenses.	Fees for Transfers and Removals.	Fines.	Mileage.	Costs.	Total.	Inspectors' Salaries, including Travelling Expenses.	Commissioners' Travelling Expenses.	Postage and stationery.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Nipissing	1,720 00	10 00	292 05	.....	.....	2,022 05	300 00	.....	.....
Norfolk, North	2,978 00	5 00	99 00	2 00	.....	3,084 00	550 00	54 25	21 34
Norfolk, South	1,716 00	20 00	50 00	5 75	....	1,791 75	433 33	52 00	9 45
Northumberland, East	3,254 75	35 00	185 00	19 00	.....	3,493 75	499 95	44 35	16 84
Northumberland, West	4,171 50	.....	.....	.....	12 46	4,183 96	450 00	.....	7 85
Ontario, North	4,378 00	70 00	111 00	19 00	.....	4,578 00	600 00	97 50	26 32
Ontario, South	3,948 00	35 00	240 00	3 80	10 00	4,236 80	500 00	10 00	.....
Ottawa	28,460 00	75 00	380 00	.....	.....	28,915 00	1,080 00	.....	5 86
Oxford, North	3,636 00	5 00	220 00	1 10	.....	3,862 10	541 67	1 50	45
Oxford, South	4,678 00	20 00	360 00	5 70	.....	5,063 70	541 67	22 75	6 28
Peel	3,419 50	35 00	120 00	7 50		3,582 00	500 00	54 00	15 43
Perth, North	9,754 00	85 00	542 00	35 90	03	9,416 93	758 29	.....	11 20
Perth, South	4,800 00	30 00	103 25	6 30	.....	4,939 55	500 00	29 50	....
Peterboro', East	2,120 00	25 00	60 00	8 70	.....	2,213 70	450 00	50 00	6 75
Peterboro', West	5,950 00	30 00	180 00	..	.....	6,160 00	400 00	16 35	4 45
Prescott	3,622 00	25 00	100 00	3 80	.....	3,750 80	400 00	12 35	3 19
Prince Edward	3,356 25	15 00	140 00	5 70	.....	3,516 95	500 00	60 00	8 00
Renfrew, North	3.262 00	.....	290 00	.....	.....	3,552 00	541 67	6 00	.....
Renfrew, South	2,541 00	.....	165 00	....	.....	2,706 00	450 00	63 49	17 80
Russell	2,736 00	10 00	130 00	6 50	....	2,882 50	450 00	43 10	16 00
Simcoe, East	4,539 00	10 00	210 00	11 80	10	4,770 90	500 00	192 71	17 63
Simcoe, South	2,793 00	5 00	80 00	150 00	30	2,879 80	450 00	36 00	7 94
Simcoe, West	7,016 00	40 00	60 00	3 00	.....	7,119 00	500 04	43 25	19 24
Stormont	2,408 00	5 00	110 00	1 00	78	2,524 78	501 66	60 00	31 67
Thunder Bay, East	12,055 70	....	773 00	.....	.....	12,828 70	250 00	48 00	10 76
Thunder Bay, West	244 00	25 00	352 50	.....	.....	621 50	358 33	.....	.....
Toronto	67,606 25	210 00	2,647 00	.....	.....	70,463 25	2,516 67	.....	39 43
Victoria, North, and Haliburton	1,842 00	10 00	40 00	.....	11	1,892 11	500 08	17 00	26 76
Victoria, South	5,126 00	30 00	60 00	2 80	.....	5,218 80	650 00	5 60	6 39
Waterloo, North	5,076 00	15 00	120 00	1 60	.....	5,212 60	450 00	61 50	4 99
Waterloo, South	5,155 00	....	60 00	.....	.....	5,215 00	500 00	82 50	10 75
Welland	9,337 50	100 00	166 00	18 50	.....	9,622 00	600 00	73 60	59 18
Wellington, Centre	3,212 00	20 00	110 00	2 80	.....	3,344 80	450 00	55 03	.....
Wellington, South	7,406 00	.....	145 00	.....	04	7,551 04	495 75	146 04	.....
Wellington, West	6,022 00	50 00	108 00	12 50	.....	61,92 50	500 02	55 82	14 56
Wentworth, North	3,818 00	25 00	120 00	5 00	.....	3,968 00	450 00	31 50	7 57
Wentworth, South	1,892 00	5 00	20 00	.....	....	1,917 00	450 00	46 00	6 00
York, East	5,033 00	5 00	130 00	80	.....	5,168 80	450 00	35 10	9 97
York, North	4,771 00	3 00	30 00	20	....	4,814 20	500 00	17 00	8 10
York, West	5,184 00	40 00	160 00	2 00	11 00	5,397 00	450 00	37 00	11 44

LICENSE YEAR 1884-5.—*Continued.*

each License District for

Printing.	Advertising.	Fees and Disbursements of Counsel.	Magistrate, Constables and Witnesses fees in unsuccessful cases.	Magistrates, constables and Witnesses fees in cases of conviction. Where amount not collected.	Detective Services.	Other Costs.	Expenses *re* Transfers and Removals.	Sundry Expenses.	Total.	The proportion of the License Fund to which the Municipalities comprising each License District were entitled, and the amount actually paid to them. Proportion to which the Municipalities were entitled.	Amount actually paid to Municipalities.
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
7 85	......	......	......	......	40	......	......	......	347 85	1,323 59	1,323 59
7 85	14 90	5 00	4 80	......	5 00	6 00	2 00	17 25	688 39	1,318 40	1,318 40
7 85	......	......	......	......	......	......	7 75	17 75	528 13	678 42	678 42
7 85	6 75	4 00	34 51	......	......	......	19 00	......	633 25	1,665 91	1,665 91
......	28 41	30 00	96 20	......	......	......	......	......	612 46	2,495 00	2,495 00
24 10	15 10	12 00	24 55	......	14 00	5 50	19 00	30 02	868 09	2,284 59	2,284 59
7 85	15 00	......	3 30	22 40	......	......	......	......	558 55	2,413 50	2,413 50
7 85	......	......	......	......	70	......	......	17 75	1,181 46	13,524 02	13,524 02
7 85	......	25 00	7 50	......	......	......	1 10	26 50	611 57	1,873 01	1,873 01
7 75	......	5 00	15 35	......	4 00	......	5 70	31 50	640 51	2,837 63	2,837 63
7 85	40 51	......	21 20	......	......	......	......	5 02	644 01	2,613 16	2,613 16
20 85	25 90	100 00	......	......	......	......	35 90	......	952 14	5,417 19	5,417 19
19 85	12 00	5 00	10 00	......	10 00	......	......	17 30	603 65	2,500 60	2,500 60
7 85	34 50	......	13 35	......	......	......	......	20 61	583 06	913 78	913 78
13 25	24 00	......	7 90	......	20 00	......	......	13 42	499 37	4,720 47	4,720 47
7 85	11 12	......	13 15	......	5 00	......	3 80	2 00	506 48	1,818 22	1,818 22
7 85	29 44	66 50	......	......	......	......	5 73	25 00	702 53	1,740 86	1,740 86
5 25	21 57	9 00	16 00	......	30 00	......	......	......	629 49	1,570 31	1,570 31
7 85	......	7 30	34 65	......	......	......	......	08	581 26	1,207 47	1,207 47
21 35	4 50	......	4 20	......	......	......	4 00	5 02	548 17	1,252 23	1,252 23
7 85	30 62	7 00	18 85	......	20 00	......	7 70	11 00	813 36	2,372 28	2,372 28
7 85	......	13 70	19 95	......	5 00	......	......	22 50	562 94	1,267 56	1,267 56
7 85	42 80	5 00	3 20	......	......	......	3 00	59 54	683 92	3,893 58	3,893 58
7 85	......	......	5 75	17 95	45 00	......	1 00	51 66	722 54	1,524 16	1,524 16
10 35	30 00	65 00	17 70	......	15 00	......	......	30 00	476 81	1,0157 18	10,157 18
7 85	14 00	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	380 18	65 90	65 90
25 85	70 26	335 00	......	......	1,300 00	......	......	461 50	4,748 71	35,793 03	35,793 03
7 85	8 98	4 00	49 75	......	5 00	......	......	......	614 42	969 80	969 80
......	34 35	......	13 05	......	......	......	2 80	50 00	762 19	2,697 51	2,697 51
7 85	29 25	......	24 35	......	......	......	......	50 00	627 94	2,462 44	2,462 44
18 55	......	......	5 70	......	......	......	......	......	617 50	2,698 35	2,698 35
13 87	45 66	20 00	3 50	......	50 00	......	34 00	7 75	907 56	4,717 96	4,717 96
7 85	11 50	25 00	43 85	......	......	......	......	19 80	613 03	3,340 80	3,340 80
25 25	8 80	31 50	......	......	......	......	......	......	707 34	4,028 47	4,028 47
15 85	16 00	......	......	......	10 00	......	12 50	9 80	634 55	3,683 96	3,683 96
7 85	20 80	......	......	......	......	......	......	66 00	583 72	2,104 19	2,104 19
8 65	6 00	15 00	23 50	......	......	......	......	6 00	561 15	702 57	702 57
9 85	9 10	......	7 80	......	25 00	......	80	12 50	560 12	3,048 78	3,048 78
7 85	21 54	49 00	42 20	......	10 00	......	......	71 80	718 49	2,528 14	2,528 14
7 85	12 00	35 00	6 55	......	5 00	......	......	18 20	593 04	3,306 64	3,306 64

LICENSE YEAR 1885-6.

License District	Gross amount collected in each License District for						Amount expended in		
	Fees for Licenses.	Fees for Transfers and Removals.	Fines.	Mileage.	Costs.	Total.	Inspectors' salaries, including travelling expenses.	Commissioners' travelling expenses.	Postage and stationery
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Addington	2,288 00	25 00	190 00	14 40	......	3,517 40	500 00	23 50	16 03
Algoma	2,399 00	......	165 00	......	......	2,564 00	533 33	22 05	2 75
Brant, North	2,092 00	5 00	80 00	1 60	......	2,178 40	400 00	22 05	2 75
Brant, South	6,705 50	15 00	564 00	......	......	7,284 50	710 00	18 00	10 06
Brockville & S. Leeds	9,359 25	20 00	290 00	5 00	.....	9,674 25	620 00	111 50	21 00
Bruce, North	C. T. Act.								
Bruce, South	do.								
Cardwell	1,770 00	15 00	120 00	1 40	......	1,906 40	450 00	75 54	4 37
Carleton	2,878 00	20 00	120 00	12 00	......	3,030 00	500 00	23 00	9 61
Cornwall	C. T. Act								
Dufferin	do								
Dundas	do								
Durham, East	4,571 00	5 00	125 00	..	......	4,701 00	450 00	......	3 36
Durham, West	2,315 00	10 00	60 00	03	......	2,385 03	450 00	28 50	...
Elgin, East	9,288 00	15 00	266 00	......	......	9,569 00	500 00	22 37	18 20
Elgin, West	1,975 00	10 00	140 50	4 00	.....	2,129 50	401 80	30 40	10 05
Essex, North	7,669 50	15 00	100 00	......	......	7,784 50	549 70	......	3 50
Essex, South	2,502 50	30 00	385 00	......	......	2,917 50	366 64	28 50	18 16
Frontenac	1,284 00	10 00	160 09	1 09	......	1,455 00	450 00	54 00	......
Glengarry	C. T. Act.								
Grey, East	2,786 00	35 00	20 00	18 60	.....	2,859 60	450 00	46 50	6 59
Grey, North	4,350 00	10 00	380 00	......	......	4,740 00	500 00	5 00	2 66
Grey, South	2,756 00	15 00	186 00	5 10	.....	2,962 10	450 00	......	.....
Haldimand	3,470 00	5 00	70 00	......	......	3,545 00	450 00	5 24	.... .
Halton	C. T. Act.								
Hamilton	33,760 00	185 00	840 00	.....	10 00	34,795 00	1,000 00	......	20 28
Hastings, East	2,968 00	15 00	166 00	......	......	3,149 70	450 00	107 25	1 00
Hastings, North	2,924 00	15 00	130 00	1 70	......	3,070 70	450 00	93 85	3 00
Hastings, West	9,782 50	35 00	400 00	......	.....	10,217 50	600 00	132 50	21 54
Huron, East	C. T. Act.								
Huron, South	do								
Huron, West	do								
Kent, East	4,957 00	25 00	254 00	8 70	......	5,244 70	464 05	50 20	11 48
Kent, West	8,943 50	20 00	265 00	......	....	9,228 50	500 00	82 50	5 37
Kingston	14,224 50	10 00	330 00	......	06	14,564 56	799 92	4 94	......
Lambton, East	3,569 00	15 00	20 00	4 20	......	3,608 20	450 00	9 25	5 41
Lambton, West	5,565 00	45 00	290 00	12 00	....	5,912 00	450 00	6 00	7 37
Lanark, North	2,598 00	5 00	130 00	.....	.....	2,733 00	450 00	12 10	11 49
Lanark, South	3,172 00	......	326 59	......	......	3,498 59	531 90	5 30	9 25
N. Leeds & Grenville	4,779 00	5 00	290 00	......	......	5,014 00	550 00	12 00	13 14
Lennox	2,860 00	15 00	88 00	2 90	....	2,965 90	450 00	......	5 00
Lincoln	10.223 25	45 00	240 00	......	......	10,508 25	799 98	3 30	8 92
London	12,835 00	85 00	640 00	..	......	13,560 00	800 00	2 50	.... .
Middlesex, East	6,383 50	35 00	280 00	2 70	......	6,701 20	549 98	218 00	5 00
Middlesex, North	3,204 00	25 00	40 00	5 80	......	3,274 80	500 01	77 50	12 70
Middlesex, West	3,722 00	15 00	140 00	2 00	......	3,879 00	500 00	75 00	9 72
Monck	1,426 00	.....	....	.. ...	......	1,426 00	450 00	32 00	......
Muskoka & P. Sound	2,788 00	75 00	522 50	3 00	.....	3,388 50	500 00	21 00	2 36
Nipissing	3,381 00	.... .	155 00	......	......	3,536 00	300 00	9 20	7 41
Norfolk, North	C. T. Act.								
Norfolk, South	do								

LICENSE YEAR 1885-6.

each License District for										The proportion of the License Fund to which the municipalities comprising each License District were entitled, and the amount actually paid to them.	
Printing.	Advertising.	Fees and disbursements of Counsel.	Magistrate, Constables and Witnesses fees in unsuccessful cases.	Magistrates, Constables and Witnesses fees in cases of conviction. Where amount not collected.	Detective service.	Other Costs.	Expenses *re* Transfers and Removals.	Sundry Expenses.	Total.	Proportion to which the Municipalities were entitled.	Amount actually paid to Municipalities.
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
7 44	164 21		42 80		35 00		14 40	27 00	830 38	1,479 35	1,479 35
7 44	10 80		113 63						665 20	867 26	967 26*
7 44	12 00	73 95	11 80				1 60		531 59	940 69	940 69
7 44	87 54	319 58	61 95	18 85	87 25			60 00	1,380 62	3,525 58	3,525 58
7 44	34 55	2 00	105 21	28 05			14 40	20 00	964 15	6,108 48	6,108 48
7 44			23 00		10 00		1 40	20 00	591 75	706 44	706 44
7 44			10 85				12 00	32 00	594 90	1,294 72	1,294 72
7 44					15 00			47 70	523 50	2,775 99	2,775 99
14 94	7 00		2 85					16 00	519 25	1,114 83	1,114 83
7 44	3 96	8 00	6 65		5 00			4 00	575 60	5,563 58	5,563 58
7 44	29 79	35 00	36 85	9 65	10 00		4 00		574 98	882 83	882 83
7 44	6 77				20 00			95 00	682 67	4,434 06	4,434 06
15 79	15 84	10 00	44 25		50 00				549 18	1,321 56	1,321 56
7 44	20 30							4 75	536 49	456 34	456 34
7 44	3 00						18 60	24 00	556 13	1,248 31	1,248 31
24 27		45 00	21 35		65 00			41 00	703 78	2,243 81	2,243 81
14 44	6 00		38 95				5 10	24 00	538 49	1,378 41	1,378 41
7 44								6 25	468 93	1,847 36	1,847 36
115 94	10 60	295 00			430 50			229 49	2,101 81	18,042 21	18,042 21
14 94	38 48	30 00	3 00					7 50	652 17	1,565 90	1,565 90
7 44	38 96	17 50	11 40		5 00			9 70	636 85	1,421 45	1,421 45
7 44	84 30	101 65	26 80		51 00			73 50	1,098 33	5,182 07	5,182 07
7 44	12 30	85 95	56 00	24 60	15 00		8 70	8 06	743 78	2,670 95	2,670 92
7 44	33 65	102 00	25 18	5 30				32 00	793 54	6,961 04	6,961 04
7 44	37 50	15 00			8 00			22 85	895 65	7,629 11	7,629 11
7 44			8 90				4 20	8 00	493 20	2,070 33	2,070 33
7 44			60 05				12 00	8 00	550 86	3,250 77	3,250 77
7 44	6 00		5 60		15 00			63 15	570 78	1,472 80	1,472 80
7 44		12 10	174 25					4 40	744 64	1,794 64	1,794 64
7 44					45 00			46 70	674 28	2,807 16	2,807 16
7 44	4 00	10 00	83 85		15 00		2 90	12 00	590 19	1,570 48	1,570 48
25 92	35 45	65 00	4 70			1 00		82 90	1,027 17	4,768 12	4,768 12
17 44	38 05	271 63	22 70		77 00			144 80	1,374 82	5,650 12	5,650 12
7 44		10 00	14 80		110 00		2 70	40 00	957 92	3,253 18	3,253 18
16 82	1 00		38 11				3 80	10 00	659 93	1,587 24	1,587 24
7 44		5 00	38 50		5 00		2 00		642 66	1,917 90	1,917 90
7 44			8 00					5 75	503 19	534 54	534 54
7 44	16 00	3 00	39 00	4 70	80 00		3 00	100 00	776 50	916 17	916 17
7 44	18 16				5 00				347 21	2,153 32	2,153 32

INSURANCE YEAR 1885-6.—*Continued.*

LICENSE DISTRICT.	Gross amount collected in each License District for						Amount expended in		
	Fees for Licenses.	Fees for Transfers and Removals.	Fines.	Mileage.	Costs	Total.	Inspectors' salaries including travelling expenses.	Commissioners' travelling expenses.	Postage and stationery
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Northumberland, East	2,908 00	25 00	230 00	10 90	......	3,173 90	499 95	50 10	3 86
Northumberland, West	4,542 00	10 00	160 00	......	......	4,712 00	375 00	30 00	......
Ontario, North	4,666 00	40 00	110 00	10 70	.....	4,826 70	603 35	64 40	16 21
Ontario, South	3,836 00	25 00	240 00	3 80	......	4,104 80	500 00	12 00	......
Ottawa	28,215 00	135 00	460 00	......	......	28,810 00	1,000 00	......	12 73
Oxford, North	C. T. Act.								
Oxford, South	do								
Peel	3,365 50	35 00	40 00	6 50	.... .	3,447 00	500 00	66 00	11 86
Perth, North	9,180 00	45 00	290 00	15 20	......	9,530 20	550 00	31 20	21 88
Perth, South	4,026 00	15 00	290 00	5 90	......	4,336 90	500 00	23 50	..
Peterborough, East	2,043 00	15 00	60 00	2 00	52	2,120 52	450 00	40 00	7 03
Peterborough, West	6,591 00	10 00	264 00	......	......	6,865 00	400 00	......	11 42
Prescott	3,694 00	45 00	327 50	7 10	......	4,073 60	450 00	9 75	6 25
Prince Edward	3,522 00	30 00	399 00	6 50	......	3,957 50	502 50	65 00	3 70
Renfrew, North	C. T. Act.								
Renfrew, South	do								
Russell	2,672 00	25 00	300 00	16 50	......	3,013 50	450 00	50 35	18 30
Simcoe, East	C. T. Act.								
Simcoe, South	do								
Simcoe, West	do								
Stormont	do								
Thunder Bay, East	7,737 00	65 00	1,110 00	1 80	......	8,913 80	275 00	42 00	14 23
Thunder Bay, West	1,782 70	15 00	310 00	.....	......	2,107 70	420 00	.....	10 10
Toronto	65,871 50	195 00	3,140 00	......	......	69,206 50	2,741 68	......	48 75
N. Victoria & Haliburton	2,304 00	.... .	80 00	......	......	2,384 00	460 37	11 20	6 64
Victoria, South	4,252 00	......	88 15	......	......	4,340 15	612 50	41 75	2 36
Waterloo, North	4,686 00	5 00	315 00	90	......	5,306 90	450 00	55 50	4 42
Waterloo, South	4,908 25	......	42 00	......	......	4,950 25	500 00	74 00	13 70
Welland	9,476 93	60 00	361 00	18 50	......	9,916 43	600 00	130 50	50 10
Wellington, Centre	2,402 00	20 00	60 00	5 40	......	2,487 40	450 00	24 30	16 15
Wellington, South	7,099 00	20 00	20 00	1 60	......	7,140 60	483 32	166 00	5 59
Wellington, West	4,477 00	20 00	240 00	3 00	......	5,740 00	541 66	77 41	7 70
Wentworth, North	3,982 00	10 00	80 00	......	......	4,072 00	450 00	60 00	7 00
Wentworth, South	1,892 00	30 00	100 00	2 60	......	2,024 60	450 00	78 00	4 97
York, East	3,140 00	15 00	75 00	1 80	. .....	3,231 80	450 00	82 66	9 98
York, North	4,701 25	20 00	363 00	6 00	......	5,090 25	500 00	......	7 25
York, West	5,379 00	40 00	320 00	4 50	......	5,743 50	450 00	63 90	4 75

LICENSE YEAR 1885-6.—*Continued.*

each License District for –										The proportion of the License Fund to which the municipalities comprising each License District were entitled, and the amount actually paid to them,	
Printing.	Advertising.	Fees and Disbursements of Counsel.	Magistrate, Constables and Witnesses fees in unsuccessful cases.	Magistrates, Constables and Witnesses fees in cases of conviction. Where amount not collected.	Detective Service.	Other Costs.	Expenses *re* Transfers and Removals.	Sundry Expenses.	Total.	Proportion to which the Municipalities were entitled.	Amount actually paid to Municipalities.
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
7 44	5 50	26 67	25 70	....	5 00	......	10 90	28 00	663 12	1,455 18	1,455 18
7 44	14 00	75 00	... .	....	....	12 46	......	36 00	549 90	2,893 41	2,893 41
8 44	.....	......	4 25	14 60	10 00	10 70	....	42 00	773 95	2,521 18	2,521 18
7 44	4 50	8 50	3 20	....	5 00	......	.....	20 00	560 64	2,318 76	2,318 76
7 44	81 60	......	....	....	80 00	......	.. ...	97 85	1,279 62	13,501 93	13,501 93
7 44	45 00	......	11 95	....	....	......	......	18 10	660 93	1,493 87	1,493 87
7 44	15 50	90 00	12 30	....	5 00	... ..	......	222 70	956 02	4,629 45	4,629 45
7 44	22 00	20 00	....	5 95	15 00	......	5 90	10 50	610 29	2,173 74	2,173 74
7 44	......	......	11 49	....	10 00	......	2 00	8 00	535 96	929 56	919 56
7 44	. ...	25 90	15 55	....	4 20	......	......	68 00	532 51	4,640 99	4,640 99
9 94	8 50	2 00	3 10	....	10 00	......	......	17 10	516 64	2,018 61	2,018 61
7 44	8 00	135 00	6 15	5 70	....	......	4 00	37 00	774 49	1,952 34	1,952 34
9 44	4 25	9 00	55 55	....	45 00	......	19 00	20 00	680 89	1,253 75	1,253 75
7 44	.. ...	201 25	72 80	23 30	10 00	......	......	30 00	676 02	6,198 82	6.198 82
7 44	......	......	....	....	....	......	......	50 00	487 54	1,247 15	1,247 15
59 69	75 00	849 00	....	....	1,520 00	......	... ..	353 68	5,647 80	34,534 91	34,534 91
15 54	3 60	34 85	86 20	....	....	......	......	57 00	679 40	909 75	909 75
7 44	5 75	5 00	6 80	....	....	......	......	58 00	739 60	2,496 70	2,496 70
14 69	12 00	......	40 15	....	25 00	......	90	55 75	658 41	2,515 01	2,515 01
7 44	19 80	.. ...	7 30	... .	....	......	......	8 00	630 24	2,509 50	2,509 50
11 44	67 04	25 00	....	....	95 10	.....	......	30 25	1,009 43	4,859 36	4,859 36
7 44	4 00	......	8 80	....	....	......	......	5 40	516 04	1,082 88	1,082 88
10 94	20 60	10 51	....	....	....	......	......	43 28	740 24	3,755 89	3,755 89
14 44	1 00	41 40	14 00	....	5 00	......	3 00	......	705 61	3,096 60	3,096 60
7 44	18 00	5 00	....	16 40	....	......	......	43 75	607 59	2,212 26	2,212 26
9 44	7 50	25 00	13 50	....	....	......	2 60	11 50	602 51	746 72	746 72
7 44	8 84	......	5 50	....	5 00	......	1 80	8 00	578 22	1,855 71	1,855 71
28 78	.....	55 00	11 40	....	58 00	......	6 00	62 00	728 43	2,647 46	2,647 46
7 44	14 40	48 15	17 05	5 75	80 00	......	4 50	32 00	747 94	3,459 38	3,459 38

*Carried to 1886-7, $40 20.

LICENSE YEAR 1886-7.

LICENSE DISTRICT.	Gross amount collected in each License District for						Amount expended in		
	Fees for Licenses.	Fees for Transfers and Removals.	Fines.	Mileage.	Costs, etc.	Total.	Inspectors' Salaries including Travelling Expenses.	Commissioners' Travelling Expenses.	Postage and stationery.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Algoma	7,840 00	15 00	83 15	.....	.....	2,938 15	500 00	152 95	2 45
Brant, North	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" South	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brantford	7,570 00	20 00	190 00	.....	.....	7,780 00	400 00	42 00	10 19
*Brockville and Leeds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*Bruce, Centre	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
* " North	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
* " South	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cardwell	2,130 00	35 00	60 00	3 20	.....	2,228 20	450 00	131 50	9 35
*Carleton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*Cornwall	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*Dufferin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*Dundas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*Durham, East	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
* " West	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*Elgin, East	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
* " West	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Essex, North	9,722 50	20 00	360 00	...	.....	10,102 50	550 00	5 87	.....
" South	3,680 00	20 00	210 00	.....	.....	3,910 00	405 17	40 00	16 40
*Frontenac	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*Glengarry	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*Grenville	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grey, Centre	2,887 50	15 00	200 00	4 40	.....	3,106 90	450 00	.....	5 65
" North	5,792 50	15 00	300 00	.....	.....	6,107 50	500 00	5 00	2 45
" South	3,447 50	10 00	128 00	3 40	.....	3,588 90	450 00	.....	2 50
Haldimand	3,737 50	35 00	245 00	5 50	.....	4,023 00	450 00	100 50	10 20
Haliburton	612 00	5 00	.....	2 00	.....	619 00	153 12	.....	4 00
*Halton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton	48,393 75	210 00	560 00	.....	5 30	49,169 05	1,066 64	.....	21 11
Hastings, East	3,650 00	25 00	170 00	.....	.....	3,845 00	450 00	122 50	12 50
" North	3,677 50	15 00	50 00	4 60	.....	3,747 10	450 00	168 10	3 64
" West	12,087 50	100 00	77 00	.....	.....	12,264 50	666 68	164 00	14 26
*Huron, East	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
* " South	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
* " West	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*Kent, East	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
* " West	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kingston	18,062 00	15 00	660 00	.....	.....	18,737 00	800 00	.....	4 44
*Lambton, East	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
* " West	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*Lanark, North	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
* " South	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*Leeds and Grenville	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*Lennox	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*Lincoln	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
London	21,847 50	65 00	1,492 00	.....	.....	23,404 50	800 00	.....	5 50
*Middlesex, East	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
* " North	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

*Canada Temperance Act in force.
†$364.68 of this amount is chargeable to Canada Temperance Act account.

LICENSE YEAR 1886-7.

each License District for										The proportion of the License Fund to which the Municipalities comprising each License District were entitled, and the amount actually paid to them.	
Printing.	Advertising.	Fees and Disbursements of Counsel.	Magistrate, Constables and Witnesses' fees in unsuccessful cases.	Magistrates, Constables and Witnesses' fees in cases of conviction. Where amount not collected.	Detective Services.	Other Costs.	Expenses *re* Transfers and Removals.	Sundry expenses.	Total.	Proportion to which the Municipalities were entitled.	Amount actually paid to Municipalities.
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
8 30	14 88	......	5 20	81 95	......	91 39	......	21 50	878 62	707 54	707 54
......	..	......	......	......	......	...	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
8 30	......	60 00	6 50	......	30 00	......	......	75 00	631 99	3,452 01	3,452 01
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	..	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
14 57	7 05	52 21	40 97	29 25	15 00	......	3 20	......	†753 10	796 51	796 51
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
8 30	38 65	......	......	......	40 00	......	......	87 00	729 82	4,614 28	4,614 28
32 31	6 24	......	16 65	......	35 00	......	......	......	551 77	1,493 82	1,493 82
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
8 30	3 00	......	11 05	......	5 00	......	4 40	28 00	515 40	1,102 66	1,102 66
8 30	10 65	40 00	......	......	55 00	......	......	42 50	633 90	2,249 07	2,249 07
8 30	3 40	5 00	48 70	......	10 00	......	3 40	20 00	551 30	1,326 73	1,326 73
8 30	48 48	8 50	26 15	......	20 00	34 98	5 50	8 00	720 61	1,674 92	1,674 92
12 30	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	8 00	177 42	166 38	166 38
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
13 10	79 75	150 00	3 30	......	2 35	......	......	264 60	1,853 50	18,098 70	18,098 70
8 80	40 00	10 00	25 55	......	20 00	......	......	24 00	713 35	1,544 43	1,544 43
8 30	47 87	27 85	8 35	......	......	......	4 60	24 00	742 71	1,211 27	1,211 27
8 30	109 68	21 00	8 40	......	5 00	......	......	264 60	1,261 92	5,067 87	5,067 87
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	83 85	42 00	......	......	2 00	......	......	26 40	958 69	8,164 54	8,164 54
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	..	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
8 30	57 20	390 00	11 83	......	322 12	......	......	139 25	1,734 20	6,746 03	6,746 03
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......

LICENSE YEAR 1886-7.—*Continued.*

LICENSE DISTRICT.	Gross amount collecced in each License District for						Amount expended in		
	Fees for Licenses.	Fees for Transfers and Removals.	Fines.	Mileage.	Costs.	Total.	Inspectors' Salaries, including Travelling Expenses.	Commissioners' Travelling Expenses.	Postage and stationery.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
*Middlesex, West	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Monck	2,033 75	10 00	40 00	......	......	2,083 75	450 00	44 00	......
Muskoka and Parry Sound	2,105 00	35 00	......		......	2,140 00	......	......	......
Nipissing	3,790 00	20 00	115 00	2 60	......	3,927 60	300 00	......	3 52
*Norfolk, North	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
* “ South	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
*Northumberland, East	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
* “ West	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
*Ontario, North	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
* “ South	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Ottawa	40,237 50	65 00	495 00	......	......	40,797 50	1,166 67	......	10 71
*Oxford, North	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
* “ South	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Peel	3,943 00	45 00	75 00	6 60	......	4,069 60	500 00	99 00	12 97
Perth, North	12,037 50	45 00	574 00	18 30	......	12,674 80	750 00	......	10 00
“ South	5,495 00	20 00	219 00	6 50	......	5,740 50	500 00	33 35	5 00
*Peterborough, East	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
* “ West	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Prescott	4,300 00	30 00	231 00	6 30	......	4,567 30	450 00	15 00	3 22
Prince Edward	4,420 00	30 00	180 00	......	......	4,630 00	500 00	60 00	6 00
*Renfrew, North	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
* “ South	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Russell	2,250 00	20 00	70 00	......	......	2,340 00	450 00	......	......
*Simcoe, East	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
* “ South	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
* “ West	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
*Stormont	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Thunder Bay, East	9,130 00	25 00	380 00	......	......	9,535 00	350 00	......	20 75
“ West	1,890 00	10 00	120 00	......	......	2,020 00	300 00	......	2 00
Toronto	90,925 00	310 00	2,120 00	......	......	93,355 00	3,757 25	......	39 18
*Victoria, North	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
* “ South	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Waterloo, North	6,630 00	30 00	170 00	2 60	......	6,832 60	450 00	49 25	3 08
“ South	6,642 50		860 00	......	......	7,502 50	500 00	69 75	15 69
Welland	11,828 75	45 00	451 00	8 20	......	12,332 95	600 00	99 05	46 56
*Wellington, Centre	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
* “ South	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
* “ West	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Wentworth, North	4,630 75	10 00	270 00	3 00	......	4,913 75	450 00	44 00	10 80
“ South	2,292 50	15 00	186 00	2 50	......	2,406 00	450 00	114 00	6 11
York, East	3,725 00	15 00	80 00	......	......	3,820 00	450 00	80 20	12 91
“ North	5,507 50	45 00	347 40	1 80	......	5,901 70	502 40	......	7 25
“ West	6,492 50	55 00	130 00	6 00	......	6,683 50	450 00	52 50	4 09

*Canada Temperanco Act in force.

LICENSE YEAR 1886-7.—*Continued.*

each License District for										The proportion of the License Fund to which the Municipalities comprising each License District were entitled, and the amount actually paid to them.	
Printing.	Advertising.	Fees and Disbursements of Counsel.	Magistrate, Constables and Witnesses' fees in unsuccessful cases.	Magistrates, Constables and Witnesses' fees in cases of conviction. Where amount not collected.	Detective Services.	Other Costs.	Expenses *re* Transfers and Removals.	Sundry Expenses.	Total.	Proportion to which the Municipalities were entitled.	Amount actually paid to Municipalities.
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
......	......	......	......	......	......	....	......	......	......	......	......
8 30	6 25	......	7 25	......	......	....	......	......	515 80	830 72	830 72
......	......	......	......	......	......	....	......	221 85	221 85	580 56	580 56
8 30	4 90	......	......	......	5 00	....	2 60	......	324 32	2,307 50	2,307 50
......	......	......	......	......	......	....	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	....	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	....	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	....	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	....	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	....	......	......	......	......	......
8 30	85 90	......	......	......	55 00	....	......	150 00	1,476 58	12,863 95	12,863 95
......	......	......	......	......	......	....	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	....	......	......	......	......	......
8 30	41 53	......	19 70	......	......	....	34 60	5 00	721 10	1,262 40	1,262 40
90 75	25 90	105 00	......	......	15 00	....	18 30	20 50	1,035 45	5,512 90	5,512 90
8 30	25 60	......	8 45	......	20 00	....	6 50	12 00	619 20	2,504 69	2,504 69
......	......	......	......	......	......	....	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	....	......	......	......	......	......
8 30	8 70	......	......	......	......	....	13 40	24 00	522 62	1,729 68	1,729 68
8 30	14 64	55 00	9 75	......	......	....	......	49 00	702 69	1,904 04	1,904 04
......	......	......	......	......	......	....	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	....	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	....	......	57 28	507 78	1,110 00	1,110 90
......	......	......	......	......	......	....	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	....	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	....	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	....	......	......	......	......	......
10 80	43 00	165 00	17 70	32 30	55 00	....	......	26 00	720 55	5,466 15	5,466 15
8 30	9 50	......	......	......	......	....	......	..	319 80	1,271 10	1,271 10
102 62	......	355 00	11 00	......	1,000 00	....	......	458 00	5,723 05	32,983 31	32,983 31
......	......	......	......	......	......	....	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	....	......	......	......	......	......
8 30	19 70	......	3 00	......	5 00	....	2 60	58 00	598 93	2,685 78	2,685 78
8 30	18 15	36 75	9 80	......	90 00	....	......	8 00	756 44	3,455 70	3,455 70
11 30	59 76	10 00	33 75	......	60 00	....	......	8 20	928 62	5,257 12	5,257 12
......	......	......	......	......	......	....	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	....	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	....	......	......	......	......	......
20 80	......	55 53	5 00	......	10 00	....	3 00	13 85	612 98	2,225 35	2,225 35
20 30	50 00	......	......	......	......	....	2 50	14 00	656 91	727 73	727 73
8 30	13 35	......	4 35	......	15 00	....	......	20 00	604 11	1,860 59	1,860 59
8 30	23 75	50 00	6 80	......	65 00	....	1 80	74 00	739 30	2,435 77	2,435 77
8 30	11 48	10 35	13 60	......	11 00	....	5 00	66 00	632 32	3,382 46	3,382 46

LICENSE YEAR 1887-88.

License District.	Gross amount collected in each License District for						Amount expended in		
	Fees for Licenses.	Fees for Transfers and Renewals.	Fees.	Mileage.	Costs.	Total.	Inspectors' salaries, including travelling expenses.	Commissioners' travelling expenses.	Postage and stationery.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Addington	C. T. Act.								
Algoma	3,429 00	25 00	50 00	......	......	3,504 00	500 00	118 82	...
Brantford	7,290 00	20 00	49 00	......	......	7,359 00	400 00	24 00	7 00
Brant, North	C. T. Act.								
Brant, South	do								
Brockville aud Leeds	do								
Bruce, Centre	do								
Bruce, North	do								
Bruce, South	do								
Cardwell	1,140 00	15 00	4 00	......	......	1,159 00	151 16	......	......
Carleton	C. T. Act.								
Cornwall	do								
Dufferin	do								
Dundas	do								
Durham, East	do								
Durham, West	do								
Elgin, East	do								
Elgin, West	do								
Essex, North	9,597 50	40 00	510 00	......	......	10,147 50	550 00	16 70	3 45
Essex, South	4.360 00	20 00	410 00	......	......	4,790 00	503 20	28 00	15 64
Frontenac	C. T. Act.								
Glengarry	do								
Grenville	do								
Grey, Centre	2,499 38	20 00	80 00	7 30	.....	2,606 68	450 00	31 20	7 05
Grey, North	5,297 50	20 00	384 00	......	......	5,701 50	500 00	30 00	3 10
Grey, South	4,090 00	15 00	390 00	......	......	4,495 00	500 00	......	......
Haldimand	3,737 50	35 00	245 00	5 50	..	4,023 00	450 00	100 50	10 20
Haliburton	540 00	5 00	20 00	.....	......	565 00	150 00	26 50	3 81
Halton	C. T. Act.								
Hamilton	45,818 75	150 00	17 10	15 00	......	47,693 75	1,200 00	......	23 23
Hastings, East	3,582 50	40 00	182 00	......	......	3,804 50	450 00	132 00	5 00
Hastings, North	3,427 50	15 00	60 00	11 60	......	3,514 10	450 00	101 30	...
Hastings, West	12,068 75	100 00	309 00	......	....	12,477 75	693 75	157 00	31 07
Huron, East	C. T. Act.								
Huron, South	do								
Huron, West	do								
Kent, East	do								
Kent, West	do								
Kingston	17,987 50	15 00	700 00	......	......	18,696 50	800 00	.....	8 05
Lambton, East	C. T. Act.								
Lambton, West	do								
Lanark, North	do								
Lanark, South	do								
Grenville	do								
Lennox	do								
Lincoln	do								
St. Catharines	6,468 75	15 00	140 00	......	......	6,623 75	616 91	....	
London	20,089 38	40 00	1,318 00	......	......	21,467 38	900 00	......	8 18
Middlesex, East	C. T. Act.								
Middlesex, North	do								
Middlesex, West	do								

LICENSE YEAR 1887-88.

each License District for										The proportion of the License Fund to which the municipalities comprising each License District were entitled, and the amount actually paid to them.	
Printing.	Advertising.	Fees and Disbursements of Counsel.	Magistrate, Constables and Witnesses fees in unsuccessful cases.	Magistrates, constables and Witnesses fees in cases of conviction. Where amount not collected.	Detective services.	Other costs.	Expenses *re* Transfers and Removals.	Sundry Expenses.	Total.	Proportion to which the Municipalities were entitled.	Amount actually paid to Municipalities.
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
7 50	17 00	66 28	......	....	10 00	26 00	......	*450 00	1,195 60	1,121 27	1,121 27
10 50	35 76	10 00	3 50	....	....	......	.....	55 00	545 76	3,455 49	3,455 49
......	......	......	......	....	....	......	......	......	151 16	461 90	461 90
7 50	49 93	.....	......	....	70 00	......	......	99 00	796 58	4,609 78	4,609 78
60 40	.....	28 30	18 70	....	50 00	......	......	13 50	717 74	1,861 50	1,861 50
9 00	3 00	......	9 65	....	....	.....	......	21 30	531 20	842 40	842 40
7 50	9 30	75 00	......	....	85 00	......	......	18 00	727 90	2,017 40	2,017 40
7 50	......	15 00	39 80	....	15 00	......	......	198 08	775 38	1,693 10	1,693 10
8 30	48 48	43 48	25 15	....	20 00	......	5 50	8 00	720 61	1,674 92	1,674 92
9 00	......	.... .	......	....	....	......	......	9 00	198 31	124 46	124 46
19 00	46 00	395 00	1 50	....	605 00	......	. ....	208 55	2,522 28	17,318 49	17,318 49
8 00	45 00	40 00	5 75	....	20 00	......	......	12 00	717 75	1,519 51	1,519 51
7 50	......	......	14 30	....	5 00	......	11 60	20 00	609 70	1,191 27	1,191 27
7 50	67 00	47 00	.....	....	30 00	......	......	78 50	1,111 82	5,346 04	5,346 04
11 75	37 40	57 00	1 50	....	20 00	......	......	18 35	954 05	8,280 47	8,280 47
.....	....	......	....	....	....	......	......	......	....	2,177 48	2,177 48
23 35	5 00	272 00	4 20	....	454 00	......	.....	105 55	1,772 28	6,029 64	6,029 64

LICENSE YEAR 1887-88.—*Continued.*

License District.	Gross amount collected in each License District for						Amount expended in		
	Fees for Licenses.	Fees for Transfers and Removals.	Fees.	Mileage.	Costs.	Total.	Inspectors' salaries, including travelling expenses.	Commissioners' travelling expenses.	Postage and stationery.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Monck	1,990 00	10 00	20 00	......	......	2,020 00	410 57	.....	......
Muskoka	360 00	.....	....	......	......	360 00	... .	30 00	....
Nipissing	4,194 00	15 00	111 15	......	.....	4,321 15	300 00	7 40	6 78
Norfolk, North	C. T. Act.								
Norfolk, South	do								
Northumberland, East	do								
Northumberland, West	do								
Ontario, North	do								
Ontario, South	do								
Ottawa	40,287 50	140 00	1,055 00	......	......	41,482 50	1,400 00	.....	12 85
Oxford, North	C. T. Act.								
Oxford, South	do								
Parry Sound	1,617 54	27 00	....	......	......	1,642 50	221 50	......	......
Peel	5,194 00	30 00	185 00	6 20	......	5,154 20	500 00	92 50	9 22
Perth, North	11,940 00	70 00	440 00	24 20	......	12,474 20	550 00	200 00	16 59
Perth South	5,985 00	25 00	176 00	10 00	......	6,196 00	550 00	61 50	5 00
Peterboro', East	C. T. Act.								
Peterboro', West	do								
Prescott	4,880 00	40 00	391 00	10 70	......	5,321 70	450 00	16 00	3 32
Prince Edward	4,220 00	......	180 00	......	. ....	4,400 00	500 00	32 50	4 25
Rainy River	2,140 00	15 00	....	30 00	......	2,185 00	300 00	......	1 35
Renfrew, North	C. T. Act.								
Renfrew, South	do								
Russell	2,940 00	30 00	255 00	......	... .	3,225 00	494 00	......	......
Simcoe, Centre	C. T. Act.								
Simcoe, East	do								
Simcoe, West	do								
Stormont	do								
Thunder Bay	10,380 00	40 00	614 00	......	......	11,030 00	468 74	78 00	23 30
Toronto	80,306 26	85 00	4,250 00	.. ...	.....	84,641 26	3,750 00	......	21 00
Victoria, East	C. T. Act								
Victoria, West	do								
Waterloo, North	6,615 00	35 00	168 00	6 90	......	6,824 90	450 00	59 50	5 08
Waterloo, South	6,575 00	......	240 00	......	......	6,815 00	500 00	83 86	8 17
Welland	11,481 25	80 00	146 00	13 20	......	11,720 45	607 25	125 15	35 83
Wellington, East	C. T. Act.								
Wellington, South	do								
Wellington, West	do								
Wentworth, North	4,369 00	25 00	290 00	3 00	......	4,687 00	450 00	28 00	4 65
Wentworth, South	2,270 00	35 00	80 00	5 20	......	2,390 20	450 00	102 00	6 52
York, East	4,041 25	30 00	125 00	......	......	4,196 25	450 00	82 51	9 78
York, North	5,418 75	50 00	535 00	13 80	......	6,017 55	500 00	11 75	......
York, West	6,370 00	20 00	370 00	......	......	6,760 00	450 00	48 69	4 25

LICENSE YEAR 1887-88.—*Continued.*

each License District for										The proportion of the License Fund to which the municipalities comprising each License District were entitled, and the amount actually paid to them.	
Printing.	Advertising.	Fees and Disbursements of Counsel.	Magistrate, Constables and Witnesses fees in unsuccessful cases.	Magistrates, constables and Witnesses fees in cases of conviction. Where amount not collected.	Detective services.	Other costs.	Expenses *re* Transfers and Removals.	Sundry Expenses.	Total.	Proportion to which the Municipalities were entitled.	Amount actually paid to Municipalities.
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
......	......	......	......	....	....	......	......	......	410 57	853 78	853 78
....	......	..	....	....	....	......	......	......	30 00	100 00	100 00
7 50	4 80	......	......	....	....	......	......	......	326 48	2,661 44	2.661 44
7 50	83 75	.....	.....	....	140 00	......	.....	28 25	1,672 35	13,140 10	13,140 10
......	......	......	......	....	....	......	......	......	221 50	346 43	346 43
7 50	26 62	......	26 05	....	15 00	....	6 20	17 00	700 09	2,041 40	2,041 40
7 50	27 08	20 00	......	....	29 00	......	24 20	12 00	886 37	5,541 88	5,541 88
7 50	20 00	10 00	......	13 75	......	......	10 00	10 00	687 75	2,777 16	2,777 16
21 06	10 70	......	9 95	....	45 00	....	......	74 00	630 03	2,174 45	2,174 45
7 50	21 84	45 00	17 55	....	....	....	......	35 00	663 64	1,897 57	1,897 57
7 50	44 30	....	.....	....	....	....	......	......	353 15	1,283 03	1,283 03
......	......	.....	......	....	....	......	......	......	494 00	1,140 66	1,140 66
70 25	92 95	86 00	343 45	....	25 00	......	......	91 67	1,063 36	5,732 64	†5,732 67
21 50	84 00	32 00	7 70	....	2,000 00	27 35	.....	65 47	6345 00	36,409 97	36,409 97
7 50	25 42	......	25 15	....	....	......	6 90	76 00	655 55	2,584 57	2,584 57
16 70	6 52	......	.....	....	35 00	......	......	10 00	660 34	3,063 11	3,063 11
11 75	46 86	37 00	49 40	....	40 00	......	13 20	28 00	994 44	4,453 59	4,453 59
20 00	17 50	40 00	9 50	....	10 00	......	3 00	10 00	592 65	2,110 90	2,110 90
......	17 50	15 00	5 45	4 00	10 00	......	5 20	16 00	631 67	679 03	679 03
11 00	16 10	....	9 70	....	10 00	......	.	5 00	594 09	2,097 28	2.097 28
7 50	35 50	120 00	35 30	....	55 00	......	9 20	62 00	836 25	2,477 12	2,477 12
7 50	9 60	40 00	13 00	....	120 00	.....	......	12 00	705 04	3,638 15	3,638 15

* Refunds. † Less $216 carried to 1886-87.

LICENSE YEAR 1888-9.

LICENSE DISTRICT.	Gross amount collected in each License District for						Amount expended in		
	Fees for Licenses.	Fees for Transfers and Removals.	Fines.	Mileage.	Costs.	Total.	Inspectors' Salaries including Travelling Expenses.	Commissioners' travelling expenses.	Postage and stationery.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
*Addington	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Algoma	3,585 00	20 00	323 20	15 50	.....	3,943 70	408 33	76 75	15 28
*Brant, North	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*Brant, South	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brantford	7,290 00	25 00	20 00	.....	.....	7,335 00	400 00	36 00	8 53
Bruce, Centre	4,797 50	20 00	650 00	9 90	.....	5,477 40	400 00	98 15	19 38
Bruce, North	5,920 00	35 00	240 00	15 40	.....	6,210 40	400 00	106 80	21 62
Bruce, South	4,895 00	55 00	540 00	17 55	.....	5,507 55	403 30	123 75	22 52
*Brockville and Leeds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cardwell	4,395 00	20 00	481 00	3 40	.....	4,899 40	404 00	140 90	31 46
*Carleton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cornwall	5,027 50	15 00	315 00	.....	.....	5,357 50	355 56	75 00	2 29
Dufferin	3,800 00	25 00	495 00	4 20	.....	4,324 20	400 00	57 75	.....
Dundas	4,020 00	10 00	325 00	5 00	.....	4,360 00	452 34	31 95	11 90
*Durham, East	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*Durham West	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*Elgin, East	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*Elgin, West	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Essex, North	8,975 00	35 00	150 00	.....	.....	9,160 00	549 94	44 50	2 96
Essex, South	4,357 50	40 00	415 00	.....	.....	4,812 50	503 42	43 10	30 14
*Frontenac	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glengarry	3,150 00	10 00	260 00	.....	.....	3,420 00	497 78	57 50	15 73
Grey, Centre	2,835 00	25 00	250 00	10 80	.....	3,120 80	500 00	18 55	5 95
Grey, North	4,740 00	15 00	378 00	.....	.....	5,133 00	500 00	30 00	2 05
Grey, South	3.602 50	10 00	167 00	2 20	.....	3,781 70	500 00	.....	.....
Haldimand	4,107 50	25 00	100 00	.....	.....	4,232 50	450 00	51 25	9 55
Haliburton	540 00	20 50	10 00	.....	.....	570 50	150 00	35 00	3 15
Halton	3,710 00	30 00	20 00	8 80	.....	3,768 80	400 70	52 27	..
Hamilton	45,137 50	255 00	1,777 00	.....	.....	47,169 50	1,200 00	300 00	16 79
Hastings, East	3,715 00	25 00	80 05	.....	.....	3,820 05	450 00	115 50	7 10
Hastings, North	3,195 00	40 00	20 00	7 90	.....	3,262 90	453 10	128 23	.....
Hastings, West	11,852 50	70 00	439 85	.....	.....	12,362 35	800 03	206 75	19 07
Huron, East	2,760 00	15 00	50 00	5 00	.....	2,830 00	488 89	84 00	8 92
Huron, South	5,830 00	50 00	84 00	11 40	.....	5,975 40	488 88	52 00	.....
Huron, West	6,693 75	50 00	410 00	7 10	.....	7,160 85	488 89	75 00	11 28
*Kent, East	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*Kent, West	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kingston	17,101 50	5 00	390 00	.....	.....	17,496 50	800 00		6 81
*Lambton, East	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*Lambton, West	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*Lanark, North	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*Lanark, South	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*Lennox	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
London	18,295 00	35 00	603 83	.....	.....	18,933 83	900 00	.....	6 00
*Middlesex, East	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*Middlessx, North	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*Middlesex, West	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monck	1,990 00	.....	80 00	.....	.....	2,070 00	360 00	35 20	.....

*Canada Temperance Act in force.

LICENSE YEAR 1888-9.

each License District for										The proportion of the License Fund to which the Municipalities comprising each License District were entitled, and the amount actually paid to them.	
Printing.	Advertising.	Fees and disbursements of Counsel,	Magistrate, Constable and Witnesses fees in unsuccessful cases	Magistrates, Constables and Witnesses fees in cases of conviction. Where amount not collected.	Detective services.	Other costs.	Expenses *re* Transfers and Removals.	Sundry expenses.	Total.	Proportion to which the Municipalities were entitled.	Amount actually paid to Municipalities.
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 40	33 18	...	18 10	32 20	15 00	6 00	15 50	60 00	686 74	1,074 50	1,074 50
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 40	33 64	45 00	9 80	...	5 00	...	...	85 25	629 62	3,383 59	3,383 59
21 40	21 95	...	27 75	...	72 00	...	9 90	4 00	674 53	2,759 44	2,759 44
21 40	17 60	15 00	46 95	...	10 00	...	15 40	5 75	660 52	3,503 25	2,503 25
21 40	53 90	210 30	146 95	...	...	...	17 50	11 00	1,010 62	1,981 30	1,981 30
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 56	5 50	...	72 79	...	30 00	...	3 40	11 00	720 61	1,705 86	1,705 86
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 40	10 30	5 00	13 15	...	15 00	...	...	...	482 70	2,954 86	2,954 86
15 60	22 50	76 40	106 15	...	75 00	...	4 20	8 50	766 10	1,752 07	1,752 07
6 40	7 84	10 00	129 95	...	60 00	...	5 00	5 00	721 38	2,215 74	2,215 74
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 40	61 43	...	10 60	...	20 00	...	...	115 05	810 88	3,993 58	3,993 58
6 40	42 47	60 00	76 60	...	60 00	...	...	8 00	830 13	1,763 25	1,763 25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 40	9 70	...	18 75	34 00	47 00	...	...	43 50	730 36	1,013 10	1,013 10
6 40	3 00	...	17 60	...	5 00	...	10 80	11 50	578 00	991 33	991 33
6 40	12 26	...	10 75	...	75 00	...	...	12 00	648 46	1,822 20	1,822 20
6 40	29 76	...	47 50	...	10 00	...	2 20	11 50	607 36	1,427 05	1,427 05
6 40	28 50	...	7 05	...	...	...	...	5 00	557 75	1,631 50	1,631 50
6 40	5 46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 01	126 99	126 99
27 55	16 30	51 10	26 30	...	15 00	...	7 60	17 00	613 82	1,313 34	1,313 34
18 15	39 50	320 00	...	2 50	710 35	...	...	265 20	2,872 49	16,864 67	16,864 67
7 15	48 00	35 00	12 45	...	...	...	...	8 50	683 70	1,574 24	1,574 24
6 40	40 50	...	26 85	...	...	...	7 90	5 50	668 48	1,039 61	1,039 61
6 40	81 90	199 20	23 55	...	60 00	...	...	127 75	1,524 65	5,200 29	5,200 22
9 40	2 00	86 01	11 45	34 15	...	...	5 00	8 90	738 72	834 18	834 18
6 40	...	10 00	15 50	...	...	...	11 40	4 00	588 18	2,454 82	2,454 82
16 40	15 60	15 00	...	...	55 00	...	7 10	5 75	690 02	2,873 07	2,873 07
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 90	41 00	30 50	50	...	8 00	...	...	15 00	909 71	7,675 02	7,675 02
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 40	48 45	187 00	2 00	...	41 50	...	...	102 30	1,293 65	5,266 78	5,266 78
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 15	...	20 00	14 40	...	15 00	37 12	...	10 70	497 57	840 83	840 83

LICENSE YEAR 1888-9—*Continued.*

License District.	Gross amount collected in each License District for						Amount expended in		
	Fees for Licenses.	Fees for Transfers and Removals.	Fines.	Mileage.	Costs.	Total.	Inspectors' Salaries including Travelling Expenses.	Commissioners travelling expenses.	Postage and stationery.
	$ c	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Muskoka	1,488 75	5 00	210 00	6 81	......	1,710 56	222 23	11 50	......
Manitoulin	1,240 00	15 00	140 00	......	......	1.395 00	350 00	94 50	12 00
Nipissing	4,045 00	10 00	70 00	......	......	4,125 00	300 00	33 00	3 92
Norfolk, North	3,002 50	20 00	165 00	3 20	......	3,190 70	400 00	225 75	2 72
Norfolk South	1,750 00	20 00	180 00	3 00	......	1,953 00	355 27	137 60	13 73
*Northumberland, E.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
*Northumberland, W	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
*Ontario, North	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
*Ontario, South	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Ottawa	41,187 50	80 00	750 00	......	......	42,017 50	1,533 33	20 00	14 79
*Oxford, North	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
*Oxford, South	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Parry Sound	2,165 00	20 00	555 00	......	......	2,740 00	366 65	90 90	4 30
Peel	5,331 50	50 00	20 00	10 30	......	5,411 80	499 92	76 00	23 37
Perth North	11,081 67	65 00	614 00	29 50	......	11,790 17	750 00	15 76	†61 15
Perth South	5.880 00	20 00	250 00	3 80	......	6,153 80	550 00	69 00	......
*Peterborough, East	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
*Peterborough, West	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Prescott	4,670 00	40 00	155 00	9 80	......	4,874 80	450 00	24 00	3 95
Prince Edward	3,382 50	10 00	220 00	......	......	3,612 50	500 00	63 00	5 00
Rainy River	2,610 00	5 00	190 00	......	......	2,805 00	300 00	......	1 55
Renfrew. North	3,435 00	......	230 00	......	......	3,665 00	444 37	63 00	3 24
Renfrew, South	4,635 00	30 00	665 00	6 50	......	5,336 50	444 50	38 00	30 35
Russell	3,080 00	20 00	172 00	......	......	3,272 00	......	......	......
St Catharines	6,702 50	10 00	150 00	......	......	6,862 50	800 00	......	14 68
Simcoe, Centre	4,605 00	35 00	30 00	......	......	4,670 00	444 45	109 65	7 78
Simcoe, East	5,930 00	41 70	825 00	9 30	......	6,806 00	443 92	97 20	8 63
Simcoe, West	4,860 00	35 00	247 75	8 55	......	5,151 30	453 55	77 87	14 61
Stormont	2,520 00	35 00	20 00	10 80	......	2,585 80	382 24	105 00	23 81
Thunder Bay	9,765 50	20 00	365 00	......	......	10,150 50	450 00	45 00	9 75
Toronto	75,737 50	190 00	1.290 00	......	......	77,217 50	3,793 33	......	46 30
*Victoria, East	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
*Victoria, West	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Waterloo, North	6,910 00	30 00	469 00	3 80	......	7,412 80	450 00	80 00	......
Waterloo, South	6,880 00	......	140 00	......	......	70 20	503 05	55 92	9 54
Welland	11,020 00	95 00	251 00	16 30	......	11,382 30	600 00	122 38	45 59
*Wellington. East	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
*Wellington, South	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
*Wellington, West	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Wentworth, North	3,876 50	20 00	182 00	4 00	85	4,083 35	450 00	64 00	3 52
Wentworth, South	2,067 50	40 00	290 00	5 90	......	2,403 40	437 70	198 25	1 87
York, East	4,370 00	30 00	......	......	......	4,400 00	450 00	59 60	12 27
York, North	5,325 00	30 00	455 00	7 10	......	5,817 10	500 00	11 00	8 45
York, West	5,172 50	15 00	80 00	6 50	......	5,274 00	450 00	79 58	......

*Canada Temperance Act in force. †Three years.

LICENSE YEAR 1888-9.—*Continued.*

each License District for.										The proportion of the License Fund to which the Municipalities comprising each License District were entitled, and the amount actually paid to them.	
Printing.	Advertising.	Fees and disbursements of Counsel.	Magistrate, Constables and Witnesses fees in unsuccessful cases	Magistrates, Constables and Witnesses fees in cases of conviction. Where amount not collected.	Detective Services.	Other Costs.	Expenses re Transfers and Removals.	Sundry Expenses.	Total.	Proportion to which the Municipalities were entitled.	Amount actually paid to Municipalities.
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c	$ c.
6 40	17 00	......	27 85	....	20 00	......	6 81	......	311 79	452 95	452 95
6 40	13 00	......	5 05	....	....	.....	......	13 00	493 95	304 07	304 07
6 40	4 20	......	26 60	....	10 00	......	......	20 10	404 22	2,478 86	2,478 86
16 65	13 10	10 00	9 05	....	5 00	......	3 20	8 00	693 47	1,009 81	1,009 81
6 40	1 94	5 00	13 75	....	15 00	......	3 00	7 50	559 19	552 54	552 54
......	......	......	......	....	....	......	......	......	....	....	....
......	......	......	......	....	....	......	......	......	....	....	....
......	......	......	......	....	....	......	......	......	....	....	....
......	......	......	......	....	....	......	......	......	....	....	....
6 40	112 25	24 00	......	....	50 00	......	......	15 50	1,776 27	15,960 82	15,960 82
......	......	......	......	....	....	......	......	......	....	....	....
......	......	......	......	....	....	......	......	......	....	....	....
6 40	19 76	87 00	78 04	....	55 00	......	......	......	708 05	742 64	742 64
6 40	22 97	10 00	36 35	....	....	......	10 30	10 75	696 06	2,021 83	2,021 83
......	117 24	50 00	52 30	....	65 00	......	29 50	16 00	1,156 95	5,091 61	5,091 61
6 40	25 70	......	......	....	15 00	......	3 80	4 50	674 40	2,744 27	2,744 27
......	......	......	......	....	....	......	......	......	....	....	....
......	......	......	......	....	....	......	......	......	....	....	....
6 40	12 00	......	......	....	15 00	......	......	9 80	521 15	1,979 10	1,979 10
6 40	31 33	30 00	3 55	....	10 00	......	......	33 50	682 78	1,458 14	1,458 14
6 40	70 64	......	......	....	....	......	......	......	378 59	1,542 93	1,542 93
16 90	......	5 00	14 15	....	15 00	......	......	......	561 66	1,450 56	1,450 56
6 40	36 67	370 75	150 50	....	85 00	......	4 45	8 40	1,175 02	1,684 58	1,684 58
......	......	......	......	....	....	......	......	......	462 19	1,239 88	1,239 88
8 65	47 35	50 00	......	....	....	......	......	90 05	†1,010 73	2,287 71	2,287 71
6 40	31 60	5 00	30 30	....	....	......	......	50 48	685 69	2,212 88	2,211 88
7 90	36 87	45 00	102 90	....	13 00	......	9 30	17 25	781 97	3,359 36	3,359 36
6 40	29 11	......	87 70	....	....	......	5 00	5 25	679 49	1,594 54	1,594 54
6 40	9 00	......	18 75	25 35	15 00	4 20	10 80	35 57	636 12	739 38	739 38
6 40	83 95	25 00	219 50	....	....	......	......	60 00	899 60	5,728 22	5,728 22
25 45	142 10	10 00	......	....	1,000 00	......	......	403 34	5,420 52	32,772 98	32,772 98
......	......	......	......	....	....	......	......	......	....	....	....
......	......	......	......	....	....	......	......	......	....	....	....
9 65	18 00	7 58	9 00	....	30 00	......	3 80	56 00	663 95	3,015 91	3,015 91
6 40	18 41	......	......	....	25 00	......	......	5 75	624 07	3,260 62	3,260 62
24 74	39 84	......	6 85	....	85 00	......	16 30	25 50	966 20	4,778 23	4,778 23
......	......	......	......	....	....	......	......	......	....	....	....
......	......	......	......	....	....	......	......	......	....	....	....
......	......	......	......	....	....	......	......	......	....	....	....
9 40	17 50	15 00	3 00	....	35 00	......	4 00	5 00	606 42	1,800 96	1,800 96
9 75	8 75	......	......	....	30 00	......	5 90	16 50	708 72	681 45	681 45
6 40	22 25	......	18 90	....	......	......	......	3 00	573 42	2,247 71	2,247 71
6 40	26 85	90 00	59 75	....	90 00	......	7 10	4 00	803 55	2,365 70	2,365 70
6 40	....	70 00	26 25	....	10 00	......	....	17 00	659 23	2,700 70	2,700 70

‡Less $378 55 payable by Lincoln.

LICENSE YEAR, 1889-90.

License District.	Gross amount collected in each License District for—						Amount		
	Fees for Licenses.	Fees for Transfers and Removals.	Fines.	Mileage.	Costs.	Total.	Inspectors' Salaries including travelling expenses.	Commissioners' travelling expenses.	Postage and stationery.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Addington	3,560 00	30 00	20 00	10 30	......	3,620 30	479 17	51 75	10 13
Algoma	4,100 00	25 00	148 25	16 80	......	4,290 05	354 00	50 65	13 53
Brant, North	2,870 00	10 00	70 00	......	......	2,950 00	500 00	67 09	6 07
Brant, South	840 00	15 00	40 00	60 00	......	895 60	325 00	54 00	1 29
Brantford	7,290 00	30 00	60 00	......	......	7,380 00	333 39	36 00	9 10
Brockville & Leeds	12,796 25	5 00	227 55	......	......	13,028 80	550 00	92 50	22 03
Bruce, Centre	5,005 00	30 00	217 00	17 40	......	5,269 40	450 00	9 00	18 73
Bruce, North	5,430 00	60 00	85 00	10 50	.....	5,585 50	450 00	69 45	10 80
Bruce, South	6,700 00	95 00	138 00	40 40	1 40	6,974 80	452 75	151 75	16 16
Cardwell	4,865 00	45 00	255 75	9 10	......	5,174 85	450 00	123 60	31 06
Carleton	2,460 00	5 00	40 00	3 00	......	2,508 00	479 17	18 40	7 39
Cornwall	5,757 50	25 00	60 00	......	......	5,842 50	400 00	90 00	......
Dufferin	4,260 00	60 00	275 00	6 00	......	4,601 00	450 00	78 25	8 03
Dundas	4,875 00	25 00	226 00	9 10	......	5,135 10	510 00	48 77	17 65
Durham, East	6,370 00	10 00	27 00	1 80	......	6,408 80	431 25	85 25	5 84
Durham, West	3,180 00	45 00	190 00	7 20	......	3,422 20	527 09	68 00	......
Elgin, East	3,227 50	25 00	323 00	3 70	......	3,579 20	309 37	48 04	25 66
Elgin, West	10,030 00	45 00	400 00	19 40	......	10,494 40	500 00		19 89
Essex, North	10,020 00	70 00	390 00	......	....	10,480 00	674 86	60 00	4 15
Essex, South	5,877 50	20 00	14 00	......	......	5,911 50	503 50	51 00	22 24
Frontenac	2,126 25	10 00	50 00	2 70	......	2,188 95	431 25	67 50	......
Glengarry	4,715 00	15 00	180 00	......	......	4,910 00	565 00	45 00	15 24
Grenville	6,095 00	20 00	340 00	6 00	.....	6,461 00	504 17	27 00	19 89
Grey, Centre	2,917 50	30 00	110 00	13 80	......	3,071 30	500 00	32 25	4 65
Grey, North	4,440 00	20 00	396 00	......	.....	4,856 00	500 00	5 00	1 35
Grey, South	3,590 00	10 00	140 00	.....	109 05	3,849 05	500 00	.....	....
Haldimand	3,940 00	5 00	40 00	......	......	3,985 00	450 00	51 50	18 29
Haliburton	630 00	5 00	50 00	......	......	685 00	150 00	17 70	1 60
Halton	4,195 00	15 00	280 00	4 00	......	4,494 00	450 00	37 00	65
Hamilton	41,306 25	135 00	1,080 00	.....	......	42,521 25	1,200 00	......	16 47
Hastings, East	4,140 00	15 00	260 00	.....	......	4,615 00	450 00	107 50	.....
Hastings, North	3,390 00	15 00	60 00	......	....	3,465 00	450 00	165 25	5 46
Hastings, West	10,950 00	75 00	334 80	......	.....	11,359 80	804 93	140 00	22 56
Huron, East	2,760 00	25 00	130 00	4 70	.....	2,919 70	550 00	72 00	6 98
Huron, South	5,752 50	35 00	180 00	5 90	.....	5,973 40	550 00	58 00	4 09
Huron, West	6,593 75	15 00	310 00	......	.....	6,918 75	550 00	57 00	5 89
Kent, East	6,070 00	25 00	610 00	12 00	......	6,717 00	535 72	70 00	10 83
Kent, West	12,705 00	30 00	304 00	.....	......	13,039 00	575 00	46 00	11 35
Kingston	18,000 00	20 00	444 00	.....	......	18,464 00	800 00	......	5 61
Lambton, East	5,235 00	20 00	110 00	4 60	......	5,369 60	393 75	24 43	9 92
Lambton, West	8,820 00	20 00	350 00	4 00	......	9,194 00	393 75	35 00	21 88
Lanark, North	4,130 00	....	615 00	.....	.....	4,745 00	431 25	12 50	14 18
Lanark, South	5,760 00	20 00	190 00	2 40	.....	5,972 40	436 25	13 14	23 94
Lennox	3,720 00	25 00	76 00	.....	30 00	3,851 00	431 25	......	8 30
Lincoln	4,955 00	50 00	269 35	1 20	......	5,275 55	351 66	47 25	10 43
London	17,275 00	50 00	390 00	.....	......	18,715 00	900 00	1 00	5 25
Manitoulin	1,810 00	......	20 00	......	10 00	1,840 00	350 00	67 50	12 40
Middlesex, East	2,332 50	10 00	200 00	......	117 82	2,660 32	531 10	70 00	4 97
Middlesex, North	4,047 50	25 00	140 00	7 80	......	4,220 30	525 00	111 35	12 02

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* Costs in

LICENSE YEAR 1889-90.—*Continued.*

expended in each License District for—										The proportion of the License Fund to which the municipalities comprising each License District were entitled, and the amount actually paid to them.	
Printing.	Advertising.	Fees and disbursements of Counsel.	Magistrate, Constables and Witnesses Fees in unsuccessful cases.	Magistrates, Constables and Witnesses Fees in cases of conviction. Where amount not collected.	Detective services.	Other costs.	Expenses *re* transfers and removals.	Sundry expenses.	Total.	Proportion to which the Municipalities were entitled.	Amount actually paid to Municipalities.
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
33 20	204 24		53 30	15 15	10 00		10 30	24 00	891 24	1,096 04	1,096 04
8 20	45 28		8 85			35 00	16 80	21 00	553 31	1,222 24	1,222 24
10 10	17 90	31 00	25 40		5 00		1 00	20 00	683 56	1,006 67	1,006 67
10 10	15 00	27 50	27 17	3 26		4 70		30 00	498 02	30 00	30 00
8 20	89 02	22 50	3 00		10 00			67 50	678 71	3,380 86	3,380 86
8 20	28 16			9 10				10 00	720 09	8,918 31	8,918 31
8 20	19 77	18 25	89 55		23 00		17 40	9 50	663 40	2,545 67	2,545 67
8 20	10 53		2 70	22 30		*369 00	10 50	10 75	964 23	2,830 00	2,830 00
8 20	27 75		8 60				40 40	14 50	720 11	3,336 46	3,336 46
15 20	23 89		51 55		10 00		8 10	14 50	727 90	2,071 30	2,071 30
8 20	45 50			23 30			3 00	9 50	594 46	715 60	715 60
8 20	12 80		12 40		2 50			10 00	535 90	3,192 74	3,192 74
8 30	60 10	2 10	48 05	14 10	85 00		6 00	23 50	991 23	1,741 21	1,741 21
8 20	5 50	75 00	147 30	28 40	65 00		9 10	20 00	934 92	2,715 12	2,715 12
8 20	76 23	19 39	6 00				1 80	32 00	665 96	3,521 89	3,521 89
42 30	26 41	27 70	3 45		15 00		7 20	7 00	734 15	1,800 36	1,800 36
21 20	56 35	56 97	27 55				3 70	8 00	556 84	1,273 24	1,273 24
8 20	124 92	25 00					19 40	8 00	705 41	5,302 66	5,302 66
8 20	240 50			2 05	50 00	7 25		95 00	1,142 01	4,499 95	4,499 95
8 20	120 15		5 95					8 50	719 54	2,656 32	2,656 32
8 20	50 86	15 00	29 50				2 70	9 00	614 01	542 46	542 46
8 20	8 13	50 95	48 00		11 00			30 00	781 52	2,208 98	2,208 98
8 20	54 80	10 00	67 25		15 00		6 00	29 00	741 31	3,281 46	3,281 46
8 20	3 00		14 15		13 80			16 00	592 05	994 50	994 50
8 20					70 00			41 00	625 55	1,812 81	1,812 81
13 70	7 00		13 55		15 00	12 70		16 00	577 95	1,454 17	1,454 17
8 20	37 65	14 15	26 60					28 85	635 24	1,446 51	1,446 51
8 20	18 56							4 00	200 06	183 30	183 30
12 20	11 85	102 20	48 65	3 80	25 00		4 00	14 25	709 60	1,847 94	1,847 94
18 45	103 75	175 00	1 00		418 10			309 36	2,242 13	15,227 74	15,227 74
8 20	40 00	47 25	7 75		25 00			12 00	697 70	1,931 53	1,931 53
8 20	32 00							9 00	669 91	1,123 39	1,123 39
8 20	82 00	94 28			10 00			99 75	1,261 72	4,888 73	4,888 73
14 70	2 00	25 00	12 55				4 70	9 00	696 93	921 85	921 85
8 20	12 70		2 25				5 90	8 13	649 27	2,484 42	2,484 42
15 70	17 72	15 00	7 85		55 00			49 00	773 16	2,799 56	2,799 56
17 45	9 30	129 80	17 85				12 00	6 65	819 60	3,414 93	3,414 93
16 70	116 98	137 37	27 20		10 00			35 25	975 85	7,062 10	7,062 10
10 20	35 40	50 00	1 50		8 00	12 00		12 75	935 46	9,002 36	9,002 36
15 45	4 00	15 00	38 70				4 60	9 50	515 35	2,787 83	2,787 83
25 20	48 30	102 45	39 50	6 75	10 00		4 00	11 75	698 58	5,275 58	5,275 58
8 20	14 30	173 64	55 70		15 00			9 00	733 77	2,494 16	2,494 16
9 95		35 00		11 15	15 00		2 40	9 00	555 83	3,287 71	3,287 71
8 20	74 80	30 00	44 65					63 00	660 20	1,860 53	1,860 53
8 20	79 93	65 00			10 00		1 20	50 56	614 23	2,244 22	2,244 22
8 20	53 40	182 50			44 00			180 35	1,374 70	5,060 00	5,060 00
8 20	8 00							20 75	466 85	423 30	423 30
8 20	96 00	74 40	16 70		20 00			15 25	836 62	680 81	680 81
9 45							7 80	28 75	694 37	1,698 96	1,698 96

Interpleader suit.

LICENSE YEAR, 1889-90.—*Continued*

License District.	Gross amount collected in each License District for—						Amount		
	Fees for Licenses.	Fees for Transfers and Removals.	Fines.	Mileage.	Costs.	Total.	Inspectors' Salaries including travelling expenses.	Commissioners' travelling expenses.	Postage and stationery.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Middlesex, West	4,800 00	20 00	85 00	2 10	......	4,907 10	525 00	57 50	5 35
Monck	2,190 00	25 00	80 00	...	......	2,295 00	450 00	44 00	8 70
Muskoka	3,003 75	10 00	150 00	7 00	....	3,170 75	500 00	20 25	..
Nipissing	4,487 50	......	105 00	....	......	4,592 50	300 00	....	5 39
Norfolk, North	3,422 50	35 00	199 00	6 80	......	3,663 30	450 00	170 00	6 90
Norfolk, South	2,105 00	10 00	170 00	......	......	2,285 00	400 00	192 50	5 93
Northumberland, East.	3,990 00	10 00	100 00	2 70	......	4,102 70	479 13	97 00	11 87
Northumberland, West	6,067 50	20 00	130 00	1 90	......	6,219 40	431 25	56 00	8 26
Ontario, North	4,000 00	25 00	40 00	8 63	......	4,073 63	575 00	21 30	.....
Ontario, South	6,490 00	15 00	365 00	2 70	.....	6,872 70	577 08	27 00	..
Ottawa	43,000 00	120 00	820 00	.....	......	43,940 00	1,700 00	50 00	16 23
Oxford, North	6,065 00	45 00	360 00	7 80	.. ..	6,477 80	437 50	54 00	2 80
Oxford, South	5,390 00	30 00	250 00	7 30	13 90	5,691 20	522 17	64 13	1 85
Parry Sound	2,502 50	15 00	190 00	....	. ....	2,707 50	400 00	46 30	15 68
Peel	5,013 00	35 00	285 00	5 00	......	5,338 00	500 00	96 50	1 97
Perth, North	11,190 00	30 00	320 00	14 20	......	11,554 20	750 00	......	18 43
Perth, South	5,745 00	40 00	277 50	8 80	.....	6,071 30	550 00	67 00	5 00
Peterborough, East	3,325 00	15 00	80 00	5 20	..	3,425 20	431 25	105 00	6 69
Peterborough, West	8,717 50	10 00	50 00	3 00	1 90	8,782 40	383 34	78 00	19 81
Prescott	4,527 50	40 00	293 00	13 30	.....	4,873 80	450 00	63 75	5 31
Prince Edward	3,412 50	15 00	260 00	.....	.....	3,687 50	500 00	76 00	3 00
Rainy River	2,842 50	15 00	....	......	......	2,857 50	300 00	1 50	...
Renfrew, North	4,310 00	5 00	10 00	.....	......	4,325 00	500 00	30 00	2 20
Renfrew, South	5,407 50	45 00	535 00	13 90	...	6,001 40	500 00	24 00	40 94
Russell	5,175 00	35 00	10 00	.....	......	5,225 00	500 00	104 28	14 06
St. Catharines	6,666 25	15 00	80 00	......	.....	6,761 25	519 99	......	15 66
Simcoe, Centre	4,810 00	40 00	80 00	.....	......	4,930 00	500 04	150 20	8 08
Simcoe, East	6,915 00	30 00	400 00	13 60	......	7,358 60	500 04	73 50	9 16
Simcoe, West	7,532 75	35 00	330 00	22 01	.....	7,919 76	500 00	50 30	11 30
Stormont	3,450 00	20 00	60 00	.	......	3,530 00	430 00	120 00	29 77
Thunder Bay	8,320 00	15 00	170 00	......	.....	8,505 00	450 00	45 00	3 10
Toronto	76,000 00	245 00	1,985 00	......	......	78,230 00	3,771 70	16 00	17 15
Victoria, East	2,610 00	45 00	150 00	......	....	2,805 00	251 85	72 10	2 68
Victoria, West	5,810 00	45 00	380 00	.....	...	6,235 00	577 04	83 00	3 90
Waterloo, North	6,910 00	20 00	338 00	6 00	.....	7,274 00	450 00	114 00	
Waterloo, South	7,290 00	....	25 00	......	....	7,315 00	500 00	77 25	12 12
Welland	11,275 00	85 00	174 00	25 30	3 80	11,563 10	669 67	99 16	34 82
Wellington, East	4,910 00	25 00	100 00	7 80	.....	5,042 80	491 91	109 35	.
Wellington, South	6,750 00	40 00	160 00	3 30	......	6,953 30	529 59	72 50	6 36
Wellington, West	6,630 00	55 00	85 00	14 70	. ..	6,785 70	494 40	137 25	10 53
Wentworth, North	4,031 00	20 00	45 00	2 30	......	4,098 30	468 75	120 25	6 40
Wentworth, South	1,990 00	35 00	150 00	5 10	......	2,180 10	350 00	126 75	7 82
York, East	3,162 50	20 00	110 00	....	.....	4,292 50	450 00	107 00	13 08
York, North	5,400 00	55 00	200 00	12 50	.....	5,667 50	500 00	10 00	5 19
York, West	5,650 00	30 00	20 00	.....	.....	5,700 00	450 00	87 50	.....

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* $100 refund of fine

LICENSE YEAR, 1889-90.—*Continued.*

expended in each License District for—										The proportion of the License Fund to which the municipalities comprising each License District were entitled, and the amount actually paid to them.	
Printing.	Advertising.	Fees and Disbursements of Counsel.	Magistrate, Constables and Witnesses' Fees in unsuccessful cases.	Magistrates, Constables and Witnesses' Fees in cases of conviction. Where account not collected.	Detective services.	Other costs.	Expenses *re* Transfers and Removals.	Sundry expenses.	Total.	Proportion to which the Municipalities were entitled.	Amount actually paid to Municipalities.
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
13 70	12 82	26 50	10 30	33 75	5 00	....	2 10	8 50	700 02	2,265 22	2,265 22
8 20	10 00	11 50	15 65	....	10 00	....	....	16 35	574 00	839 56	839 56
8 20	18 00	....	....	....	....	....	....	13 00	559 45	1,230 87	1,230 87
8 20	7 20	....	....	....	30 00	....	....	4 00	354 79	2,958 47	2,958 47
8 20	10 30	....	9 40	....	30 00	....	6 80	10 50	702 10	1,409 13	1,409 13
14 20	....	35 00	24 60	13 20	20 00	....	....	11 50	716 93	706 17	766 17
18 70	84 82	17 00	9 85	....	3 00	....	2 70	8 00	732 07	1,697 08	1,697 08
23 20	63 54	90 00	....	....	....	....	1 90	26 70	700 90	3,404 00	3,404 00
17 70	39 69	....	14 10	....	....	....	8 60	27 75	704 14	1,603 33	1,603 33
18 95	17 30	38 30	38 30	....	....	....	2 70	7 00	726 63	3,607 38	3,607 38
8 20	85 25	15 00	....	....	55 00	....		17 25	1,946 93	16,645 38	16,645 38
9 95	111 10	88 81	7 50	....	20 00	....	7 80	*110 00	849 46	3,313 89	3,313 89
8 20	40 70	160 60	54 70	....	....	....	6 80	9 50	868 65	2,888 38	2,888 38
8 20	34 72	43 00	29 45	....	15 00	....	....	4 00	596 35	700 44	700 44
8 20	23 61	43 07	16 25	....	15 00	....	13 25	5 00	722 85	1,982 77	1,982 77
8 20	61 98	....	....	....	20 00	....	14 20	33 45	906 26	5,101 96	5,101 96
8 20	23 60	....	....	....	....	....	8 80	8 00	670 60	2,722 13	2,722 13
8 20	55 75	30 00	14 15	4 15	....	....	5 20	13 50	673 89	1,857 54	1,857 54
8 20	59 15	45 00	4 95	7 60	....	....	3 00	9 75	618 80	5,050 72	5,050 73
12 45	58 00	....	6 40	....	25 00	....	13 30	10 50	644 71	1,948 56	1,948 56
8 20	39 78	50 00	2 95	....	....	....	....	27 75	707 68	1,494 88	1,494 88
8 20	50 00	....	....	....	....	....	....	4 00	363 70	1,773 08	1,773 08
9 70	26 88	15 00	16 10	....	....	....	....	10 12	610 00	1,906 66	1,906 66
8 20	....	110 00	95 10	14 30	90 0	....	13 90	9 50	905 94	2,541 97	2,541 98
8 20	19 50	....	27 90	....	....	....	....	15 00	688 94	1,965 71	1,965 71
8 20	50 00	15 00	....	....	....	....	....	55 96	664 81	2,194 71	2,194 71
17 70	75 71	15 00	19 55	....	5 00	....	....	60 26	851 59	2,315 45	2,315 45
8 20	19 69	....	130 75	....	15 00	....	13 00	16 50	786 44	3,924 75	3,924 75
8 20	58 98	....	74 85	....	5 00	....	16 01	11 50	736 14	3,976 66	3,976 66
8 20	11 00	....	....	....	15 00	....	....	51 43	665 40	1,709 73	1,709 73
8 20	43 74	11 00	40 80	....	....	....	....	85 75	687 58	4,791 03	4,791 03
35 70	60 30	....	....	....	1,000 00	....	....	398 68	5,299 53	33,436 98	33,436 98
8 20	19 05	42 00	....	....	10 00	....	....	8 50	404 38	1,275 41	1,275 41
8 20	19 35	159 00	39 25	3 00	5 00	....		37 25	934 99	3,133 34	3,133 34
8 20	20 00	....	....	....	5 00	....	6 00	59 25	662 45	2,924 37	2,924 37
8 20	19 72	....	3 95	....	....	....	....	9 00	630 24	3,413 84	3,413 84
13 05	33 24	25 80	2 80	....	15 00	....	29 10	10 50	933 14	4,791 64	4,791 64
8 20	60 25	....	5 50	27 65	....	....	7 80	10 20	719 86	2,218 63	2,218 63
8 20	39 65	82 13	9 30	....	5 00	....	3 30	70 70	826 73	3,184 38	3,184 83
18 28	14 20	132 00	77 65	18 55	....	2 40	12 30	7 20	924 68	3,283 50	3,283 50
8 20	21 00	5 00	2 50	....	....	....	2 30	9 00	643 40	1,765 28	1,765 28
9 20	14 50	....	....	....	20 00	....	5 10	15 00	548 37	651 15	651 15
11 20	15 45	....	....	....	5 00	....		7 05	608 78	2,065 82	2,065 82
8 20	26 36	25 00	....	....	35 00	....	12 50	57 50	679 75	2,338 50	2,338 50
8 20	10 00	....	2 25	....	....	....	....	18 00	575 95	2,942 70	2,942 70

—conviction quashed.

(No. 35.)

Return to an Order of the House, of the tenth day of April, 1891, of copies of all correspondence between the Government or any member or officer thereof and the Municipal Council of the Township of Aldborough, or any ratepayer of the Township, on the subject of the Dutton High School or the litigation between the Board of that High School and the Municipality of the said Township in reference thereto, and on the subject of the legislation of last Session affecting the High School, and of all agreements entered into by the Government or any member thereof in reference thereto or in reference to indemnifying the Municipality against loss sustained by reason of such legislation. (*Not printed.*)

(No. 36.)

Return to an Address to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, of the fifteenth day of April, 1891, praying that he will cause to be laid before this House, copies of the Commission issued with respect to Prison Reform, and of any instructions accompanying the same or connected therewith. Also, a Return showing in detail all expenses incurred or paid by the Province in connection with the said Commission, giving dates, items and names. (*Not printed.*)

(No. 37.)

Return to an Address to His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, of the twenty-second day of April, 1891, praying that he will cause to be laid before the House a copy of the Commission with respect to Fish and Game protection, and of any instructions accompanying the same or connected therewith. Also, for a Return, showing in detail all expenses incurred or paid by the Province in connection with the said Commission, giving dates, items and names. (*Not printed.*)

(No. 38.)

Copy of an Order in Council respecting the commutation of fees payable under the Surrogate Courts Act to His Honour Judge Davis, Junior Judge of the County of Middlesex. *(Not printed.)*

(No. 39.)

Copy of an Order in Council respecting the commutation of fees payable under the Surrogate Courts Act to His Honour Judge McDonald, Judge of the County Court of the United Counties of Leeds and Grenville. (*Not printed*).

(No. 40.)

Copy of an Order in Council respecting the commutation of fees payable under the Surrogate Courts Act to His Honour Judge Muir, Junior Judge of the County of Wentworth. (*Not printed*).

(No. 41.)

Copy of an Order in Council respecting the commutation of fees under the Surrogate Courts Act to His Honour Judge Benson, Judge of the County Court of Northumberland and Durham. (*Not printed.*)

(No. 42.)

Copy of an Order in Council respecting the commutation of fees payable under the Surrogate Courts Act to His Honour Judge Ketchum, Junior Judge of Northumberland and Durham. (*Not printed*).

(No. 43.)

Copy of an Order in Council respecting the commutation of fees payable under the Surrogate Courts Act to His Honour Judge Ketchum, Junior Judge of Northumberland and Durham. *(Not printed)*.

(No. 44.)

Copy of an Order in Council raising the Napanee High School to the standing of a Collegiate Institute, to take effect from the first day of September, 1890. *(Not printed).*

(No. 45.)

Copy of an Order in Council directing that the Sarnia High School rank as a Collegiate Institute from and after the eighth day of December, 1891 (*Not printed*).

COPY

Of an Order in Council approving of the annexed regulations for the retirement of the Professors, Associate Professors, Lecturers, Demonstrators and officers of the University of Toronto and University College.

Presented to the Legislative Assembly,

By Command,

J. M. GIBSON,
Secretary.

Toronto, 17th February, 1892.

COPY

OF AN ORDER IN COUNCIL APPROVED BY HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, THE 20TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, A.D. 1891.

Upon the recommendation of the Honourable the Minister of Education, the Committee of Council advise that the annexed regulations for the retirement of the Professors, Associate Professors, Lecturers, Demonstrators, and officers of the University of Toronto and University College, be approved of by your Honour.

Certified.

J. LONSDALE CAPRÉOL,
Asst. Clerk Executive Council.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, 19th November, 1891.

The undersigned has the honour to recommend the following regulations for the retirement of the Professors, Associate Professors, Lecturers, Demonstrators and officers of the University of Toronto and University College:

1. On and after the 1st day of October, A.D. 1891, a fund shall be formed for the retirement of each of the Professors, Associate Professors, Lecturers, and Demonstrators, and of the President, Registrar, Librarian and Bursar of the University of Toronto and of University College, subject to the conditions and qualifications herein contained.

2. The said fund shall be created by the reservation out of any sum which may be assigned as the emolument of the office, of percentages according to the following scale:—

On so much thereof as shall not exceed $1,000, five per cent.

On any excess over $1,000 not beyond $800, or a total emolument of $1,800, seven and one-half per cent.

On any excess over $1,800 not beyond $700, or a total emolument of $2,500, ten per cent.

On any excess over $2,500 not beyond $700, or a total emolument of $3,200, fifteen per cent.

On any excess over $3,200, twenty per cent.

3. The amounts reserved shall, in the case of each officer, be credited by the Bursar to a separate account to be opened and headed "Retirement Fund (A.B.)," and interest at the rate of six per centum per annum shall be computed on the first day of January and July in each year, on all sums whether of principal or interest which have been then for six months at the credit of the fund, and such interest shall be credited thereto.

4. The amounts of principal and interest at the credit of the fund under these regulations shall be invested and re-invested by the Bursar, together with the capital endowment funds of the University and College.

5. Such amounts shall be deemed charges upon such capital endowment funds; each year's reservation together with all interest chargeable on the whole fund during such year shall be estimated for and shewn as a charge, and provided for out of the income fund for such year; and the aggregate of principal and interest at the credit of the account at the close of the previous year shall be shewn as a charge on the capital endowment funds.

6. No charge shall be made to the officer for the management, investment and collection of the principal or interest of the fund, and in case in the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, the normal current rate of interest shall materially advance or decline so as to render proper an increase or diminution in the rate of interest allowed under the third section, the Lieutenant-Governor may, from time to time, provide for such increase or diminution to take effect from the date and during the continuance of such provision.

7. No officer shall, during his continuance in office, have any claim or right to any part of the amount at the credit of the retirement fund.

8. On the retirement of any officer, the amount at the credit of the retirement fund shall be payable to him.

9. On the death of any officer in the service, the amount at the credit of the retirement fund shall be payable as he may by will direct, or in default of such direction, to his next of kin.

10. These regulations shall apply and have force compulsorily : (*a*) In the case of any officer appointed after the last day of July, A.D. 1891, to such officer in whole : (*b*) In the case of every officer whose emolument may increase after the 1st day of July, A. D. 1891, to such officer in part, namely, to the extent to which such increase may suffice to provide funds for their application.

11. In the case of any officer appointed before the 1st day of July, A.D. 1891, whose emolument may not increase to such an extent as to provide, under the last preceding section, funds for the full application of the regulations they shall not apply compulsorily as to the deficiency : but they shall be applicable as to such deficiency at the option of such officer, to be signified in writing to the Bursar before the last day of December, A.D. 1891.

12. In case any such last described officer who has entered the service subsequent to the 1st day of January, 1871, does not signify his acceptance of such option pursuant to the last preceding clause he shall, on ceasing to be in the service of the University or College, have no claim whatever for any gratuity or retiring or superannuation allowance out of the general funds of the University.

13. In order to the earlier commencement in whole or part of the operations of the fund, the sums assigned as emoluments to the following officers shall be increased from and after the 1st day of October, 1891, by the following amounts, which shall, so far as necessary, be applied to the fund. The emoluments of each Professor receiving prior to the 1st of July, A.D. 1891, $3,100 by the sum of $100 ; the emoluments of each Professor then receiving a salary of $3,000, and of each Lecturer or Demonstrator then receiving a salary of $1,500, and of the Professor of Mathematics, and of the Professor of Oriental Languages, and of the Registrar and of the Bursar (whose houseroom shall, for the purpose of the plan, be valued at $400) by the sum of $200. The Lecturer in German, formerly Librarian, but now relieved from his duties as Librarian, shall receive an increase of his salary as Lecturer to the amount of $1,000, making his total emoluments $2,000, and shall come under this scheme.

14. In case, in any future year, the income of the University and College shall be inadequate to pay the increases provided by the last preceding clause, in addition to the other sums necessary to the service of the University and College, such increases may be suspended in whole or part for such year to the extent to which the same are applicable to the retirement fund.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) GEO. W. ROSS,
Minister of Education.

COPY

Of an Order in Council, under date 2nd February, 1892, amending the regulations for the Retirement of Officers of the University of Toronto and of University College.

Presented to the Legislative Assembly.

By Command,

J. M. GIBSON,
Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, 2nd February, 1892.

COPY

OF AN ORDER-IN-COUNCIL APPROVED BY HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR THE 2ND DAY OF FEBRUARY, A.D. 1892.

Upon consideration of the report of the Minister of Education, dated 9th January, instant, the Committee of Council advise that the regulations for the retirement of Officers of the University of Toronto and of University College, approved of by Order in-Council of the 20th day of November, 1891, be amended as follows:—

1. That clause 2 be amended by the addition of the following sub-section :

(*a*) But any officer whose emolument at the time may not yet have reached the maximum emolument assigned to his class, may, in writing, request the Bursar to make an additional reservation out of his present emolument, not exceeding the difference between the amount to be reserved as aforesaid and the amount which would be reserved were he at the time in receipt of such maximum emolument, and thereupon the Board of Trustees may in their discretion make an order for such reservation, and thereafter such reservation shall be made.

2. That clause 11 be amended by substituting February, A.D. 1892, for December, A.D. 1891.

3. That clause 13 be amended by adding at the end thereof the words "forthwith at his option to be signified in writing to the Bursar before the last day of February, A.D. 1892."

4. Nothing contained in the Order-in-Council bearing date 20th day of November, A.D. 1891, or in this order shall, nor shall the acceptance by any Professor, Lecturer, or other officer of the condition of the Retirement Fund be construed to prejudice any application for a gratuity which any such officer may hereafter advance in view of services rendered prior to the 1st January, A.D. 1891.

Certified,

J. LONSDALE CAPRÉOL,
Asst. Clerk Executive Council.

The Honorable
THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION.

COPY

Of an Order-in-Council, under date 18th June, 1891, approving of By-laws of the Industrial School Association of Toronto.

Presented to the Legislative Assembly.

By Command,

J. M. GIBSON,
Secretary.

COPY of an Order-in Council, approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the 18th day of June, A.D. 1891.

Upon the recommendation of the Honourable the Minister of Education, the Committee of Council advise that the By-laws of the Industrial School Association of Toronto, a copy of which is hereunto annexed, be approved of by Your Honour.

Certified.

(Signed) J. LONSDALE CAPREOL,
Assistant Clerk Executive Council.

The Honourable the Minister of Education.

THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL ASSOCIATION OF TORONTO.

BY-LAWS.

1. (*a*) The original incorporators and all persons subscribing the sum of $50 to the funds of the Association at any one time shall be life members.

(*b*) All persons subscribing the sum of $5.00 to the funds of the Association, annually, shall be ordinary members.

2. The officers of the Association shall consist of a President, 12 Vice-Presidents, a Chairman of the Board of Management, the First Directress of the School for Girls, 100 Governors, 50 of them shall be ladies, an Honorary Secretary, an Honorary Treasurer, an Honorary Solicitor, and two Auditors.

3. The officers shall be elected by ballot, at the annual meeting of the Association. and they shall hold office for one year, or until their successors are appointed.

4. The Board of Management shall be elected by open vote of the officers (unless a ballot be demanded) from among their own number at the close of the annual meeting of the Association.

The Board of Management shall consist of :—

(1) *Ex officio.*

(*a*) The Mayor of the City of Toronto.
(*b*) The Chairman of the Executive Committee.
(*c*) The City Treasurer, and
(*d*) Three Alderman appointed by the City Council.

(2) *Ex officio.*

(*a*) The Chairman of the Public School Board of Toronto.
(*b*) The Chairman of the School Management Committee of the P. S. B. of Toronto.
(*c*) The Inspector of Public Schools, and
(*d*) The Secretary of the School Board.

(3) *Ex officio* : The Chairman of the Board of Management, the First Directress of the School for Girls, the President, the Honorary Secretary, and the Honorary Treasurer,

together with nine gentlemen and nine ladies, elected by the open vote of the officers, from their number at the close of the annual meeting of the Association, and the members shall hold office for one year, or until their successors are appointed, and four members shall form a quorum.

5. Any vacancy among the officers caused by death, resignation, or otherwise, may be filled by the Board of Management until the next annual meeting of the Association held thereafter by the open vote of a majority of the members present at a regular meeting of the Board, or at any meeting of the Board specially called for the purpose by notice in writing given at least three days previously through the post-office, or otherwise, as the Board of Management may direct.

6. At any meeting of the Association, the President, or in his absence, the Vice-President first upon the list then present, or in the absence of a Vice-President, such member as shall be chosen for that purpose shall preside.

7. The President and Honorary Secretary shall sign and authenticate by the Seal of the Association all deeds and instruments requiring seal, and in case of either their absence through illness, or unavoidable cause, such person as the Board of Management shall appoint shall fulfil all the duties of said officers or either of them.

8. The Honorary Secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings of the Association, conduct all correspondence, give proper notice of all stated and special meetings, prepare annual reports of the Association, and have the custody of the Seal of the Association.

9. The Honorary Treasurer, or in his absence, such other officer as shall be appointed by the Board of Management, shall receive all moneys of the Association, shall deposit them in a chartered bank, to be named by the Board of Management, to the credit of the Association, and shall disburse them as the Board of Management shall direct by cheque to be signed by him and countersigned by such other officer as the Board of Management may appoint. The accounts shall be kept in such manner as the Board of Management shall approve.

10. The Auditors shall examine and audit the accounts of the Treasurer, and shall report thereon to the Board of Management (yearly), or oftener if required.

11. The Board of Management shall have the general oversight and direction of all the work of the Association; the nominating, hiring and discharging of all teachers, other than those appointed by the School Board, all subordinate officers and servants of the Association; and the management of all its property real and personal. It shall meet at least once in each month, and as many times oftener as the Board may by resolution direct. It shall frame all rules requisite to effect the objects of the Association, and shall have power to act for and on behalf of the Association in all matters within the scope of the Association, except as to the recision or alteration of by-laws, or additions thereto and the annual election of officers.

12. The annual general meeting of the Association shall be held at such place as may be determined by the Board of Management on the first Tuesday in October of each year, or at such other time as the Board of Management for the time being may deem best for the interests of the Association.

13. A special meeting of the Association shall be called at any time by the Honorary Secretary, on direction of the Board of Management, or on requisition in writing signed by not less than ten members of the Association, and of all such meetings there must be at least three days' notice sent through the post-office to each member of the Association, which notice shall state the object of the meeting.

14. No alteration shall be made in these by-laws, except at a general meeting of the Association, and after one months' notice of the proposed alteration has been given in writing to the Honorary Secretary, except by the Board of Management who may make by-laws, which shall only continue in force until the next annual meeting to be then confirmed.

For the remainder of the year 1890, the Board shall consist of the members now acting, together with the Mayor, the Chairman of the Executive Committee, the City Treasurer, and Alderman Gibbs being additional representative from the City Council, also the Chairman of the School Management Committee of the Public School Board, Toronto, together with the First Directress of the School for Girls, and nine ladies elected by the special meeting called for considering this by-law.

I hereby certify that the above is a true copy of the Rules of the Industrial School Association of Toronto.

(Signed) W. J. HENDRY,

Honorary Secretary Industrial School Association.

(No. 49.)

Copy of an Order in Council authorizing the Corporation of the County of Hastings to invest the sum of $1,600 in Debentures. (*Not printed.*)

(No. 50.)

Copy of an Order in Council approving of the By-law of the County of Lambton establishing an additional High School in the County to be situated in the Village of Watford. *(Not printed.)*

(No. 51.)

Copy of an Order in Council approving of an Indenture with the Rose Publishing Company for the publication of the High School Arithmetic. (*Not Printed.*)

(No. 52).

Copy of an Order in Council authorizing the series of copy-books known as the Public Writing Course and directing the discontinuance of those now in use. (*Not printed.*)

(No. 53).

Copy of an Order in Council approving of By-law No. 40 of the County of Haldimand establishing an additional High School in the Village of Hagersville. (*Not printed.*)

(No. 54).

Copy of an Order in Council approving of an Indenture with the Copp Clark Company (Limited) for the publication of the High School History of England and Canada. (*Not printed.*)

COPY

Of a Minute of the Department of Education, dated the 20th day of January, 1892, approving of the annexed Regulations of the said Department of Education, and ordering that the Departmental Minute of the second of October, 1891, respecting text-books be revoked, and that the list of text-books attached to the annexed Regulations be substituted therefor.

Presented to the Legislative Assembly.

By Command,

J. M. GIBSON,
Secretary.

TORONTO, 17th February, 1892.

COPY

OF A MINUTE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION DATED THE 20th DAY OF JANUARY, A.D. 1892.

Upon consideration of a report of the Honorable the Minister of Education dated the 20th day of January, A.D. 1892, the Department of Education doth hereby order,

That the annexed regulations of the Education Department of Ontario be approved of.

The Department further orders that the Departmental Minute of the 2nd day of October, 1891, respecting text-books be revoked, and that the list of text-books attached to the annexed regulations be substituted therefor.

Certified,

(Signed) J. LONSDALE CAPREOL,
Asst. Clerk Executive Council.

REGULATIONS

OF THE

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO.

I.—PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

SITE AND OUTSIDE PREMISES.

1. The following are the requisites for the site and outside premises of a Public School:

(1) Every school site should be on a well travelled road, as far removed as possible from a swamp or marsh, and so elevated as to admit of easy drainage.

(2) The school grounds should be properly levelled and drained, planted with shade trees and enclosed by a substantial fence. Every rural school should be provided with a woodshed.

(3) There should be a well or other means for procuring water, so placed and guarded as to be perfectly secure against pollution from surface drainage or filth of any kind.

(4) The area of the school site should be not less than half an acre in extent; and if the school population of the section exceeds seventy-five, the area should be one acre.

(5) The water-closets for the sexes should be several feet apart, and under different roofs. Their entrances should be screened from observation.

(6) Proper care should be taken to secure cleanliness and to prevent unpleasant and unhealthy odors.

(7) Suitable walks should be made from the school-house to the water-closets, so that the closets may be reached with comfort in all kinds of weather.

SCHOOL HOUSE.

2. The following are the requisites for the school-house of a Public School:

(1) The school-house should be placed at least thirty feet from the public highway.

(2) Where the average attendance of the section for the previous year exceeds fifty the school-house shall contain two rooms; where it exceeds one hundred it shall contain three rooms—an additional room and teacher being required for each additional fifty pupils in average attendance.

(3) In each room the area occupied by the pupil's desk should be at least twelve square feet per pupil, and at least two hundred and fifty cubic feet of air space for each pupil.

(4) There should be separate entrances with covered porches and suitable cloak-rooms for boys and girls.

(5) The heating apparatus should be so placed as to keep a uniform temperature throughout the room of at least sixty-seven degrees during the whole school day.

(6) The windows (both sashes) should be adjusted by weights and pulleys and provided with blinds: and light, when possible, should be admitted to the left of the pupil.

(7) Care should be taken to arrange for such ventilation as will secure a complete change of atmosphere three times every hour.

SCHOOL FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT.

3. The following are the requisites for the school furniture and equipment of a Public School:

(1) The seats and desks should be so arranged that the pupils may sit facing the teacher. Not more than two pupils should be allowed to sit at one desk; but single-seated desks are preferable.

(2) The height of the seats should be so graduated that pupils of different sizes may be seated with their feet resting firmly on the floor. The backs should slope backwards two or three inches from the perpendicular.

(3) The seats and desks should be fastened to the floor in rows, with aisles of suitable width between the rows; passages, at least three feet wide, should be left between the outside rows and the side and the rear walls of the room; and a space, at least five feet wide, between the teacher's platform and the front desks.

(4) Each desk should be so placed that its front edge may project slightly over the edge of the seat behind. The desk should be provided with a shelf for pupils' books, and the seat should slope a little towards the back.

(5) A sufficient number of seats and desks should be provided for the accommodation of all the pupils ordinarily in attendance at the school. There should be at least two chairs in addition to the teacher's chair.

(6) The desks should be of three different sizes. The following dimensions are recommended:—

AGE OF PUPILS.	CHAIRS OR SEATS.			DESKS.			
	Height.		Slope of Back.	Length.		Width.	Height next pupil.
	Front.	Rear.		Double.	Single.		
Five to eight years.........	12 in.	11½ in.	2 in.	36 in.	18 in.	12 in.	22 in.
Eight to ten years	13 "	12½ "	2 "	36 "	18 "	12 "	23 "
Ten to thirteen years	14 "	13½ "	2½ "	36 "	20 "	13 "	24 "
Thirteen to sixteen years..	16 "	15½ "	3 "	40 "	22 "	13 "	26 "

(7) There should be one blackboard at least four feet wide, extending across the whole room in rear of the teacher's desk, with its lower edge not more than

two and a half feet above the floor or platform; and, when possible, there should be an additional blackboard on each side of the room. At the lower edge of each blackboard there should be a trough five inches wide for holding crayons and brushes and for collecting the chalk dust which should be removed every day.

The following directions for making a blackboard may be found useful:—

(*a*) If the walls are brick the plaster should be laid upon the brick and not upon the laths as elsewhere; if frame, the part to be used for a blackboard should be lined with boards, and the laths for holding the plaster nailed firmly on the boards.

(*b*) The plaster for the blackboard should be composed largely of plaster of Paris.

(*c*) Before and after having received the first coat of color it should be thoroughly polished with fine sand paper.

(*d*) The coloring matter should be laid on with a wide, flat varnish brush.

(*e*) The liquid coloring should be made as follows:—Dissolve gum shellac in alcohol, four ounces to the quart; the alcohol should be 95 per cent. strong; the dissolving process will require at least twelve hours. Fine emery flour, with enough chrome green or lampblack to give color, should then be added until the mixture has the consistency of thin paint. It may then be applied, in long, even strokes, up and down, the liquid being kept constantly stirred.

(8) Every school should have at least one globe not less than nine inches in diameter, properly mounted; a map of Canada; a map of Ontario; maps of the World and of the different Continents; one or more sets of Tablet Lessons of Part I. of the First Reader; a standard Dictionary and Gazetteer; a numeral frame; a suitable supply of crayons and blackboard brushes, and an eight-day clock.

SCHOOL HOURS.

4.—(1) In rural schools the hours shall be from nine o'clock in the forenoon till four o'clock in the afternoon, but the trustees by resolution may, for the purpose of affording facilities for religious instruction or for any other proper purpose, prescribe a shorter period. In Kindergartens the time at school shall not exceed three hours per day.

(2) There shall be a recess of not less than ten minutes each forenoon and afternoon, and at least one hour shall be allowed for recreation during the middle of the school day.

(3) In cities, towns, and incorporated villages the trustees may, by resolution, order that any public school under their charge shall be opened at half-past nine in the forenoon, and close at half-past three in the afternoon, with a recess from twelve till half-past one.

DUTIES OF PUPILS.

5.—The following are the duties of pupils in Public Schools:

(1) Every pupil whose name is entered on the register of a Public School shall attend punctually and regularly every day of the school term in which his name is so entered; he shall be neat and cleanly in his person and habits, and diligent, truthful, honest, kind, courteous, respectful and obedient, and shall conform to all the rules of the school.

(2) Every pupil shall be present at the time prescribed for opening the school in the forenoon and afternoon.

(3) Any pupil absenting himself from school, except on account of sickness, shall be liable to such punishment as the teacher may lawfully inflict.

(4) No pupil shall be allowed to leave school before the hour appointed for closing, except in case of sickness, or at the request, either oral or written, of the parent or guardian.

(5) Any pupil once admitted to school, and duly registered, shall continue in attendance regularly until he is withdrawn by notice to the teacher to that effect.

(6) Any pupil guilty of any of the following offences, viz:—(*a*) persistent truancy; (*b*) violent opposition to authority; (*c*) the repetition of any offence after being warned; (*d*) habitual and wilful neglect of duty; (*e*) the use of profane or improper language; (*f*) cutting, marring, destroying or defacng any part of the school property; (*g*) writing any obscene words on the fences, water-closets, or any part of the school premises; (*h*) general bad conduct, injurious to the moral tone of the school: may be suspended by the teacher for one month, or until such suspension is removed on assurance of better conduct, or by order of the Board of Trustees.

(7) Whenever a teacher suspends a pupil for any of the causes herein named, he shall at once notify his parents or guardians and the Board of Trustees, stating the reasons for such suspension.

(8) The parent or guardian of any pupil suspended may appeal to the Board of Trustees against the action of the teacher, and the decision of the Trustees shall be final.

(9) Any pupil who shall be adjudged so refractory by the Board of Trustees and by the teacher, that his presence in the school is injurious to the other pupils, may be expelled: and no such pupil shall be re-admitted to any school without the written consent of the Public School Inspector.

(10) Pupils in cities, towns and incorporated villages shall attend such schools as may be designated by the trustees, and no transfer from one school to another shall be allowed without their consent.

(11) No pupil who is affected with or exposed to any contagious disease, shall be permitted to attend school until he produces the certificate of a medical man that there are no sanitary objections to his re-admission.

(12) Any pupil absenting himself from an examination, or from any portion thereof, without permission of the teacher, shall not be admitted to any public school, except by authority of the Inspector, in writing.

(13) Pupils shall be responsible to the teacher for their conduct on the school premises, and in going to or returning from school, except when accompanied by their parents or guardians, or by some person appointed by them, or on their behalf.

(14) No pupil shall be allowed to remain in school unless he is furnished with the books and other requisites to be used by him in school, but it shall be lawful for the Board of Trustees to supply him with such books and other requisites.

(15) No pupil shall have the right to attend school unless, and until he has paid all the fees imposed by the Board of Trustees for the current month or quarter, as the case may be, for such books, stationery and other supplies as are authorized under the Public Schools Act.

(16) Any school property or furniture injured or destroyed by a pupil, shall be made good forthwith by the parent or guardian, under penalty of the suspension of the delinquent.

(17) Every pupil entitled thereto shall, on application, when he leaves or removes from a school, receive from the principal a certificate of good conduct and standing.

Duties of Teachers.

6.—(1) In every Public School in which more teachers than one are employed, the head teacher shall be called the Principal, and the other teachers, Assistants.

(2) The Principal shall prescribe, with the concurrence of the Board of Trustees, the duties of the assistants, and shall be responsible for the organization and discipline of the whole school. He should consult the Inspector, when deemed necessary, with regard to a time-table, the Course of Study, or any other matter affecting the organization of the school.

7. In addition to the duties prescribed by the School Act, the following shall be the duties of every teacher in a Public School:—

(1) To see that the school-house is ready for the reception of pupils at least fifteen minutes before the time prescribed for opening the school in the morning, and five minutes before the time for opening in the afternoon.

(2) To classify his pupils strictly according to the programme of studies prescribed by the Education Department, and to make no departure from such classification without the consent of the Board of Trustees and the Inspector.

(3) To prepare a time-table to be posted in some conspicuous part of the room for the guidance of himself and his pupils.

(4) To prevent the use by pupils of unauthorized text-books.

(5) To make at the end of each school term, or at such other time as may be approved by the Inspector and subject to revision by him, such promotions from one class to another as he may deem expedient.

(6) To practise such discipline in his school as would be exercised by a kind, firm, and judicious parent: to reprove his pupils with tenderness and becoming deliberation, and to aim at governing them through their affections and reason rather than by force: to encourage his pupils to entertain kindly feelings toward one another, to respect each other's rights, to be polite in and out of school, to form habits of honesty and truthfulness, to obey all persons in authority over them, to cultivate a patriotic interest in their country and to discountenance quarrelling, cruelty to animals, and the use of profane and other improper language.

(7) To give strict attention to the proper ventilation and cleanliness of the school-house; to make and enforce such rules as will ensure the keeping of the school grounds and outbuildings in a neat and cleanly condition.

(8) To see that the school grounds, sheds, and water closets are kept in proper order: that no damage is done to the furniture, fences, outbuildings, or other school property; to give notice in writing to the Trustees of any necessary repairs or supplies.

(9) To employ, unless otherwise provided for, at such compensation as may be fixed by the Board of Trustees, a suitable person to make fires, sweep the rooms, dust the walls, seats, desks, and other furniture: but no teacher or pupil shall be required to perform such duty unless regularly employed for that purpose as herein provided.

(10) To make up all returns to the Inspector or the Education Department, as far as the information required can be supplied from the school register; and to furnish such other information affecting the interests of his school as may from time to time be required by the Education Department or the Inspector.

(11) To attend regularly the Teachers' Institutes held in his county, and to contribute from his experience and observation to their general usefulness.

(12) To give immediate notice to the Trustees and Inspector of his absence from school through illness or other unavoidable cause.

(13) To conduct every exercise and recitation from the text-books prescribed for Public Schools, in the English language. All communication between teacher and pupil in regard to matters of discipline and in the management of the school shall be in English, except so far as this is impracticable by reason of the pupil not understanding English. Recitations in French or German may be conducted in the language of the text-book.

(14) To take up no collections or subscriptions from the pupils; to make no announcements, nor distribute bills or advertisements, except for school purposes, without the consent of the Board of Trustees.

(15) To receive no presents from the pupils except when severing his connection with the school; nor to give any medal or prize to any pupil without the consent of the Board of Trustees.

(16) To avoid making up lost time by teaching on a holiday or during vacations. Any attendance during such time shall be disallowed by the Inspector.

COURSE OF STUDY.

8.—(1) The Course of Study for Public Schools shall be taken up in five forms, as set forth below, and shall be followed by the teacher as far as the circumstances of his school will admit. Any modifications deemed necessary shall be made only with the concurrence of the Inspector and Board of Trustees.

(2) In school sections where the French or the German language prevails, the Trustees, with the approval of the Inspector, may, in addition to the course of study prescribed for Public Schools, require instruction to be given in Reading, Grammar and Composition to such pupils as are directed by their parents or guardians to study either of these languages, and in all such cases the authorized text-books in French or German shall be used. But nothing herein contained shall be construed to mean that any of the text books prescribed for public schools shall be set aside because of the use of the authorized text-books in French or German.

(3) Trustees are recommended not to open a Fifth Form in the Public School of any city, town or incorporated village in which a High School is in operation.

Form I.

Reading.—The use of the Tables and Parts I. and II. of the First Reader.

Spelling and Writing.—From reading lessons, on slates and orally, writing from blackboard copies—simple letters and words.

Geography.—Conversations respecting the earth; explanation of any references to places that occur in the reading lessons.

Grammar and Composition.—Oral exercises in language, correction of common mistakes in conversation.

Arithmetic.—Notation and numeration to 1,000: addition and subtraction; mental arithmetic.

Drawing.—The exercises in First Reader and blackboard exercises.

Form II.

Reading.—The Second Reader; easy questions in the literature of every lesson.

Spelling and Writing.—Oral spelling, and dictation on slates and paper: writing on slates; blackboard exercises; copy-books in senior divisions.

Geography.—Local geography and elementary definitions; map of the world

Grammar and Composition.—Oral and written exercises in language; correction of common mistakes in conversation.

Arithmetic.—Notation and numeration to 1,000,000; multiplication and division; mental arithmetic.

Temperance and Hygiene.—Conversations on temperance, the use of alcoholic stimulants, and the laws of health.

Drawing.—Authorized Drawing Course, Nos. 1 and 2.

Form III.

Reading.—The Third Reader; literature of every lesson.

Spelling and Writing.—Course in Form II. continued; copy writing; business forms.

Geography.—Definitions; simple map geography; North America and Ontario; map drawing.

Grammar and Composition.—Classes of words and their inflections; simple descriptive writing, and letter writing.

History.—Conversations on British and Canadian history.

Arithmetic.—Bills and accounts; elementary reduction; compound rules; mental arithmetic.

Temperance and Hygiene.—Conversations on temperance; the physical effects of intoxicating liquors; importance of exercise, etc.

Drawing.—Authorized Drawing Course Nos. 3 and 4.

Form IV.

Reading.—The Fourth Reader; the literature of every lesson.

Spelling and Writing.—Systematic orthography and orthoëpy: business forms and single entry without a text-book.

Geography.—Geography of the continents, Canada and Ontario; map drawing.

Grammar and Composition.—Elements of formal grammar and composition. Descriptive, narrative, and letter writing.

History.—Leading events in British and Canadian history.

Arithmetic.—Review of elementary work, multiples, fractions, percentage, interest, mental arithmetic.

Temperance and Hygiene.—Conversations on temperance; how to preserve the health generally. The use of the authorized text-book strongly recommended.

Agriculture (for Rural Schools).—Plant life; composition of soils, etc. The course in authorized book to be followed.

Drawing.—Authorized Drawing Course Nos. 5 and 6.

Form V.

Reading.—A general knowledge of the principles of orthoepy and of elocution; reading, spelling and syllabication.

English Grammar.—Etymology and syntax; exercises chiefly on authors not prescribed.

English Composition and Rhetoric.—The framing of sentences and paragraphs: paraphrasing of prose: expansion and contraction of prose passages; synonyms; correction of errors; rhetorical analysis of passages from prose authors not prescribed: themes on familiar subjects and the prescribed texts; familiar and business letters.

English Poetical Literature.—Intelligent comprehension of and familiarity with the prescribed texts: memorization of the finest passages: oral reading of the texts.

History and Geography.—The leading events of Canadian and English History—the nineteenth century more particularly. Commercial, physical, and mathematical geography. Geography of Canada and the British Empire more particularly.

Arithmetic and Elementary Mensuration.—Arithmetic in theory and practice: special attention to commercial problems: area of rectilinear figures, and volumes of right parallelopipeds and prisms: the circle, sphere, cylinder, and cone.

Commercial Course.—Writing; Précis writing and indexing; book-keeping, single and double entry; commercial forms; general business transactions.

Agriculture (for Rural Schools.)

Drawing.—Freehand; practical geometry; perspective; object drawing, and industrial designs.

OPTIONAL SUBJECTS.

Algebra.—Elementary rules; factoring; greatest common measure; least common multiple; fractions; simple equations of one unknown quantity; simple problems.

Euclid.—Book I, propositions 1-26; easy deductions.

Physics.—An experimental course defined as follows:—(*a*) Properties of matter:—Sensations and things; causes and effects; absence of chance in the order of nature: matter: the molecule: constitution of matter; physical and chemical changes; inertia; force; energy (as defined in sections 88-92 inclusive of the *High School Physics*); three states of matter: phenomena of attraction; cohesion; compressibility; elasticity, etc. (*b*) Sound:—Vibrations and waves; production and propagation of sound-waves; velocity: reflection; echoes: refraction; intensity: pitch; difference between noise and music. (*c*) Light:—Propagation; reflection: images formed by plane and spherical mirrors; refraction;

lenses; dispersion; selective absorption; color. (*d*) Electricity:—Voltaic cells; polarization; heating, luminous, chemical, and magnetic effects, produced by the electric current; the electric bell, the telegraph, the telephone, the electric light; magnetism.

Botany.—The practical study of representatives of the following natural orders of flowering plants: Ranunaculaceæ, Cruciferæ, Malvaceæ, Leguminosæ, Rosaceæ, Sapindaceæ, Umbelliferæ, Compositæ, Labiatæ, Cupuliferæ, Araceæ, Liliaceæ, Iridaceæ, Coniferae, and Gramineæ, (types contained in text-book). A knowledge of structure obtained with the use of the microscope. Attention to drawing and description of plants supplied, and to the classification of these. Comparison of different organs, morphology of root, stem, leaves and hairs, parts of the flowers, reproduction of flowering plants, pollination, fertilization, and the nature of fruits and seeds.

SPECIAL DIRECTIONS.

First Three Forms.

Reading and Literature.—The First Part of the First Reader should be taught from the blackboard and the Tablet Lessons. The pupil should practise reading by phrases with the first lessons, and such explanations should be given as would enable him to read intelligently, and in the easy natural manner which characterizes good conversation. Clearness, fluency, force and naturalness are essential to good reading. Pupils in every form should be required regularly to commit to memory selected passages in prose and verse, to give the meaning of what they read, and to make, from time to time, a summary of the reading lessons in their own language.

Geography.—The School House and its surroundings, with which the pupils are familiar, should be taken as the first subjects of lessons to give correct ideas of boundary and direction. Map drawing should be practised from the beginning. Definitions in Physical Geography should be fully illustrated in all cases by blackboard drawings or otherwise. The teacher should teach this subject in the first and second forms by means of familiar talks about the natural phenomena of different countries, the peculiarities of different races, the birds and animals of different zones, etc.

Grammar and Composition.—Grammar should be taught at first mainly as the basis of composition. The essential parts of the simple sentence, the functions and definitions of the parts of speech, and the rules for inflection should be arrived at by induction. Pupils should be practised in sentence building, and the correction of common mistakes in English. Every school exercise, whether oral or written, should, as far as possible, be made an exercise in Composition. The teacher should use especial care in requiring good English from his pupils in all their answers in class or in conversation.

History.—The principal events in Canadian history, with their bearing upon the progress of Canada, should be discussed. Care should be taken to explain thoroughly our Municipal and Federal forms of Government, and the principal events of British history, without unnecessary details or unimportant dates. A comprehension of leading facts and general principles is more valuable than the most accurate knowledge of details, if unaccompanied by ability to distinguish what is important from what is not. Throughout the course the teacher should bear in mind the interesting and valuable lessons that may be deduced from the lives of the men and women who have played a prominent part in history.

Arithmetic.—Systematic training in mental Arithmetic should prevail in all the classes. Accuracy and expertness in performing elementary operations are of the first importance. Problems based on the elementary rules should be given from the commencement. Great stress should be laid on the solution of questions by the Analytic Method.

Writing.—Neat and legible writing and the proper formation of the small and capital letters, should be aimed at.

Drawing.—The drawing exercises in Parts I. and II. of the First Reader, and the authorized Drawing Book should be used. Pupils should be encouraged to expand these exercises into original designs.

Fourth Form.

Reading.—A general knowledge of the elements of vocal expression, with special references to emphasis, inflection and pause. The reading, with proper expression, of any selection in the Fourth Reader. The pupil should be taught to read intelligently as well as intelligibly.

Literature.—The object of the study is to secure the pupil's intelligent comprehension of and familiarity with the lessons in the Reader. To this end, he should be taught to give for words or phrases meanings which may be substituted therefor, without impairing the sense of the passage: to illustrate and show the appropriateness of important words or phrases; to distinguish between synonyms in common use; to paraphrase difficult passages so as to show the meaning clearly; to show the connections of the thoughts in any selected passage; to explain allusions; to write explanatory or descriptive notes on proper or other names; to show that he has studied the lessons thoughtfully, by being able to give an intelligent opinion on any subject treated of therein that comes within the range of his experience or comprehension: and especially to show that he has entered into the spirit of the passage, by being able to read it with proper expression. He should be required to memorize passages of special beauty from the selections prescribed, and to reproduce in his own words, the substance of any of these selections, or of any part thereof. He should also obtain some knowledge of the authors from whose works these selections have been made.

Orthography and Orthoëpy.—The pronunciation, the syllabication, and the spelling from dictation, of words in common use. The correction of words improperly spelt or pronounced. The distinction between words in common use in regard to spelling, pronunciation, and meaning.

Writing.—Besides writing the regular copy-book exercises, the pupil should be taught letter writing, simple business forms, and how to keep simple accounts by single entry. No text book is required.

Geography.—The form and the motions of the earth. The definitions as contained in the authorized text book; divisions of land and water; circles of the globe; political divisions; natural phenomena. Maps of America, Europe, Asia and Africa. Maps of Canada and Ontario, including the railway systems. The products and the commercial relations of Canada.

Grammar.—The sentence; its different forms. Words; their chief classes and inflections. Different grammatical values of the same word. The meanings of the chief grammatical terms. The grammatical values of phrases and of clauses. The government, the agreement, and the arrangement of words. The correction, with reasons therefor, of wrong forms of words and of false syntax. The parsing and analysis of simple sentences.

Composition.—The nature and the construction of different kinds of sentences. The combination of separate statements into sentences. The nature and the construction of paragraphs. The combination of separate statements into paragraphs. Variety of expression, with the following classes of exercises: changing the voice of the verb; expanding a word or a phrase into a clause; contracting a clause into a word or a phrase; changing from direct to indirect narration, or the converse; transposition; changing the form of a sentence; expansion of given heads or hints into a composition; the contraction of passages; paraphrasing prose. The elements of punctuation. Short narratives or descriptions, and familiar letters, to which most attention should be given.

History.—Outlines of British history, The outlines of Canadian history generally, with particular attention to the events subsequent to 1841. The municipal institutions of Ontario and the Federal form of the Dominion Government.

Agriculture.—The authorized text book on this subject should be introduced into every rural school. Special attention should be given to such points as, how plants grow and what they feed upon; how farms are beautified and cultivated; the value of shade trees; what trees to plant and when to plant them; the relation of agriculture to other pursuits; the effects of climate on the habits of a people.

Fifth Form.

Algebra, Geometry, Botany and Physics shall be optional subjects and shall be taken up only when, in the opinion of the inspector and the trustees, the circumstances of the school permit of their being thoroughly taught without injury to the other classes. Physics should not be taken up unless a proper supply of apparatus is provided.

Every Form.

Temperance and Hygiene.—The nature and effect of alcohol upon the system and the importance of temperance and a strict observance of the laws of health, should form part of the regular instruction of the school, and, at least one hour per week should be devoted to this subject. The use of the authorized text book is strongly recommended.

Music.—The Kindergarten songs should be taught in the First Form. Rote singing; musical notation in the other Forms. The study of music should be treated as a matter of primary importance.

Drill and Calisthenics.—The different extension movements prescribed in the authorized text book on the subject should be frequently practised, not only during recess but during school hours. In addition, the boys should be formed into companies and taught the usual squad and company drill, and the girls should be exercised in calisthenics. Accuracy and promptness should characterize every movement.

Moral and Religious Instruction.—No course of moral instruction is prescribed. The teacher is expected, however, by his personal example as well as by the exercise of his authority and by instruction, to imbue every pupil with respect to those moral obligations which underlie a well formed character. Respect for those in authority and for the aged, courtesy, manliness, reverence, truthfulness, honesty, etc. can best be inculcated as the occasion arises for referring to them. The religious exercises of the school should be conducted without haste and with the utmost reverence and decorum. Trustees and teachers will be guided as to the nature and extent of religious instruction by the Regulations on this subject.

Reviews and Recitations.—Every Friday forenoon should be devoted to a review of the week's work, and the afternoon to exercises tending to relieve the usual routine of the school-room while promoting the mental and moral culture of the pupils. The teacher should encourage the pupils to prepare dialogues, readings, recitations and songs for the Friday afternoon school-sessions. He should also choose some topic for a familiar lecture or for discussion, or read some literary selections, making such comments as are likely to promote a love of reading, and quicken the interest of the scholars in the work of the school. The girls should receive suitable instruction in plain sewing.

LEAVING EXAMINATION.

9.—(1) There shall be a uniform Public School Leaving Examination to be held at the same time and places as the High School Entrance Examination.

(2) The examiners for each county shall consist of the county Inspectors and the principals of the Model Schools of the county. In the case of cities separated from the county for Model School purposes, the examiners shall consist of the Inspector or Inspectors of such city, and such other teachers holding first-class certificates who have no pupils writing at the examination, as may be appointed for that purpose by the Board of Trustees; but in no case shall the Board of examiners exceed five. The decision of the examiners with respect to the standing of candidates shall be final.

(3) Where the pupils attending any county Model School take the Leaving Examination, the Inspectors for the county shall, in the place of the principal of the Model School, appoint an examiner who shall have no pupils writing at the examination.

(4) Only those candidates are eligible to write at the Leaving Examination, who have passed the High School Entrance Examination, or who, having made the aggregate marks required, have been recommended by the Principal of the Public School.

(5) Examination papers will be submitted by the Education Department on the following subjects prescribed for the Fifth Form of the Public Schools, and the value of each paper shall be as follows:

Arithmetic and Mensuration	200
English Grammar and Rhetoric	150
English Poetical Literature	150
English Composition (Essay)	100
History	100
Geography	100
Book-keeping and Penmanship	100
Temperance and Hygiene (optional)	75
Agriculture (optional)	75
Drawing	50
Reading	50

(6) The standard for the examination shall be one-third of the marks in each subject and one-half of the aggregate marks obtainable.

(7) Each candidate shall submit for examination his school work in book-keeping and commercial transactions, which shall consist of the following as a minimum:—Three sets each of at least fifteen foolscap pages or the equivalent thereof, and each comprising the necessary books of original entry with ledger

and bill-book. The sets shall consist of two in single entry and one in double entry; one of the single entry sets to be specially suitable for farmers and artizans and the other for retail merchants and general traders. One set in single entry shall employ the cash book, ledger and bill book, and the other set shall employ the journal in addition to the four books used in the first set. The double entry set shall be suitable for retail merchants, and all auxiliary books necessary shall be used in connection therewith. The double entry set should show transactions covering a period of three months of actual business and the ledger should be closed at the end of each month and a statement of resources and liabilities shown. Any three accounts in one of the single entry sets should be made in proper form and submitted to the examiners. The candidates should also submit at least two examples of each kind of commercial forms and correspondence pertaining to the sets, entered in a suitable blank book.

(8) In Drawing, candidates shall submit, at least, two books of the drawing course prescribed for the Fifth Form, such books and the work submitted in book-keeping shall be certified by the teacher as being the work of the candidate.

(9) Of the marks for Book-keeping and Drawing, one half will be assigned to the paper on the subject and the other half may be awarded by the examiners as the result of the examination of the candidate's work submitted in Book-keeping and in Drawing.

(10) At the examination in Composition candidates will be required to write an essay of about sixty lines in length.

(11) The subjects of Agriculture, and Temperance and Hygiene are optional, but papers will be submitted in each where required. Candidates may take either or both at the examination; but, when taken, the minimum of one-third shall be required in each as in the case of any other subject, and the total aggregate shall be correspondingly increased.

(12) Candidates who propose writing at the Leaving Examination shall notify the Inspector, at the same time as when notices are sent with respect to the Entrance Examination, and every application shall be accompanied with a fee of $1, unless the County Council or the Board of Trustees assumes the cost of the examination.

(13) The presiding examiner at the Entrance Examination shall be the presiding examiner at the Leaving Examination and shall distribute the papers to the candidates and return the answers to the Inspector, who shall with the other members of the Board determine the results.

(14) The Examiners shall receive for their services whatever amount has been paid in fees, or the equivalent thereof, after providing for the cost of stationery.

(15) The Minister of Education may divide among such schools as conduct a Leaving Examination, any sum appropriated by the Legislature for that purpose, on the following conditions:—(*a*) The Principal of the school shall hold at least a second-class certificate; (*b*) There shall be at least one assistant teacher holding a legal certificate; (*c*) The school shall not be situated in a city, town, or incorporated village, in which a High School is in operation.

DIPLOMAS AND COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

10.—(1) Every pupil who has passed the Public School Leaving Examination and who is recommended by the Principal of the Public School, shall be entitled to a Public School Leaving Certificate signed by the Minister of Education and the Chairman of the Board of Examiners.

(2) Commencement exercises shall be held in each Public School at a suitable time during the autumn of the year, at which diplomas, medals or certificates may be presented to the successful candidates.

Night Schools.

11.—(1) The night school term shall begin on the first of October and close on the thirty-first of March. The session shall not exceed two and a half hours per night.

(2) The course of study shall be limited to the subjects prescribed for Public Schools. No pupil shall be admitted to a night school who is under fourteen years of age or who attends school during the day. The regulations of the Education Department with respect to the duties of teachers and pupils, and the use of text books shall apply to night schools.

(3) Except with the sanction of the Minister of Education, no person shall teach a night school who does not hold a certificate to teach a Public School, and no part of the Legislative grant shall be paid to any Board of Trustees until the annual report required by the Department is certified by the Trustees and the Inspector.

II.—HIGH SCHOOLS AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES.

Conditions of Existence.

12. The following are the requirements of a High School established after the first of July, 1891:

(1) No connection with a Public School as regards premises.

(2) A site of at least half an acre in extent, well fenced, well drained, planted with shade trees, and suitably provided with walks in front and rear.

(3) A playground, and all other necessary provision for physical exercise.

(4) A well or other means of supplying pure drinking water.

(5) Water closets for the sexes, separate and in separate yards, and properly screened from observation.

(6) A building large enough to provide ample accommodation for every pupil in attendance, with all necessary provision for light, heat, and ventilation, and two entrances with covered porches.

(7) Suitable separate cloak-rooms for boys and girls, furniture, desks, blackboards, and maps, apparatus, and Library of reference of the maximum value recognized for schools with two masters.

(8) A Principal, and at least two assistants.

13. In case a High School Inspector reports that the equipment of any High School or Collegiate Institute is insufficient or unsuitable; or that the grounds are too limited in area; or that the school building is inadequate for the accommodation of the pupils; or that the staff or any member thereof is inefficient; or that the staff is insufficient for the attendance or for the number of subjects taken up; the Minister of Education will forthwith notify the Chairman of the Board of Trustees, and on the neglect or refusal of the said Board to remedy within a reasonable time the defect complained of, the legislative grant may be withheld from such High School or Collegiate Institute until such time as the regulations are complied with.

14.—(1) No High School shall be raised to the status of a Collegiate Institute without such a minimum equipment in the way of library, physical and chemical apparatus, gymnasium, maps and globes, as the maximum recognized for High Schools with three or more masters.

(2) Any Collegiate Institute that fails to comply with the conditions prescribed herein for the status of a Collegiate Institute may, on the joint report of the High School Inspectors, be reduced to the rank of a High School, and deprived of the special legislative grant, at the discretion of the Minister of Education.

DISTRIBUTION OF GRANT.

15. The Annual Legislative Grant to High Schools and Collegiate Institutes shall be distributed on the following basis, so far as the annual appropriation made by the Legislature will admit thereof, namely:—

I.—FIXED GRANTS.

(1) High Schools and Collegiate Institutes	$375 00
(2) Collegiate Institutes, in lieu of grant on equipment	275 00

II.—CONDITION AND SUITABILITY OF SCHOOL PREMISES.

(1) High Schools with two masters	*max.*	100 00
(2) Other High Schools	"	150 00
(3) Collegiate Institutes	"	200 00

III.—EQUIPMENT.

(1) Ten per cent. of the total approved expenditure on equipment will be allowed. The maximum recognized in each case shall be as follows:—

(*a*) High Schools with two masters:

(*a*) Library	$300 00	
(*b*) Physical and Chemical apparatus	300 00	
(*c*) Maps and Globes	50 00	
(*d*) Gymnasium (not including equipment)	350 00	
	max.	$100 00

(*b*) High Schools with three or more masters:

(*a*) Library	$600 00	
(*b*) Physical and Chemical apparatus	600 00	
(*c*) Maps and Globes	100 00	
(*d*) Gymnasium (not including equipment)	700 00	
	max.	$200 00

(2) When the value of the library has reached the maximum herein recognized, ten per cent. of the yearly expenditure by the High School Board on supplementary reading in English Literature will be allowed.

(3) The record of the equipment shall be made from time to time in the prescribed catalogue by the Principal, who shall be responsible for the safe-keeping of both equipment and catalogue.

IV.—SALARIES.

Ten per cent. of expenditure on salaries over $1,500.

max. $600 00

V.—AVERAGE ATTENDANCE,

The remainder of the Grant, after providing for the other items, shall be distributed on the basis of average attendance.

VI.—REQUIREMENTS OF GRADING.

There shall be four grades under items (1)-(14) below, and in items (1), (2), (3), (4), (6), (7), (8) and (9), the grading shall be one degree lower in the case of a Union School building than it would be if the High School were in a separate building:

(1) *Water Closets*—If outside, to be convenient to the school building but far enough removed to prevent contamination of the air breathed by the pupils. Separate closets for the sexes, under separate roofs, at least several feet apart, each containing separate compartments with doors (four for the first fifty in attendance, and one for each subsequent fifty); the boys' to be of glazed brick or of similar material; or when of wood, to be painted in a dark color and sanded. Urinals for the boys: also divided into compartments, and properly placed. In the case of Union Schools, the closets for the use of High School pupils must be separate and distinct from those for the use of Public School pupils. Separate and locked closets for the teachers. Entrances of closets screened from observation. Provision for cleaning and deodorizing the closets and urinals at suitable intervals. Suitable walks from school building to closets, so that they may be reached with comfort in all kinds of weather. A high board fence between boys' and girls' side, from the closets to the school building. If the water closets are inside the school building, the above conditions must be satisfied *mutatis mutandis*.

(2) *Water supply*—A good well or other supply of pure water on the premises; water filters or tanks, in the school building, with provision for frequent replenishment: lavatories in the halls, cap-rooms, or waiting-rooms. If the supply be from water-works, a sufficient number of suitable taps. Grades I. and II. are given when the water supply is inside the school building; grade III. being a good well.

(3) *School grounds*.—To be used for High School purposes only; well situated and easily accessible; of not less than one acre. Grounds properly levelled and drained; planted with shade trees, and ornamental trees and shrubs; laid out with flower beds and grass plots in front of the school building. Separate play grounds for the sexes. Grounds well fenced (ornamental fence in front), with separate entrances and walks for the sexes. Suitable provision for keeping the grounds in good order.

(4) *External appearance of School Building*.—Building separate from public school building; placed at least thirty feet from the public highway, and remote from any disturbing noises; of good architectural appearance. Under this head the site and the appearance of the building are considered.

(5) *Class-rooms*.—A room in which all the pupils can assemble. Class rooms conveniently arranged and tasteful in appearance; well proportioned and oblong in shape; twelve square feet on the floor and at least two hundred and fifty cubic feet of air space for each pupil; ceilings white; walls colored French

grey or a light stone color preferred; floors in good order; a suitable platform for the teacher's desk; in three and more masters' schools a special class-room for the teaching of science; in two masters' schools, provision for science-teaching in one of the rooms; suitable provisions for cleaning and dusting; separate entrances to each class-room for the sexes.

(6) *Halls*—Of suitable size and convenient arrangement; separate and with separate main entrances for the sexes; with covered porches or other suitable provision of this nature; separate means of egress to the water closets; if the building is of two or more stories, separate and suitable staircases for the sexes; door mats and scrapers.

(7) *Waiting rooms.*—Of suitable size and convenient arrangement; separate for the sexes, suitably furnished with benches.

(8) *Cap-rooms.*—Of suitable size and convenient arrangement; separate for the sexes; furnished with cap-hooks.

(9) *Teachers' private rooms.*—At least one for the joint use of the staff; of suitable size and convenient arrangement; suitably and comfortably furnished. In schools with large staffs, a separate room for the assistant masters and for the female assistants.

(10) *Desks.*—Sufficient for the attendance; of suitable size and finish; single preferred, with movable seats and adjustable lids; placed at proper intervals; a suitable desk and chair in each class-room for the teacher; at least two visitors' chairs in each class-room. Suitable tables in the laboratory for experimental work by the teacher and pupils. Single desks are grade I., double desks grade II, with suitable provision for practical work in science in each case, otherwise the grading is one degree lower.

(11) *Black-boards.*—Of sufficient extent and good quality; at a suitable distance from the floor, and properly placed in regard to light. Troughs to hold chalk dust. A proper supply of erasers.

(12) *Lighting.*—Of sufficient quantity; windows large and numerous, with large panes; lower ledges on a level with the tops of the heads of the pupils. Grade I. is given, only when the light is from the left. Opaque blinds where needed.

(13) *Heating.*—If by stoves, of sufficient capacity; they and the stove pipes being so placed that all parts of each room may be properly warmed. Stoves surrounded by fire screens, if near the desks. A water-can on each stove. A proper supply of wood or coal boxes. If by hot air, hot water, or steam, the quantity and distribution of heat to be sufficient. Stoves or other heating apparatus in good condition. A thermometer in each class-room. A uniform temperature of 67 degrees maintained in winter. Provision for heating the halls, waiting-rooms, cap-rooms, gymnasium, and teachers' private rooms, as well as the class-rooms. Grades I. and II. are given only in the case of schools heated with hot air, steam pipes, or hot water pipes.

(14) *Ventilation.*—Proper provision in each room for the ingress of pure warm air, and the egress of foul air, so that there may be a complete change at least three times every hour. Windows (with sashes) adjustable by weights and pulleys, so as to be readily lowered from above and raised from below. Movable fan-lights over each class-room door. The gymnasium also must be ventilated.

(15) *Gymnasium.*—The sizes best adapted for a gymnasium according to the capacity required are: 80x40; 70x35; 60x30. The windows in the sides of the building should be placed as high as possible; each should be about three

feet high and about six feet wide and should work on pivots; there should be as many of them on both sides as can be put in; there should be a large window or several windows in one end of the building, the other end being a dead wall. The doors should be placed at the end of the building containing the window or windows. The floor may be either, preferably, wholly planked and mattrasses provided, or partially planked, in which case the end of the building having the dead wall should have a plank floor for about twenty feet from the wall. The trapeze and flying rings should be in the central portion of the building, the point from which they are suspended being sixteen feet from the ground; the point of suspension for the row of side rings may be any height from thirteen to sixteen feet from the ground. If heated with a stove, it and the stationary gymnastic apparatus should be properly placed at the end of the building containing the doors and windows. In the case of floors partially planked, the flooring, except at the dead wall end of the building, should consist of sawdust or sand about one foot and a half deep; this should be sprinkled with water every morning about an hour before the first class commences to exercise, and again at noon if necessary; the supply of sawdust must be frequently renewed. A locker and racks and stands should be provided, where the movable appliances can be securely kept when not being used by the class.

VII.—SCHEDULE OF DISTRIBUTION.

The Grant on the grading of the school premises shall be distributed according to the following scheme:—

	Water Closets.	Water Supply.	School Grounds.	School Building.	Class Rooms.	Halls.	Waiting Rooms.	Cap Rooms.	Private Rooms.	Desks.	Black-boards.	Lighting.	Heating.	Ventilation.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Two Masters' High Schools—														
Grade I	6 00	3 60	15 00	6 00	24 00	3 00	3 00	3 00	3 00	9 00	3 00	6 00	6 00	10 00
II	4 50	2 50	12 50	4 50	20 00	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	7 50	2 50	4 50	4 50	7 50
III	3 00	2 00	7 50	3 00	16 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	6 00	2 00	3 00	3 00	5 00
IV	1 50	1 00	3 75	1 50	12 00	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	4 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	2 50
Three or more Masters' High Schools—														
Grade I	9 00	4 50	22 50	9 00	36 00	4 50	4 50	4 50	4 50	13 50	4 50	9 00	9 00	15 00
II	6 75	3 25	18 25	6 75	30 00	3 75	3 75	3 75	3 75	11 25	3 75	6 75	6 75	11 25
III	4 50	2 00	11 25	4 50	24 00	3 00	3 00	3 00	3 00	9 00	3 00	4 50	4 50	7 50
IV	2 25	1 00	5 65	2 25	18 00	2 25	2 25	2 25	2 25	6 75	2 25	2 25	2 25	3 75
Collegiate Institutes—														
Grade I	12 00	6 00	30 00	12 00	48 00	6 00	6 00	6 00	6 00	18 00	6 00	12 00	12 00	20 00
II	9 00	4 00	25 00	9 00	40 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	15 00	5 00	9 00	9 00	15 00
III	6 00	2 00	15 00	6 00	32 00	4 00	4 00	4 00	4 00	12 00	4 00	6 00	6 00	10 00
IV	3 00	1 00	7 50	3 00	24 00	3 00	3 00	3 00	3 00	9 00	3 00	3 00	3 00	5 00

DUTIES OF PRINCIPALS, ASSISTANT MASTERS, AND PUPILS.

(16) In every High School or Collegiate Institute the head teacher shall be called the Principal, and the other teachers, Assistants. It shall be the duty of the Principal to determine the number of pupils in each Form, the division of subjects among his assistants, and the order in which each subject shall be taken up by the pupils, and to make such promotions from one Form to another as he may deem expedient. The regulations respecting the duties of teachers and pupils, and the hours for study in High Schools shall be the same as those prescribed for Public Schools, except as herein otherwise provided. Except when the Public and High School occupy the same building, the Principal of the High School shall not be Principal of the Public School.

COURSES OF STUDY.

(17) The High School subjects of study shall be taken up in four Forms. The Principal is not restricted in the sub-division of Forms, and he shall arrange the upper limit of Form I. to suit the requirements of his school: but it is recommended that the Commercial Course shall be completed before taking up the full work for the Primary Examination. The regular subjects of study in Forms I. and II. shall consist of Reading, English Grammar, English Composition, Rhetoric, English Poetical Literature, History and Geography, Arithmetic and Mensuration, Algebra, Euclid, the Commercial Course, and Drawing, with Latin, or French, or German, or Physics and Botany: in Form III. of English Grammar, English Composition, Rhetoric, English Poetical Literature, History and Geography, Arithmetic and Mensuration, Algebra, Euclid and Chemistry, with Latin, or Greek, or French, or German, or Physics; and in Form IV. of English Grammar, Philology, Rhetoric, and Prosody; English Composition, English Poetical Literature, History and Geography, Algebra, Euclid and Trigonometry, with Greek and Latin, or French and German, or Chemistry, Physics, Botany, and Zoology. The special subjects required for pass Senior Matriculation into any of the Universities of Ontario may be taken up in Form IV. in addition to the regular subjects prescribed.

(18) Every High School pupil shall pursue the course prescribed in the Form to which he is assigned, and no pupil shall be exempt from Reading, Drawing, and the Commercial Course. Pupils in Forms III. and IV. preparing for the Matriculation Examination into any of the Universities or the Learned Societies of Ontario, may take those subjects only that are required for their examinations. The Commercial Course, Reading and Drawing may be continued in the higher Forms, and Agriculture, Chemistry, Temperance and Hygiene, Vocal Music and Stenography may be taught in each Form, at the option of the Board of Trustees and the Principal. Any pupil may take, in addition to the subjects in the course selected, such other subjects as may be agreed upon by his parent or guardian and the Principal of the High School: but no subject not prescribed in the regular High School courses of study shall be taught in any High School or Collegiate Institute without the consent of the Minister of Education.

(19) Throughout all the school terms—Writing shall be taught at least twice a week in the lowest division of Form I., each lesson being not less than half an hour in length; and the subject shall also be taken up in connection with Book-keeping in the other divisions: Reading shall be taught at least twice a week in each of the divisions of Forms I. and II., each lesson being not less than half an hour in length: and the subjects shall also be taken up in connection with English Literature in all the forms: Drill, Gymnastics, and Calisthenics shall be

taught not less than an hour and a half a week in each division of Forms I. and II.; and not less than an hour a week in the other forms; and additional provision shall be made for practice by the pupils under efficient supervision. In High Schools which have no gymnasium, Gymnastics are not obligatory and Drill and Calisthenics shall be taken up only when the weather permits.

(20) The following are the details of the regular High School Courses of Study.

Forms I. and II.

Reading.—The principles of Orthoëpy and Elocution; Reading; Spelling and Syllabication.

English Grammar.—Etymology and Syntax; exercises, chiefly on passages from authors not prescribed.

English Composition and Rhetoric.—The structure of sentences and paragraphs: paraphrasing of prose; expansion and contraction of prose passages; synonyms; correction of errors: rhetorical analysis of passages from prose authors not prescribed; themes on familiar subjects and the prescribed texts; familiar and business letters.

English Poetical Literature.—Intelligent comprehension of and familiarity with the prescribed texts; memorization of the finest passages; oral reading of the texts; supplementary reading from authors provided in the High School Library or supplied by the pupils under the authority of the High School Board.

History and Geography.—The leading events of Canadian and British History—the nineteenth century more particularly. Commercial, physical, and mathematical Geography. Geography of Canada and the British Empire more particularly.

Arithmetic and Elementary Mensuration.—Arithmetic in theory and practice; special attention to commercial problems: areas of rectilineal figures, and volumes of right parallelopipeds and prisms; the circle, sphere, cylinder, and cone.

Algebra.—Elementary rules; factoring; greatest common measure; least common multiple; fractions; simple equations of one unknown quantity; simple problems.

Euclid.—Book I., propositions, 1-26; easy deductions.

Commercial Course.—Writing; précis writing and indexing; book-keeping, single and double entry; commercial forms; general business transactions.

Drawing.—Freehand; practical geometry; perspective; object drawing; and industrial designs.

Physics.—An experimental course defined as follows:—(*a*) Properties of matter:—Sensations and things; causes and effects; absence of chance in the order of nature; matter; the molecule; constitution of matter; physical and chemical changes; inertia; force; energy (as defined in sections 88-92 inclusive of the *High School Physics*); three states of matter; phenomena of attraction; cohesion; compressibility; elasticity, etc. (*b*) Sound:—Vibrations and waves; production and propagation of sound-waves; velocity; reflection; echoes; refraction; intensity; pitch; difference between noise and music; (*c*) Light:—Propagation; reflection; images formed by plane and spherical mirrors; refraction; lenses; dispersion; selective absorption; color. (*d*) Electricity:—Voltaic cells; polarization: heating, luminous, chemical, and magnetic effects produced by the electric current; the electric bell, the telegraph, the telephone, the electric light; magnetism.

Botany.—The practical study of representatives of the following natural orders of flowering plants; Ranunculaceæ, Cruciferæ, Malvaceæ, Leguminosæ, Rosaceæ, Sapindaceæ, Umbelliferæ, Compositæ, Labiatæ, Cupuliferæ, Araceæ, Liliceæ, Iridaceæ, Coniferæ, and Gramineæ (types contained in text-book). A knowledge of structure obtained with the use of the compound microscope. Drawing and description of plants supplied, and their classification. Comparison of different organs, morphology of root, stem, leaves and hairs, parts of the flowers, reproduction of flowering plants, pollination, fertilization, and the nature of fruits and seeds.

Greek.—The Elementary Greek Book, and sight-reading.

Latin.—The Elementary Latin Book, grammar, composition, the prescribed texts, and sight-reading.

French.—The Elementary French Book, grammar, composition, conversation, dictation, the prescribed texts, and sight-reading;

German.—The Elementary German Book, grammar, composition, conversation, dictation, the prescribed texts, and sight-reading.

Form III.

English Grammar.—A course consisting chiefly of exercises on passages from authors not prescribed.

English Composition and Rhetoric.—Course in Form II. continued, and including themes based upon the prescribed texts.

English Poetical Literature.—The course in Form II. continued, and including intelligent comprehension of and familiarity with the prescribed texts.

History and Geography.—Great Britain and her colonies from the revolution of 1688 to the peace of 1815, and the Geography relating thereto. Outlines of Roman History to the death of Augustus, and the Geography relating thereto. Outlines of Greek history to the battle of Chæronea, and the Geography relating thereto.

Arithmetic and Mensuration.—Course in Form II. completed.

Algebra.—Elementary rules; easy factoring; highest common measure; lowest common multiple; square root; fractions; ratio; simple equations of one, two and three unknown quantities; indices; surds; easy quadratic equations of one and two unknown quantities.

Euclid.—Books I., II. and III.; deductions.

Physics.—An experimental course defined as follows, and including an acquaintance with the Metric System of Units :—*(a)* Dynamics : Definitions of velocity, acceleration, mass, momentum, force, moment, couple, energy, work, centre of inertia; statement of Newton's laws of motion; composition and resolution of forces; conditions of equilibrium of forces in one plane. Definitions of a fluid, fluid pressure at a point, transmission of fluid pressure, resultant fluid pressure, specific gravity, Boyle's law, the barometer, air pump, water pump, siphon. *(b)* Heat: Effects of heat; temperature; diffusion of heat; specific heat; latent heat; law of Charles. *(c)* Electricity: Voltaic cells; chemical action in the cell; magnetic effect of the current; chemical effect of the current; galvanometer; voltameter; Ohm's law; heating effect of the current; electric light; current induction; dynamo and motor; electric bell; telegraph; telephone.

Chemistry.—Definition of the object of the science. Relations of the physical sciences to Biology, and of Chemistry to Physics. Chemical change, elementary composition of matter. Laws of combination of the elements, atomic theory, molecules, Avogadro's Law. The determination of atomic weight, specific heat, atomic heat, nomenclature, classification. The preparation, characteristic properties, and principal compounds of the following elements: Hydrogen, Chlorine, Bromine, Iodine, Oxygen, Sulphur, Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Carbon, Silicon.

Greek.—Grammar, Composition, prescribed texts, and sight-reading.

Latin.—Grammar, Composition, prescribed texts and sight-reading.

French.—Grammar, Composition, Conversation, Dictation, the prescribed texts and sight-reading.

German.—Grammar, Composition, Conversation, Dictation, the prescribed texts and sight-reading.

Form IV.

Grammar and Philology.—A course consisting chiefly of exercises on passages from authors not prescribed.

English Composition, Rhetoric and Prosody.—Essay-writing; a course in Rhetoric and Prosody, consisting chiefly of exercises on passages from authors not prescribed.

English Poetical Literature.—Course in Form III. continued, and including intelligent comprehension of and familiarity with the prescribed texts.

History and Geography.—British History from the discovery of America to the Revolution of 1688. Geography to illustrate the history read.

Algebra.—More thorough knowledge of the subjects of Form III. together with variations, progressions, permutations, and combinations, binomial theorem, interest forms with annuities.

Euclid—More thorough knowledge of the subjects of Form III. together with Euclid, Bks. IV., VI, and Definitions of Bk. V.; deductions.

Plane Trigonometry.—Trigonometrical ratios with their relations to each other; sines, etc., of the sum and difference of angles with deduced formulas; solution of triangles; expressions for the area of triangles: radii of circumscribed, inscribed, and escribed circles.

Physics.—Course in Form III. continued.

Chemistry—The practical study of the following elements with their most characteristic compounds, in illustration of the outlines of Mendelejeffs classification of the elements: Hydrogen; Sodium, Potassium: Magnesium, Zinc; Calcium, Strontium, Barium: Borax, Aluminium: Carbon, Silicon, Tin, Lead: Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Arsenic, Antimony, Bismuth: Oxygen, Sulphur; Fluorine, Chlorine Bromine, Iodine; Mangenese, Iron, Gold, Plantinum.

Botany.—The practical study of representatives of the flowering plants of the locality in which the High School is situated, and of representatives of the chief sub-divisions of cryptogams, such as a fern, a lycopod, a horse-tail, a liver-wort, a moss, a lichen, a mushroom and a chara. A knowledge of structure, such as can be obtained with the use of the compound microscope. Drawing and description of parts of plants supplied, and their classification. Comparison of different organs, morphology of root, stem, leaves and hair, parts of the flower, reproduction of flowering plants, pollination, fertilization, and the nature of fruit and seeds.

Zoology.—The practical study of the subject as defined in *The High School Zoology*, but limited by the author's syllabus of work.

Greek.—Grammar, Composition, the prescribed texts, and sight-reading.

Latin.—Grammar, Composition, the prescribed texts, and sight-reading.

French.—Grammar, Composition, Conversation, Dictation, the prescribed texts, and sight-reading.

German.—Grammar, Composition, Conversation, Dictation, the prescribed texts, and sight-reading.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

General.

21. In addition to the provisions of the High Schools Act the following general regulations shall govern the High School Entrance Examination:

(1) No teacher who has pupils writing at the Entrance Examination shall be eligible as examiner where such pupils are writing

(2) At every High School and Collegiate Institute, and at such other places as may be approved of by the Minister of Education, an examination for admission of pupils to High Schools and Collegiate Institutes shall be held in July of each year on papers prepared by the High School Inspectors and such other examiners as may be appointed by the Minister of Education.

(3) Candidates desiring to be examined at a city or town forming a separate inspectoral district shall notify the Inspector of such city or town. In all other cases notice shall be sent to the County Inspector; and if more examinations than one are held in the county, the place at which the candidate desires to be examined shall be named.

(4) High School Boards shall have power to require each resident or non-resident pupil to pay a fee not exceeding one dollar. County Councils shall have like power regarding county pupils, but any sum thus received from county candidates shall be deducted from the amount for which the county is liable for maintenance.

(5) When the County Council recommends the holding of an examination at any place other than the High School, the presiding examiner shall be paid the sum of $3 per diem and travelling expenses for conducting such examination, and the examiners shall be allowed the sum of $1 per candidate for reading the examination papers. It shall be lawful for the County Treasurer to pay all the expenses of such examination on the certificate of the County Inspector.

Subjects of Examination.

22.—(1) The Entrance Examination will be based on the following subjects, as prescribed for Form IV. of the Public Schools: Reading, Literature, Orthography, Geography, Grammar, Arithmetic, Composition, History, Drawing, and Writing. The examination in Literature will be based partly on prescribed selections from the authorized Fourth Reader, and partly on the remaining lessons in the same reader. In addition to selections specially prescribed for memorization, the candidate will be expected to have memorized passages of special beauty from the other lessons of the Fourth Reader. At the examination in Composition the candidate will be expected simply to write a letter and a narrative or description, each being of about thirty lines in length.

(2) In writing and Drawing candidates will submit their copy-books, shewing their work in Writing for at least three months, and their drawing books Nos. 5 and 6. Drawing and Writing in blank exercise book will be accepted, so long as the work covers the prescribed course, and no discrimination will be made in favor of work contained in the authorized drawing books or copy books.

(3) The subjects of Agriculture and Temperance and Hygiene are optional, but papers will be submitted in each where required. Candidates may take either or both at the examination; but, when taken, the minimum of one-third shall be required in each as in the case of any other subject, and the total aggregate shall be correspondingly increased.

(4) The examination in Agriculture will be based on the first seven chapters of the authorized text-book in Agriculture.

Duties of Inspector.

23.—(1) Applications shall be received by the Inspector for the examination not later than the 1st day of May.

(2) The Inspector shall notify the Department not later than the 3rd day of May in each year, of the number of persons desiring to be examined at any High School or authorized place within his jurisdiction.

(3) In a city or town forming a separate inspectoral division, the Inspector or Inspectors of such city or town shall preside at the examination, and, in conjunction with the Board of Examiners for such city or town, shall read the papers and report to the Department.

(4) In counties in which more High Schools than one are situated, the Inspector for the county shall elect at which High School he will preside, and shall notify the Department of the choice he makes, and in each of the other High Schools the Principal of the High School shall preside.

(5) In the case of examinations affiliated with a High School, the Inspector within whose district such affiliated examinations are held, shall appoint presiding Examiners who shall be teachers in actual service, notice of which shall be sent to the Education Department. The Inspector within whose district such affiliated examination is held, together with the examiners of the High School with which such examination is affiliated, shall be the Board of Examiners in all such cases:

(6) Where, from the number of candidates, or any other cause, additional presiding Examiners are required, the Inspector shall make such appointments as are necessary, preference being given to the other members of the Board. The Inspector shall not appoint as presiding Examiner any teacher who has taken part in the instruction of any of the candidates in the room where he presides, or who is not in actual service.

(7) Where more examinations than one are held in an Inspectoral district, the papers will be sent by the Education Department to the Inspector, or presiding Examiner, as the case may be.

(8) The parcel containing the examination papers shall not be opened till the morning of the examination day, nor shall any envelope containing the papers in any subject be opened until the time appointed in time-table for the examination in such subject.

Duties of Presiding Examiners.

24. It shall be the duty of presiding examiners :

(1) To be in attendance at the place appointed for the examination at least fifteen minutes before the time fixed for the first subject, and to see that the candidates are supplied with the necessary stationery, and seated so far apart as to afford reasonable security against copying.

(2) To open the envelope containing the papers in each subject in full view of the candidates at the time prescribed, and to place one paper on each candidate's desk.

(3) To exercise proper vigilance over the candidates to prevent copying, and to allow no candidate to communicate with another, nor permit any person, except a co-examiner, to enter the room during examination.

(4) To see that the candidates cease writing promptly at the proper time, fold and endorse their papers properly, and in every respect comply with the regulations herein contained.

(5) To submit the answers of the candidates to the Examiners according to the instructions from the Board.

Duties of Candidates.

25. The following shall be the duties of High School Entrance candidates :—

(1) Every candidate shall be in attendance at least fifteen minutes before the time at which the examination is to begin, and shall occupy the seat allotted by the presiding Examiner. Any candidate desiring to move from his allotted place or to leave the room, shall first obtain permission from the presiding Examiner to do so. Any candidate leaving shall not return during the examination in the subject then in hand.

(2) Every candidate shall write his answers on one side only of the paper, and shall number each answer. He shall arrange the sheets numerically, according to the questions, and fold them once crosswise, endorsing them with his name, the name of the subject, and the name of the place at which he is examined. No paper shall be returned to a candidate after being placed in the hands of the presiding Examiner.

(3) Any candidate who is found copying from another or allowing another to copy from him, or who brings into the examination room any book, note or paper having any reference to the subject on which he is writing, shall be required by the presiding Examiner to leave the room, and his papers and the papers of all the guilty parties shall be cancelled.

(4) Candidates for examination in Drawing and Writing must place their drawing and copy books in the hands of the presiding Examiner on the morning of the first day of the examination. Every exercise must be certified by the teacher as being the candidate's own work.

Duties of Examiners.

26. In reading the papers the Examiners shall be guided by the following schedule of values and instructions :—

(1) Reading, 50 marks ; Drawing, 50 ; Temperance, 75 ; Agriculture, 75 ; Neatness, 35 ; Writing, 50 ; Orthography, 30 ; Literature, 100 ; Arithmetic, 100 ; Grammar, 100 ; Geography, 75 ; Composition, 100 ; History, 75. The marks for

Neatness shall be divided equally among the last seven subjects, and shall be added to the value herein assigned to those subjects, and a maximum of 5 marks shall also be added for Neatness to the marks for Agriculture or Temperance when these subjects are taken. Of the marks for Drawing and Writing 25 will be assigned to the paper on these subjects, and a maximum of 25 may be awarded as the result of the inspection of the candidate's drawing and copy books. Two marks shall be deducted for each mis-spelt word on the Dictation paper, and one mark shall be deducted for each mis-spelt word on the other papers.

(2) Examiners should return the drawing and copy books to the candidates at the close of the examination.

(3) The papers of the different candidates shall be so distributed that the same Examiner shall read and value the answers in the same subject throughout.

(4) Each Examiner shall mark distinctly in the left-hand margin the value assigned by him to each answer or partial answer, shall sum up the total on each paper at the foot of the margin, and shall place the general total on the back of the outside sheet, indicating the deductions for mis-spelt words and the additional marks for neatness. thus, *e.g.*, History, 60—5sp.+3n.=58, and initialing each set of papers examined.

Reports, Certificates, and Appeals.

27. Any candidate who obtains one-third of the marks in each subject (neatness included) and one-half of the aggregate may be admitted provisionally to a High School by the Board of Examiners. Of those who fail, only the following classes of candidates should be recommended: (*a*) those who fail to reach the standard prescribed in some subject, but who have made considerably more than the aggregate marks required; (*b*) those who in the opinion of the Examiners, on account of age or for some special reason, should be recommended to the favorable consideration of the Minister of Education. The reasons for their recommendation shall be set forth opposite the name of each candidate recommended.

(2) The names of candidates passed or recommended shall not be published until after the decision of the Minister has been received.

(3) The Inspector shall issue a certificate to each candidate whose admission has been approved by the Minister of Education.

(4) The report of the Examiners, together with the answers of the candidates, shall be transmitted by the Inspector to the Education Department (charges prepaid), on or before the 20th of July in each year.

(5) Candidates may claim to have their papers re-read upon the following conditions:—(*a*) The appeal or claim must be in the hands of the Minister of Education on or before the 15th of August, and the ground of the appeal must be specifically stated. The examiners shall dispose of all appeals without delay and no appeal shall subsequently be entertained on any ground whatever. (*b*) A deposit of $2 must be made with the Department, which deposit will be returned to the candidate if his appeal or claim is sustained.

(6) When at any time during the interval between Entrance Examinations it is considered desirable to admit a pupil provisionally until the next examination, the Principal of the High School and the Public School Inspector shall at once report in detail upon the case to the Minister of Education, without whose approval no provisional admission may be made.

EXAMINATION IN ORAL READING, DRAWING, AND THE COMMERCIAL COURSE.

28. During the last week of June an examination shall be conducted in each High School by the Principal and the teachers of Oral Reading, Drawing, and the Commercial Course. The procedure at this examination shall be as follows:—

(1) Each candidate shall read from an authorized Reader one passage selected by the Examiners and another from any book chosen by himself.

(2) Each candidate shall submit for examination his school work in Drawing in the five books prescribed in Forms I. and II., or their equivalent in character and amount. Each candidate shall pass in addition an examination in Object Drawing, the paper being prepared and valued by the Principal and the teacher or teachers of the subject, and no object being assigned the candidate to draw which he has already drawn as part of the school course. Art School certificates covering the course will be accepted in lieu of the prescribed drawing books.

(3) Each candidate shall submit for examination his school work in Book-keeping and Commercial Transactions, which shall consist of the following as a minimum: Four sets, each of at least fifteen foolscap pages or the equivalent thereof, and each comprising the necessary books of original entry, with Ledger and Bill-book. The sets shall consist of one in Single Entry and three in Double Entry: one of the Double Entry sets to embrace transactions in Commission and Brokerage; another, transactions in Partnership; and the third to be a continuation of the Single Entry set, showing clearly the transfer from Single to Double Entry. At least one example of each kind of commercial forms and correspondence pertaining to the sets shall be entered in a suitable blank book and submitted with the principal and auxiliary books used in connection with the working of the four sets.

(4) The standing of the candidates in Book-keeping and Commercial transactions shall be determined in accordance with the quality of the school work submitted; the quantity above prescribed shall be exacted in every case. No candidate shall be ranked I. whose penmanship is not first-class; and in determining the grading in Oral Reading, Drawing and Book-keeping, the Examiners shall also take into account the candidate's school record in each subject. In determining the standing of a candidate at the Primary Examination, his grading in Oral Reading, Drawing, and the Commercial Course, will be taken into account by the departmental examiners. No appeal is allowed at this examination.

(5) A similar examination to that detailed in paragraphs (1)-(4) above shall be conducted by the Principal of every Public or Separate School in which candidates are preparing for the Primary Examination. The Principal of the Public or the Separate School shall observe all the conditions of the regulations for the examination in Oral Reading, Drawing, Book-keeping and the Commercial Course, and shall report the standing of the candidates to the Principal of the High School at which such candidates propose to write on their Primary Examination. He shall also transmit to the Principal of the High School the work of the candidates in Drawing and Book-keeping, and the paper in Object Drawing, and the answers thereto, together with his certificate as required in paragraph (8) below.

(6) The standing of the High School candidates shall be entered in a form provided by the Education Department, and shall be signed by all the examiners; the standing of the candidates being graded from I. (the highest) to IV., those

graded IV. being rejected. The Principal of the High School shall enter also in this form, recording the name of the school and of the Principal, the names and grading of candidates examined by the Principal of the Public or the Separate School, and shall transmit the report, when completed, to the Education Department at least four days before the commencement of the Primary Examination. He shall also retain for the use of the next visiting High School Inspector, a copy of this report, and the original report of the Principal of the Public or the Separate School, together with the certificate required from the Principal of the Public or Separate School in paragraph (8) below.

(7) The school work in drawing, the papers in Object Drawing and the answers thereto, and the Book-keeping sets of High School and other pupils who have passed this examination shall be retained in safe keeping by the Principal of the High School, until the next ensuing visit of the High School Inspector, who shall report specially to the Minister of Education on the character of this work and of the teaching of Reading, Drawing and the Commercial Course in the High School; and in the event of the Inspector's report being unfavorable, the Minister may cancel the examination or make other arrangements for holding future examinations in the locality.

(8) The examination in Reading and the Commercial Course will not be accepted by the Minister unless at least the time prescribed in the High School regulations for Reading and Writing has been allowed in the time-table during the preceding year, as certified by the Principal of the High, Public, or Separate School, as the case may be, and unless the Principal concerned certifies that each passed candidate has completed satisfactorily the courses in Reading, Drawing and the Commercial subjects.

(9) Any candidate who passes the Primary Examination in Reading, Drawing, and the Commercial Course, and who, in the opinion of his teachers, possesses a good business education, shall be entitled to a commercial certificate signed by the Principal of the High, Public, or Separate School, as the case may be.

(10) Candidates who have been awarded commercial certificates shall not be required to pass the examination in Drawing and the Commercial Course more than once. All candidates shall pass the examination in Oral Reading as often as they may present themselves for examination in the other subjects of the Primary examination, and shall take again the course in Reading prescribed for Forms I. and II. of the High Schools.

DIPLOMAS AND COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

29—(1) Every pupil shall be entitled to a High School Graduation Diploma who passes a Departmental examination in any of the courses in Form III. or IV. of the High Schools, and who submits to the Minister of Education, through the Principal, a certificate from the Principal that the candidate has attended a High School for at least one year; and a certificate of character signed by the Principal.

(2) Commencement Exercises shall be held in each High School or Collegiate Institute at a suitable time during the Autumn of each year, at which Diplomas, Medals, or Certificates may be presented to the successful candidates.

III.—DEPARTMENTAL AND UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

EXAMINATIONS AND APPOINTMENT OF EXAMINERS.

30.—(1) Examinations will be held annually at each High School and Collegiate Institute, and at such other places as the Minister of Education may designate, in the courses of study prescribed for each of Forms I. and II., III. and IV. These examinations shall be known respectively as the High School Primary, the High School Junior and Senior Leaving Examinations, and the University Pass and Honor Matriculation Examinations.

(2) The Minister of Education may act in conjunction with the senate of the University of Toronto in conducting these examinations by means of a Joint Board of the Education Department and University of Toronto, to be appointed as soon after the 1st day of October in each year as is practicable.

(3) The Joint Board shall elect a chairman from their number who shall retain his right to vote as a member of the Board. In case of any vacancy on the Board the appointing body may fill the same for the remainder of the term.

(4) The Board shall appoint Examiners to prepare the examination papers for the Departmental and University Matriculation examinations, but such examiners shall not exceed fifteen in number. The Board shall also appoint such Associate Examiners as may be necessary for the reading of the answer papers of the candidates at the said examinations.

(5) The Examiners shall be selected from persons qualified by experience as teachers in either a University or a High School to set papers suitable for candidates at such examinations.

(6) The Associate Examiner shall be selected from a list of graduates of Universities in the British Dominions actually engaged in teaching, such list to be furnished by the Minister of Education and to contain the names of at least double the number of Associate Examiners required.

(7) No Examiner or Associate Examiner shall be appointed who is objected to by three out of the four representatives either of the Universities or of the Department of Education.

DUTIES OF EXAMINERS.

31. The following shall be the duties of the Examiners:—

(1) To elect at the first meeting a chairman from their number who shall retain his right to vote as a member of the Board.

(2) To assign at the first meeting the subjects of examination to the different members, and to arrange for having the manuscript of the examination papers in the hands of the Minister of Education at such dates as he may fix.

(3) To revise and approve of all examination papers and to assign values to the questions. The examiners are jointly and severally responsible for the character of the questions in each of the papers.

(4) To arrange in alphabetical order the names of the Examiners in each department at the head of each paper in that department, and to give, as far as possible, instructions to candidates in the same form at the head of each paper.

(5) To avoid, as far as possible, questions that consist of numerous parts with different values for each part.

(6) To use capital letters, A, B, etc., to denote the sections of the papers, and figures 1, 2, etc., consecutively throughout, to mark the individual questions. To space in printing and to mark with letters (*a*), (*b*), etc., the several sub-sections under each number.

(7) To place, as far as the nature of the paper allows, optional questions, if any, at the end of the paper.

(8) To take the general management of the work of the Associate Examiners and to settle such questions connected therewith as may be referred to them by the chairmen of the sections.

(9) To assist the Associate Examiners in each section in reading the answer papers and to report to the Minister of Education and Joint Board the results of the examinations.

(10) To settle the results of the examinations in accordance with the standards and regulations of the Education Department and the Senate of the University respectively.

(11) To decide and report upon all appeals in conjunction with such persons as may be appointed for that purpose.

DUTIES OF ASSOCIATE EXAMINERS.

32,—(1) The Associate Examiners shall be classified into sections according to the subjects of examination. An Examiner shall be the chairman of each section, or, where an Examiner is unable to act, such person as may be appointed for that purpose by the Joint Board.

(2) The chairman of a section shall have general oversight of the work done thereby, and shall spend so much of his time as may be necessary in revising the work of his colleagues, with a view to remove clerical errors and secure practical uniformity in valuing the answers.

(3) Before commencing the actual work of examination the associate examiners of each section shall spend sufficient time in discussing the answers and reading answer papers jointly, to enable the members to arrive at a consensus of opinion as to the valuation of answers, especially of partial or imperfect answers.

(4) When a section finds that the values assigned to the questions on the examination papers are unsatisfactory, or when it is evident that the Examiner has not followed the Course of Study prescribed by the Education Department or by the Curriculum of the University of Toronto, it shall report through its chairman to the chairman of the Examiners or the person acting on his behalf.

(5) No Associate Examiner shall have in hand more than twenty papers at one time, nor shall he have more than one envelope opened upon his table at one time, except in cases of suspected copying, in which case he shall return each sheet to its proper envelope. The papers shall be returned in the numerical order in which they were received. In cases of suspected copying, the Associate Examiner shall note on the face of the envelope "Copying, see No.——— question——."

(6) One mark shall be deducted for each mis-spelt word and for each instance of bad English from the marks obtained in each subject. At the Primary and the Junior Leaving Examination in English Composition an essay will be expected of about sixty lines in length, and at the Senior Leaving Examination, of about ninety lines.

(7) At all the examinations in Arithmetic, either arithmetical or algebraic solutions shall be accepted.

(8) In reading the papers each Associate Examiner shall mark distinctly, in the left-hand margin, the value assigned by him to each answer or partial answer, shall sum up the total on each page at the foot of the margin, and shall place the result on the face of the envelope, indicating the deductions for mis-spelt words and incorrect English thereon, thus, *e. g.*, History 80—2 sp. —4 f.s. = 74, and initialing the envelope of each paper examined.

(9) The hours of work shall be from 9 o'clock a.m., to 12 noon, and from 2 o'clock p.m to 5 p.m. Examiners shall begin and stop work promptly, and shall abstain from all unnecessary conversation during working hours. The work of the examination shall be strictly confidential.

(10) Associate Examiners shall be paid the sum of $6 per day, the payment being subject to the restriction that the whole amount paid for the examination shall not exceed the sum of $1.50 per candidate.

(11) Associate Examiners who do not reside in Toronto will be allowed their actual railway expenses to and from their usual residences in Ontario.

EXAMINATION PAPERS.

33.—(1) At all the examinations, each paper on the Latin, Greek, French and German authors shall contain, in addition to questions on passages from the prescribed texts, questions on passages from works not prescribed but similar in style and of equal difficulty; and the meaning shall be given of words not likely to have been met with by the candidates. The examinations in the "Sight-work" shall determine, not whether the candidate has read more than the prescribed texts, but whether he is familiar with the idioms and constructions met in the prescribed course.

(2) At the Primary and Junior and Senior Leaving Examinations in Poetical Literature, "Sight-work" shall also be given; but at the Leaving examinations the examination papers shall consist of three sections, two being on the prescribed texts, and the third on an "unseen" passage; of these, University candidates shall take the first and second, and Departmental candidates the third, with one of the others prescribed by the examiners.

(3) In the subjects of Mathematics, English, and History and Geography the papers for pass matriculants either shall be distinct from those for the Junior Leaving examination, or shall be supplemented by questions specially adapted to the latter class of candidates.

(4) At the Primary and Junior Leaving examinations the value of the questions on Grammar in the paper on Grammar and Rhetoric shall be two-thirds of the value of the whole, and at the Primary examination the value of the questions in Algebra in the paper on Algebra and Euclid shall also be two-thirds of the value of the whole. The questions in Mensuration are for the Junior Leaving examination only.

(5) At the Senior Leaving and Honor Matriculation examinations in Botany and Zoology, the specimens for description and identification shall be sent from the Education Department where required, and at the Primary examination in Botany they shall be provided by the Presiding Examiner.

(6) The subjects, number, and values of the papers for the different examinations shall be as follows :—

1. Primary Examination.

	No. of papers.	Value of subject.
English Grammar and Rhetoric	One	200
English Composition (Essay)	“	100
English Poetical Literature	“	200
History and Geography	“	150
Arithmetic, Mensuration, and Commercial Transactions	“	200
Algebra and Euclid	“	200
Physics	“	100
Botany	“	100
Latin	Two—one on Authors and one on Composition and Grammar.	200
French	“ “	200
German	“ “	200

2. Junior Leaving Examination.

	No. of papers.	Value of subject.
English Grammar and Rhetoric	One	150
English Composition (Essay)	“	100
English Poetical Literature	“	200
History and Geography	“	150
Arithmetic and Mensuration	“	200
Algebra	“	150
Euclid	“	150
Chemistry	“	200
Physics	“	200
Latin	Two—one on Authors and one on Composition and Grammar.	200
French	“ “	200
German	“ “	200
Greek	“ “	200

3. Senior Leaving Examination.

	No. of papers.	Value of subject.
English Grammar, Philology, Rhetoric, and Prosody	One	200
English Composition (Essay)	“	100
English Poetical Literature	“	200
History and Geography	“	150
Algebra	“	150
Euclid	“	150
Trigonometry	“	150
Chemistry	Four 400	125
Physics		125
Botany		75
Zoology		75
Latin	Two—one on Authors and one on Composition and Grammar	200
Greek	“ “	200
French	“ “	200
German	“ “	200

PRIMARY AND LEAVING EXAMINATIONS.

34.—(1) In addition to Reading, Drawing, and the Commercial Course, the subjects of examination for the Primary Examination shall consist of English Grammar and Rhetoric, English Composition, English Poetical Literature, History and Geography, Arithmetic and Mensuration, Algebra and Euclid, with Latin, or French, or German, or Physics and Botany. The subjects of examination for the Junior Leaving Examination shall consist of English Grammar and Rhetoric, English Composition, English Poetical Literature, History and Geography, Arithmetic and Mensuration, Algebra, Euclid and Chemistry, with Latin, or Greek, or French, or German, or Physics; and for the Senior Leaving examination, of English Grammar, Philology, Rhetoric, and Prosody; English Composition, English Poetical Literature, History and Geography, Algebra, Euclid, and Trigonometry, with Greek and Latin, or French and German, or Chemistry, Physics, Botany and Zoology.

(2) Any candidate who obtains one-third of the marks in each paper and one-half of the aggregate marks obtainable, shall be entitled to the certificate for which he has been examined.

(3) Only those candidates are eligible to write at the Junior Leaving examination who have passed the Primary examination, or who having made the aggregate marks required, have been recommended by the Principal of the High School.

(4) Any candidate who has passed the Primary examination in Oral Reading, Drawing, and the Commercial Course shall, on the recommendation of the Principal, be eligible to write at the Senior Leaving examination without passing the Junior Leaving examination or the rest of the Primary examination.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATIONS.

35.—(1) All candidates for Junior Matriculation shall take the pass subjects in Latin, Mathematics, History and Geography, and in one of the following groups: (*a*) Greek; (*b*) French and German; (*c*) French and either Physics or Chemistry; (*d*) German and either Physics or Chemistry.

(2) The standard for pass shall be twenty-five per cent. on each paper and forty per cent. on the whole examination. The standard for honors shall be for Second Class, fifty per cent., and for First Class sixty-seven per cent. of the aggregate marks obtainable. The honor standing of each candidate shall be determined by the marks obtained on both his honor and his pass papers, and the names of honor matriculants shall be arranged alphabetically in each department.

Notice by Candidates.

36.—(1) Every person who purposes to present himself at the Primary or Junior or Senior Leaving Examination, or the Matriculation Examination shall send to the Inspector within whose inspectoral division he intends to write, not later than the 24th of May preceding, a notice stating the class of certificate for which he is a candidate, and what optional subject or subjects he has selected. Such notice shall be accompanied by a fee of $5.

(2) In the case of those candidates who apply for examination in one or two subjects only, for the purpose of completing a course for pass matriculation into any University or Learned Profession, a fee of $2 shall be charged, $1 of which shall go to the Department.

(3) Where a High School is situated in a city or town constituting a separate inspectoral division, the Inspector of such city or town shall be responsible for the conduct of the examination held thereat, and shall receive applications from intending candidates, and report to the Department; but in all other cases the County Inspector shall be responsible and shall receive the necessary applications.

Duties of Inspectors and Presiding Examiners.

37. The following shall be the duties of Inspectors and Presiding Examiners:

(1) When the Inspector is unable to preside at the examination, or where more examinations than one are held in his inspectorate, he shall appoint, one month before the examination, subject to the approval of the Minister of Education, a presiding Examiner who shall be a teacher in active service (competent to select the plants for the Primary Botany Examination); otherwise the Minister will make the appointment. When more rooms than one are required for the candidates an Examiner (who shall be a teacher in actual service) approved by the Minister, shall be appointed by the Inspector for each room. The presiding Examiner shall indicate, in his report to the Department, the candidates who were placed in the several rooms respectively, and shall also send a diagram of the rooms on the form provided, showing the position occupied by each candidate and presiding Examiner during the examination.

(2) The Inspector shall not appoint, as presiding Examiner, any teacher employed in a school from which there is any candidate at such examination, or any person who has taken part in the instruction of any of the candidates; nor shall any person, except the Examiners, be present with the candidates, in any room at such examination; and, at least, one Examiner shall be present during the whole time of the examination in each room occupied by the candidates.

(3) Every Inspector shall send to the Education Department, not later than the 25th of May, a list of the candidates with $3 of the fee of each, the other $2 being sent on the same date to the Treasurer of the High or the Public School Board, as the case may be.

(4) Each Inspector, or such other person as may be appointed by the Minister, shall himself, in person, receive from the Department, or the Inspector, the examination papers, and shall thereupon be responsible for the safe keeping of the parcel containing the same, unopened, until the morning of the first day of the examination.

(5) No Presiding Examiner shall admit any candidate, either as an additional candidate, or in the place of an absent one, whose notice has not been duly given to the Department; no candidate who, in his notice to the Department, elects to take any specific opitional subject, will be allowed to substitute any other, and no candidate who has given notice to the Department of his intention to be examined at a specified place, will be allowed to appear for examination elsewhere.

(6) The Inspector or presiding Examiner shall transmit to the Education Department, on the first day of the examination, a copy of the following declaration, signed by himself and the other Examiners, (but such declaration shall not be required more than once from any Examiner):—

"I solemnly declare that I will perform my duty of Examiner, without fear, favor, affection or partiality towards any candidate."

(7) Places shall be allotted to the candidates so that they may be at least five feet apart. All diagrams or maps having reference to the subjects of examination shall be removed from the room; all arrangements shall be completed, and the necessary stationery distributed at least fifteen minutes before the time appointed for the commencement of the examination

(8) Punctually at the time appointed for the commencement of each examination, the presiding Examiner shall, in the examination room and in the presence of the candidates and other examiners (if any), break the seal of the envelope containing the examination papers, and give them to the other examiners and the candidates. The papers of only one subject shall be opened at one time.

(9) Should any candidate be detected in talking or whispering, or in copying from another, or allowing another to copy from him, or in having in his possession, when in the room, any book, notes, or anything from which he might derive assistance in the examination, it shall be the duty of the Examiner, if he obtain clear evidence of the fact at the time of its occurrence, to cause such candidate at once to leave the room: nor shall such candidate be permitted to enter during the remaining part of the examination, and his name shall be struck off the list. If, however, the evidence be not clear at the time, or be obtained after the conclusion of the examination, the Examiner shall report the case to the Department.

(10) Punctually at the expiration of the time allowed, the Examiner shall direct the candidates to stop writing, and cause them to hand in their answer papers immediately, duly fastened in the envelopes.

(11) The Examiner shall keep upon his desk the certified list of the candidates, and as each paper in any subject is handed in, he shall check the same by entering the figure "1" opposite the name of the candidate, on the form provided. After the papers are handed in the Examiner shall not allow any alterations to be made in them, and he shall be responsible for their safe-keeping until transmitted to the Education Department, or placed in the hands of the presiding Examiner.

(12) The presiding Examiner, at the close of the examination on the last day, shall secure in a separate parcel the fastened envelopes of each candidate, and on the same day shall forward by express (pre-paid), or deliver to the Education Department the package containing all the parcels thus separately secured. The papers are to be arranged in the alphabetical order of the surnames of the candidates. The Inspector or presiding Examiner shall, at the time, sign and forward a solemn declaration that the examinations have been held and conducted in strict conformity with the regulations, and fairly and properly in every respect; and also a certificate that he has been satisfied as to the personal identity of each candidate.

(13) At the Primary examination in Botany the presiding Examiner shall himself provide the specimens to be submitted to the candidates, in accordance with sealed instructions from the Education Department.

(14) Two plants will be submitted to candidates at both examinations, one for examination and one for classification. The former shall belong to one of the prescribed orders, but shall not be one of those fully described in the High School Botany; and in the classification of the other, candidates shall be allowed to use the text book.

(15) Specimens of the plant—one for each twenty candidates, and each enclosed in a separate envelope—shall be sent by the presiding Examiner to the Education Department with the answer papers in Botany.

(16) At the Senior Leaving and Honor Matriculation examinations, "slides" will be sent from the Education Department with specimens for examination and classification, and the presiding Examiner is required to arrange that each candidate may have the use of a compound microscope for at least twenty minutes during the examination in Botany and Zoology.

Duties of Candidates.

38. The following shall be the duties of candidates:

(1) Each candidate shall satisfy the presiding Examiner as to his personal identity before the commencement of the second day's examination, and any person detected in attempting to personate a candidate shall be reported to the Department.

(2) Candidates shall be in their allotted places before the hour appointed for the commencement of the examination. If a candidate be not present till after the appointed time, he shall not be allowed any additional time. No candidate shall be permitted, on any pretence whatever, to enter, the room after the expiration of an hour from the commencement of the examination.

(3) No candidate shall leave the room within *one hour* after the distribution of the examination papers in any subject; and if he then leave he shall not be permitted to return during the examination on such subject.

(4) Every candidate shall conduct himself in strict accordance with the regulations. Should he give or receive any aid or extraneous assistance of any kind, in answering the examination questions, or if he leaves his answers exposed so that any candidate may copy from him he will forfeit any certificate he may have obtained. Should the candidate have failed at the examination he shall be debarred for two years from writing at any departmental examination.

(5) Every candidate shall write the subject of examination very distinctly at the top of each page of his answer papers, in the middle. If a candidate writes his name or initials, or any distinguishing sign or mark on his answer papers by which his identity might be disclosed they will be cancelled.

(6) Candidates in preparing their answers, shall write on one side only of each sheet, and shall mark the sheets in each subject in the order of the questions, as 1st, 2nd, 3rd, etc.; and on the last sheet shall write distinctly the total number of sheets enclosed in the envelope, fold them once across, place them in the envelope provided by the Department, write on the outside of the envelope the subject of examination only, and on the slip provided, his name in full (surname preceding), and then securely fasten the slip to the envelope, as instructed by the presiding Examiner.

(7) Each candidate at the Botany examinations shall provide himself with a drawing pencil, a hand-lens, and a sharp knife.

(8) Each candidate at the examination in Zoology shall provide himself with a pocket-lens and dissecting instruments, viz., one pair of forceps, one pair of fine scissors, one scalpel, and a couple of strong needles.

Remuneration of Inspector and Presiding Examiners.

39.—(1) The Treasurer of the High School Board, on the certificate of the Public School Inspector, shall pay all expenses of the examination, including the sum of four dollars a day and actual travelling expenses for the Inspector and Presiding Examiners.

(2) If an examination is held at a Public School, the Treasurer of the Public School Board, shall, upon the order of the Inspector, pay all the expenses of the examination.

SPECIALISTS' CERTIFICATES.

45.—(1) Candidates at the non-professional examination for a Commercial Specialist's Certificate will be examined in July of each year at the Education Department, Toronto; candidates for all other Specialists' Certificates, in May of each year at the University of Toronto.

(2) Every person desiring to present himself at the examination for a specialist's certificate shall notify the Education Department on or before the 1st of April in each year; such notice to be accompanied by a fee of $5 for each examination, with a statement shewing the optional course selected.

(3) The examinations for Specialists' Certificates and the Senior Leaving Certificate may be taken in any order the candidate selects, but the Specialists Certificate shall not be granted until he has passed the examination prescribed for the Senior Leaving Certificate. The subjects prescribed for Specialists' Certificates, in the departments of English and History, Mathematics, Classics, French and German, and Science, shall be taken at one or two examinations; and those for a Specialist's Certificate in the Commercial Department, at one examination

(4) The standard for a Specialist's Certificate shall be one-third of the marks obtainable in each paper, and sixty-seven per cent. of the total of the marks obtainable in the papers on the prescribed subjects.

(5) The course of study for the examination in each of the following dapartments shall be in accordance with the curriculum of Toronto University, as follows:

(*a*) *English and History.*—The honor English course of the first and second years, and the pass courses in English and History of the four years.

(*b*) *Mathematics.*—The pass and honor courses in Mathematics and Physics of the first and second years.

(*c*) *Classics.*—The pass and honor courses in Classics of the first and second years.

(*d*) *French and German.*—The pass courses in French and German of the four years, with the honor examination in conversation of the third year.

(*e*) *Science.*—Either the honor course in Natural Science of the second year with the Physics of the second and third years of the Chemistry and Mineralogy course; or the honor course in Chemistry and Mineralogy of the second year with the Physics of the third year of the same course and the Biology of the second year of the Natural Science course.

6. The course of study for a certificate as a Commercial Specialist shall be as follows:—Precis of correspondence, departmental papers, etc.; indexing of invoices, receipts, correspondence, and legal documents. Penmanship and the principles of Penmanship; Practical Book-keeping in all its branches—particularly the Book-keeping of Joint Stock Companies, Loan and Savings' Societies, Manufacturing Industries, and Municipalities, auditing of Books and Accounts. The Banking system of the Country and its relation to commerce; annuities and exchange. The "corresponding style" of Isaac Pitman's system of Phonography; writing from dictation. The course prescribed for the Art School examination in Freehand; Industrial; Primary and Advanced Geometry: Parallel, Angular and Oblique Perspective; Model, Blackboard, and Memory Drawing.

UNIVERSITY EQUIVALENTS.

41.—(1) The standing of the fourth year in Arts after a regular course in any chartered University in the British Dominions will be accepted in lieu of the Senior Leaving Examination.

(2) The examination of any University in the Province of Ontario will be accepted by the Education Department for a Specialist's Certificate on the following conditions :—

(*a*) Candidates shall take the regular University examinations : no special or supplemental examinations will be accepted.

(*b*) Each candidate shall submit to the Education Department, with his application, a copy of the time-table of each examination, and of the examination papers on which he wrote, both being certified by the Registrar of the University ; a confidential statement from the Registrar of the University, of the marks obtained by the candidate on each paper, and of such other marks as may have been awarded him at each oral or practical examination.

(*c*) Should the standard set by the University be higher or lower than the Departmental standard, the Education Department shall value the papers as it may consider necessary.

APPEALS.

42.—Candidates may claim to have their papers re-read upon the following conditions :—

(1) The appeal or claim must be in the hands of the Minister of Education on or before the 15th day of September ; and the ground of the appeal must be specifically stated. No appeal shall subsequently be entertained on any ground whatever. No appeal shall be allowed in the case of a candidate for a Specialist's Non-professional Certificate.

(2) A deposit of two dollars must be made with the Department, which deposit will be returned to the candidate if his appeal or claim is sustained.

IV.—PROFESSIONAL TRAINING AND EXAMINATIONS.

43.—Professional certificates shall be classed as Kindergarten Directors' and Assistants' certificates ; Third Class, Second Class, First Class, Specialists' and High School Assistants' certificates ; and certificates to Principals of High Schools and to Public School Inspectors.

KINDERGARTENS.

44.—(1) No person shall be appointed to take charge of a Kindergarten in which assistant teachers or teachers-in-training are employed, who has not passed the examination prescribed for Director of Kindergartens ; and no person shall be paid a salary or allowance for teaching under a Director, who has not passed the examination prescribed for assistant teachers.

(2) No candidate shall be admitted to the course of training prescribed for assistants who is not seventeen years of age and who has not passed the High School Entrance Examination ; and after the first day of July, 1892, no person shall be admitted to the course prescribed for Directors unless such person has obtained an Assistant's certificate.

(3) Any person who attends a Kindergarten for one year snd passes the examinations prescribed by the Education Department shall be entitled to an Assistant's certificate; and the holder of an Assistant's certificate shall, on attending a Provincial Kindergarten one year and on passing the prescribed examinations, be entitled to a Director's certificate.

(4) Any person holding a Second Class certificate, who has taught successfully for one year, shall, on attending a Provincial Kindergarten one year, and passing the examinations required by the Education Department, obtain a Director's certificate.

(5) The Minister of Education may, at his discretion, accept the certificate of any other training school for Kindergarten work, as the equivalent of the Departmental Kindergarten examinations, or he may limit Kindergarten certificates to any city or town, as he may deem expedient.

Examinations.

45.—(1) The Minister of Education shall prescribe the time and place for Kindergarten examinations, and shall appoint such Examiners in the Theory and Practice of Kindergarten work as he may deem expedient. The examination for Directors shall embrace the General Principles of Froebel's System, 150 marks; Theory and Practice of the Gifts and Occupations, 100 marks; Muter and Kose-Lieder, 100 marks; Miscellaneous Paper, 100 marks; Practical Teaching, 500 marks; and Book-work for those taking one year's course, 400 marks. The examination for assistants shall embrace the Theory and Practice of the Gifts, two papers; Theory and Practice of the Occupations, one paper; Miscellaneous Paper; each paper 100 marks; Book-work, 400 marks.

(2) The Director of such Kindergarten sending up candidates to the examination for Assistants' certificates shall be required to certify to the Education Department that the Pease-work and Modelling have been satisfactorily completed.

(3) Candidates who obtain one-third of the marks in each subject of the written examination and half of the total marks obtainable, and half of the marks in Practical Teaching and Book-work, shall be entitled to a certificate.

CITY AND COUNTY MODEL SCHOOLS.

46. The examination for Third Class Certificates shall be conducted by the County Board of Examiners, which shall have authority to elect its own chairman and secretary. No Principal of a County Model School shall be a member of the County Board of Examiners. The secretary shall be paid such remuneration as may be approved by the County Council.

Establishment.

47—(1) The Board of Examiners for any county may, with the approval of the Education Department, set apart any Public School to be a County Model School for the professional training of Third-class teachers on the following conditions:—

(*a*) The Principal shall hold a First Class Provincial Certificate issued by the Education Department, and shall have had at least three years' experience as a Public School teacher.

(*b*) There shall be not fewer than three assistants holding at least Second Class Provincial Certificates.

(*c*) The equipment of the school shall be equal to that required by the Regulations for the Fourth Form of a Public School.

(*d*) A room for Model School purposes, in addition to the accommodation required for the Public School, shall be provided either in the same building or equally convenient.

(*e*) The Principal shall be relieved of all Public School duties, except management, during the Model School term.

(2) The County Board of Examiners shall distribute the teachers-in-training among the different Model Schools, where more schools than one are established in a county; and, in cases where there may be a deficiency of room in any Model School, the Board shall give the preference of admission to such as have obtained the highest number of marks at the non-professional examination.

(3) The Board of Trustees for any city may, with the approval of the Minister of Education, establish a Model School for the training of teachers who are residents of such city; and in all cases such teachers-in-training shall, during the first term, take the course of studies prescribed for Model Schools and be subject to a similar inspection and examination.

(4) Boards of Trustees may impose a fee of not more than five dollars on each teacher-in-training, and in addition thereto the County Council may impose a fee on each teacher-in-training not exceeding two dollars as an examination fee in lieu of the amount chargeable against the county for conducting the professional examination.

Duties of Teachers-in-Training.

48—(1) Only persons holding at least a High School Primary Certificate shall be admitted to a County Model School, and applications for admission, stating age last birthday and choice of school, if any, shall be received by the Inspector not later than the 25th of August; but no person shall be admitted who will not be eighteen years of age on or before the close of the term.

(2) The teachers-in-training shall attend regularly and punctually from the first day of September till the final examination in December, and shall be subject to the discipline of the Principal, with an appeal, in case of dispute, to the Chairman of the County Board of Examiners.

(3) The teachers-in-training shall make no presentation to any member of the Model School staff.

Course of Study and Text Books.

49. The Course of Study in County Model Schools shall embrace the following:—A course in School Organization and Management, based on Baldwin's Art of School Management (Canadian Edition), and Methods of Instruction in all the subjects prescribed for Forms I.-IV. of the Public Schools; such practice in teaching as will cultivate correct methods of presenting subjects to a class and develop the art of school government; a course in Temperance and Hygiene, based on the Manual of Hygiene for Normal and Model Schools, omitting chapters I., VII., VIII., IX., and XVI.; a knowledge of the School Law and Regulations, so far as they relate to the duties of Public School teachers and pupils; Music, as prescribed for Forms I.-IV. of the Public Schools; Drill and Calisthenics, as contained in Houghton's Physical Culture.

Examinations.

50.—(1) The teachers-in-training shall be subjected to an examination in Practical Teaching during the last week of the session, and also to a written examination on papers prepared by Examiners appointed by the Minister of Education, the results of which, on the percentage fixed by the County Board of Examiners, and the report of the Principal on the standing of each student as shewn by the register, shall determine their final standing.

(2) At the final examination each teacher-in-training shall teach two lessons, of twenty minutes each, one of which shall be assigned the day before, and the other forty minutes before, it is to be taught. These lessons shall be assigned by the Presiding Examiner, shall be appraised by different examiners, and shall not be taught in the same Form nor in the same subject.

(3) At the close of the examination the Chairman of the Board shall forward to the Education Department a full report of the examination on the form provided, and shall also forward the written answers of the candidates in all subjects, with the values awarded by the examiners to the several answers marked on the margin.

51. The final examination of each County Model School shall be conducted by the County Board of Examiners on the following subjects and in accordance with the following schedule of marks:—Methods of Instruction, 250 marks; Theory of Education, 150 marks; Temperance and Hygiene, School Law and Regulations, Music, Drill and Calisthenics, 50 marks each; Teaching ability 500 marks—250 by the Board and 250 by the Principal (report based on the practical work done in the Public School and the sessional answer papers on professional work). In the first four subjects, papers will be submitted by the Education Department. In Music, and Drill and Calisthenics the Board shall accept the results of an examination held by the Principal, or shall conduct a special examination, as it may deem expedient. The Board shall have power to reject any candidate who may show himself deficient in scholarship.

THIRD CLASS CERTIFICATES.

52.—(1) When a Third Class Certificate has expired, the holder thereof may, on passing the High School Primary Examination or an examination of a higher grade, and on proof of good character and of efficiency as a teacher, obtain from the Board of Examiners of the County in which he has last taught, a renewal of the same for a period not exceeding three years, at the discretion of the Board.

(2) Where the holder of an expired Third Class Certificate, though failing in one or more subjects, obtains the aggregate marks required at the Primary Examination or Junior Leaving Examination, the Board of Examiners may, if satisfied with the efficiency and aptitude of such candidate as a teacher renew such Third Class Certificate for a period not exceeding three years.

(3) Where a teacher, on account of illness or any other reason satisfactory to the Board of Examiners, was prevented from teaching on his certificate for the full time of its duration, the Board may extend, by endorsement, such certificate for a period not exceeding the time such teacher was unable to avail himself of his certificate.

(4) In case of an emergency, such as a scarcity of teachers, or for any other special cause, Third Class Certificates may be extended by the Minister of Education, on the joint request of any Board of Trustees and the Public School Inspector; but all such extensions shall be limited to the school on whose behalf the request is made, and shall be granted only where it is shown that trustees have used reasonable diligence to obtain a duly qualified teacher.

DISTRICT TRAINING SCHOOLS.

Establishment.

53.—(1) The Minister of Education may set apart not more than two schools in each of the Districts of Thunder Bay, Algoma, Parry Sound and Nipissing as training schools for candidates for Public School District Certificates.

(2) No school shall rank as a District Training School except upon the following conditions:—

(*a*) The Principal shall hold at least a First Class Provincial Certificate.

(*b*) There shall be in addition to the Principal two other teachers on the staff, one of whom shall hold a Second Class Provincial Certificate.

(*c*) There shall be an attendance of not less than ten candidates preparing for the examination at the close of the next ensuing summer term of the school, and the course of study shall be limited to the subjects prescribed for the Fifth Form of Public Schools.

(*d*) The accommodations and equipment of the school shall be approved by the Minister of Education.

Boards of Examiners and Examinations.

54.—(1) The Boards of Examiners constituted under section 142 of the Public Schools Act, may issue certificates, valid only in such portions of their respective district or districts as they may deem expedient, for a period not exceeding three years.

(2) The Board of Examiners shall prepare the examination papers or determine their equivalents; fix the time and place for examinations, and read and value the answers; determine the fees to be paid by candidates; and generally exercise all the powers of County Boards of Examiners.

(3) Each Board of Examiners shall, as soon after the examination as possible, report to the Minister of Education the names and residences of the candidates examined, the number of certificates granted, and enclose therewith a full set of the examination papers.

(4) The Board of Examiners may require attendance at a County Model School or such other professional training as may be deemed expedient, or may, without re-examination, extend a certificate for the District for a period not exceeding three years.

(5) The members of District Boards of Examiners shall be entitled to the same remuneration as the members of County Boards, where the two Boards are identical. In all other cases the members of District Boards shall be allowed the sum of $3 per diem for presiding at the examination, and a further sum of $1 per candidate for reading the answer papers. Where county organization exists, all the expenses of the examinations, so far as they may not be covered by fees, shall be paid by the County Council.

TRAINING OF FRENCH AND GERMAN TEACHERS.

55. In counties where there is a scarcity of teachers qualified to teach in the English language, the Board of examiners for the county, with the approval of the Education Department, may establish a Model School for the special training of French or German teachers. Such schools shall hold two sessions each year, and shall in addition to the ordinary professional course required for County Model Schools, give a full literary course in English in all the subjects prescribed for Third Class Teachers' Certificates or for District Certificates as the Board may direct. The final examination for certificates to teach shall be conducted in the English language. There shall also be a final examination in the French or the German language, in reading, grammar and composition. Boards of Examiners shall possess all the powers with respect to such schools as they now possess with respect to County Model Schools. The Regulations governing the inspection of County Model Schools by the County and Departmental Inspector shall apply to these schools.

PROVINCIAL NORMAL SCHOOLS.

56. The sessions of the Provincial Normal Schools shall begin and end on dates to be fixed by the Minister of Education.

57.—(1) Teachers who hold at least a High School Junior Leaving certificate, and who have passed the final examination of the County Model School and taught successfully for one year, shall be admitted to a Normal School, and on passing the examinations prescribed shall be awarded a Second Class Certificate. Teachers-in-training who fail on the written examination only, may be granted a temporary certificate by the Minister of Education until the next ensuing examination of the Normal School.

(2) Teachers-in-training who have passed the Junior Leaving Examination or the examination of a higher grade, who obtain a Third Class Certificate at a City Model School, and who continue under the instruction of the Principal for one full school term thereafter, shall be admitted to a Provincial Normal School.

(3) Before being permanently admitted, teachers-in-training shall be examined at the opening of the session orally and in writing by the Normal School masters, with such assistance as the Minister of Education may think necessary, upon the following works:—Hopkins' Outline Study of Man; the first seven lectures. Quick's Educational Reformers (International Educational Series, 1890 Edition); the first sixteen chapters. Fitch's Lectures on Teaching; the first five lectures.

(4) Teachers-in-training shall each pay an entrance fee of $5.00.

Duties of Principal and Masters.

58.—(1) The Principal shall be responsible for the discipline and organization of the Normal School students; he shall prescribe the duties of the Masters, subject to the approval of the Minister of Education; he shall cause such sessional examinations to be held as he may deem necessary, and shall keep a record of the same; he shall give such directions to the officers of the Normal School as will secure the efficiency of the service.

(2) The Masters shall be responsible to the Principal for the discipline and general progress of their classes; they shall report monthly to the Principal the standing of each teacher-in-training in the subjects of their departments, and daily, the absence of any students from their classes.

Duties of Teachers-in-Training.

(1) Teachers-in-training shall lodge and board at such houses only as are approved by the Principal. Ladies and gentlemen shall not board in the same house. Communication between the sexes is strictly prohibited, except by permission of the Principal or one of the Masters.

(2) Teachers-in-training shall attend regularly and punctually throughout the session, and shall submit to such discipline and perform such duties as may be prescribed by the Principal.

(3) The teachers-in-training shall make no presentation to any member of the staffs of the Normal or the Model Schools.

Course of Study and Text Books.

59.—(1) The course of study and training shall be as follows:—History of Education; Science of Education; School Organization and Management; Methods of teaching each subject on the programme of studies for Public Schools; practice in managing classes and in teaching in the Model School; instruction in Temperance and Hygiene, Agriculture, Reading, Writing, Drawing, Music, Drill and Calisthenics, and such other subjects as may be prescribed by the Minister of Education

(2) In addition to the books prescribed for Forms I.-IV., of Public Schools, the following are authorized for Normal Schools:—McLellan's Applied Psychology, Fitch's Lectures on Teaching, Manual of Hygiene, Houghton's Physical Culture, Quick's Educational Reformers (International Educational Series, 1890 Edition).

Examinations.

60.—(1) Teachers-in-training shall take the following examinations:—(*a*) At least two written examinations conducted by the staff of each Normal School on the work of the session; (*b*) a final written examination conducted by the staffs of the Normal Schools and Examiners appointed by the Minister of Education, in the History of Education, the Science of Education, School Organization and Management, and Methods of Teaching; (*c*) a final examination in Practical Teaching, conducted by Examiners appointed by the Minister; and (*d*) a final examination in Temperance and Hygiene, Agriculture, Reading, Writing, Drawing, Music, Drill and Calisthenics, conducted by the staff of each Normal School, unless otherwise ordered by the Minister of Education.

(2) The following schedule of marks shall be the basis for determining the standing of each teacher-in-training: History of Education, 150; Science of Education, 200; School Organization and Management, 150; Methods in English, and Mathematics and Natural Science, 200 each; Teaching ability on the report of the staff of each Normal School (estimate based on the practical work done in the Model School and the sessional examination papers on professional work), 500; Practical examination in the Model School (estimate made by examiners appointed by the Minister) 200; Temperance and Hygiene, Agriculture, Reading, Writing, Drawing, Music, and Drill and Calisthenics, 50 each.

(3) Teachers-in-training who have passed the Sessional Examinations shall be entitled to certificates on obtaining (*a*) one-half of the marks at the final Practical Examination in the Model School; (*b*) one-third of the marks in each subject at the final Written Examination conducted by the staffs of the Normal Schools and Examiners appointed by the Minister; (*c*) one-half of the marks for teaching ability, on report of the staff of each Normal School; (*d*) one-half of the aggregate marks given under (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*); and (*e*) one-third of the marks in each subject at the final examination in Temperance and Hygiene, Agriculture, Reading, Writing, Drawing, Music, and Drill and Calisthenics, with one-half

the aggregate marks in these subjects. Any candidate who obtains fifty per cent. in each subject and seventy per cent. of the aggregate shall be entitled to a certificate with honors. The Examiners shall have power to reject any candidate who may show himself deficient in scholarship.

Instructions to Examiners.

61.—At the final examination in Practical Teaching, the examiners shall be guided by the following instructions :

(1) The Presiding Examiner appointed by the Minister of Education shall, on consultation with the Principal of the Normal School, arrange a time-table for the examination ; and shall, on consultation with the teachers of the Model School, assign the lessons to the students who are to teach before the examiners. Both lessons shall not be assigned in the same form or in the same subject, and no lesson shall be assigned more than once in any class.

(2) The subject of the first lesson shall be given by the presiding Examiner to the teacher-in-training the day before, and the subject of the second lesson forty minutes before the lesson is to be taught.

(3) After a lesson has been assigned, no hint or assistance of any kind shall be given to a teacher-in-training by any examiner or teacher on the staff of the Normal or the Model School.

(4) The full time of twenty minutes shall be given to each lesson taught by a teacher-in-training.

(5) The lessons taught by a teacher-in-training shall be appraised by different examiners.

(6) Not more than six lessons shall be taught before an examiner in the forenoon, and not more than four in the afternoon.

(7) The regular hours for assembling and dismissing the Model School divisions shall be strictly adhered to.

(8) Unless absolutely necessary, the regular teacher in charge of the form should not be present during the examination of the teachers-in-training in practical teaching.

(9) In practical teaching, the examiners shall assign the marks according to the aptitude and efficiency of each teacher-in-training, and in all doubtful cases they shall in writing also set forth in detail their opinion of the qualifications of the teachers-in-training.

(10) After a lesson has been taught, no information or opinion shall be given to the candidate as to his standing or marks. All reports in connection with the examinations shall be considered by the examiners as strictly confidential, and no certificate shall be given to any of the teachers-in-training by any of the examiners or members of the Normal or Model School staffs.

(11) Immediately after the close of the examination each Presiding Examiner shall send to the Education Department a return of the practical examinations in the prescribed form.

(12) If, from any unforeseen cause, the Regulations of the Department are varied in any particular case, the Presiding Examiner shall report such variation fully to the Minister of Education at the close of the examination.

PROVINCIAL MODEL SCHOOLS.

62.—(1) The Principal and Head Mistress of each Model School shall act under the direction of the Principal of the Normal School to which the Model School is attached, and shall be responsible to him for the order, discipline and progress of the pupils attending the boys' and girls' Model Schools respectively

(2) The terms of the Model Schools shall correspond to those in High Schools, and, except to fill up vacancies, pupils shall be admitted only at the beginning of a term. The hours of daily work shall be from 9.30 A.M. to 12 M., and from 1.30 P.M. to 3.30 P.M.

(3) The Regulations respecting pupils in Public Schools shall apply to the pupils of the Model School, subject to such modifications as may be approved by the Minister of Education on the report of the Principal of the Model School.

(4) All teachers on the Normal or the Model School staff who may be out of the city during any vacation shall return to duty not later than the day before the re-opening of the school.

THE PROVINCIAL SCHOOL OF PEDAGOGY.

63. The session of the Provincial School of Pedagogy shall begin and end on dates to be fixed by the Minister of Education. Application for admission to the school shall be made to the Minister of Education on or before August 1st.

64.—(1) Only such persons shall be admitted to the Provincial School of Pedagogy as shall have completed at least the twenty-first year of their age on or before the close of the session, and as hold at least a High School Senior Leaving Certificate.

(2) Teachers-in-training on admission to the school, and other candidates at the final examination, shall each pay a fee of $10.00

(3) The following certificates shall be awarded at the final examination: High School Assistants' and Specialists' Certificates after a session at the School of Pedagogy; and first class certificates to candidates who, holding a second class certificate and having completed the twenty-first year of their age on or before the close of the session, have had two years' successful experience in a Public School and are accordingly exempt from attendance at the School of Pedagogy; and to candidates who, having had three years' successful experience in a Public School, or who, holding a second class certificate, have attended a session of the School of Pedagogy.

Duties of Staff.

65.—(1) The Principal shall be the chief instructor in the theoretical and critical course, and shall be responsible for the organization and management of the school. He shall have charge of the teachers-in-training and determine the hours for instruction, observation, and practice teaching in the School of Pedagogy, and shall arrange with the Principals of the affiliated schools as to times of observation and practice therein. He shall prescribe the duties of the Lecturers on Methods, and shall, from time to time, be present at their instructions and those of the Special Instructors, and at the practice-teaching of the teachers in-training. He shall cause such sessional examinations to be held as he may deem necessary, and shall keep a record of the same. He shall, with the assissance of the Lecturers and Special Instructors, furnish the Minister of Education with the prescribed statement of the standing of each teacher-in-training at the close of the session.

(2) Each Lecturer shall develop systematically the best method of dealing with each branch of his department in the various stages of a pupil's progress. He shall, as far as possible, explain and justify his methods on scientific principles, exemplify in his own instructions the principles of good teaching, and occasionally give model lessons for classes in different stages of advancement. He shall, by suitable records, provide the means of forming a just estimate of the standing of each teacher-in-training.

(3) The Department master in affiliated schools shall have charge of teachers-in-training while they are observing or teaching in his form. He shall record his estimate of the ability shown by each teacher-in-training, assign lessons for practice, and from time to time criticise the practice lessons.

Duties of Teachers-in-Training.

66.—(1) Teachers-in-training shall lodge and board at such houses only as are approved by the Principal. Ladies and gentlemen shall not board at the same house. Communication between the sexes is strictly prohibited, except by permission of the Principal or one of the Lecturers or Masters.

(2) Teachers-in-training shall attend regularly and punctually throughout the session, and shall submit to such discipline and perform such duties as may be prescribed by the Principal.

(3) The teachers-in-training shall make no presentation to any member of the staff of the School of Pedagogy or its affiliated Schools.

Courses of Study and Text Books.

67.—(1) The course of study and training shall be as follows :—Psychology, the history and criticism of Educational systems, the Science of Education, lectures on Kindergarten principles and practice, lectures with practical illustrations on the best methods of teaching each subject on the programme of studies for High Schools, lectures on School Organization and Management, Observation and Practice in the School of Pedagogy and in affiliated Schools ; instruction in Reading, Temperance and Hygiene, Writing, Drawing, Stenography, Drill, Gymnastics, and Calisthenics, and such other subjects as may be prescribed by the Minister of Education.

(2) (*a*) In addition to the text-books prescribed for Collegiate Institutes and High Schools, the following are authorized for the School of Pedagogy : Quick's Essays on Educational Reformers (International Educational Series, 1890 Edition), McLellan's Applied Psychology, Spencer's Education, Landon's School Management, Fitch's Lectures on Teaching, Manual of Hygiene, and Houghton's Physical Culture.

(*b*) The following are recommended for reference: Mahaffy's Old Greek Education ; Compayrés History of Pedagogy ; Gill's Systems of Education ; Radestock's Habit in Education ; Dewey's Psychology ; Sully's Teachers' Handbook of Psychology (Appleton) ; Ladd's Outlines of Physiological Psychology.

Examinations.

68. — Teachers-in-training shall take the following examinations : — (*a*) At least two written examinations conducted by the staff of the School on the work of the session ; (*b*) a final written examination conducted by the staff of the

School and such other examiners as the Minister may appoint, in the following subjects, which are obligatory on all candidates :—Psychology, Science of Education, History of Education, School Organization and Management, Methods in Mathematics, and Methods in English. In addition to the foregoing subjects, candidates holding University qualifications shall take Methods in Latin, and Methods either in Greek or in French and German; and other candidates, Methods in Science, or Classics, or Modern Languages; candidates for a Commercial Specialist's Certificate shall take also Methods in the Commercial subjects; (*c*) and a final examination in Reading, and Drill, Gymnastics, and Calisthenics for male teachers, and Drill and Calisthenics for female teachers, conducted by the staff of the School, unless otherwise ordered by the Minister of Education.

69.—(1) The following schedule of marks shall be the basis for determining the final standing of each teacher-in-training:—Psychology, 200; Science of Education, 200; History of Education, 150; School Organization and Management, 150; Methods in English, Mathematics, Science, Classics, French and German, and the Commercial Department, 100 each; Teaching ability, on the joint report of the staff of the School of Pedagogy and those teachers in the affiliated schools who have appraised the teaching of the candidates and examined their sessional answer papers on professional work, 500; and 100 for each of Reading, and Drill, Gymnastics, and Calisthenics.

(2) Teachers-in-training who have passed the sessional examinations shall be entitled to certificates on obtaining (*a*) one-half of the marks for Teaching ability; (*b*) one-third of the marks in each subject at the final written examination conducted by the staff of the School and the Examiners appointed by the Minister; (*c*) one-half of the aggregate of marks given under (*a*) and (*b*); and (*d*) one-half of the marks in each of Reading, and Drill, Gymnastics, and Calisthenics. Any candidate who obtains fifty per cent. in each subject and seventy per cent. of the aggregate, shall be entitled to a certificate with honors. The Examiners shall have power to reject any candidate who may show himself deficient in scholarship.

70.—(1) At Collegiate Institutes to be selected by the Minister, candidates who are exempt from attendance at the School of Pedagogy, shall pass the final written examination of the School of Pedagogy, and an examination in Practical Teaching and in Reading and in Drill, Gymnastics, and Calisthenics, conducted by Examiners appointed by the Minister.

(2) In the case of such candidates the results of the practical and written examinations on the basis prescribed for teachers-in-training, with a confidential report from the inspector or inspectors under whom they have taught, shall determine their final standing.

Instructions to Examiners.

71.—The examiners at the practical examination shall be guided by the following instructions :—

(1) Each candidate shall teach three lessons of thirty minutes each, and the full time of thirty minutes shall be allowed by the examiner for each lesson.

(2) The subjects of the lessons assigned shall be such as are suitable for High School pupils, or for pupils of the Fifth Form of the Public Schools, due regard being had to the character of the candidate's non-professional certificate. No lesson shall be assigned more than once in any class.

(3) One of the three lessons shall be in the department of English, and one in the department of Mathematics. The subject of the third lesson shall be determined by the department covered by the candidate's non-professional certificate: in the case of candidates who hold University non-professional qualifications, it shall be in one of the following departments: (*a*) Latin and Greek and (*b*) Latin, French and German: and in the case of other candidates, it shall be in one of the following departments: (*a*) Latin and Greek, (*b*) French and German, and (*c*) Physics, Botany and Chemistry, and in Zoology (in the case of Senior Leaving certificates obtained in July, 1890, and thereafter).

(4) For a candidate for a Specialist's certificate, a subject shall be assigned in his specialty of a more difficult character than would be assigned for a pass candidate; and if this department be not one of those in which he would be assigned a lesson in the ordinary course of examination, the presiding examiner may substitute one in the Specialist's department for any one of the three regular lessons.

(5) The examiners appointed by the Minister of Education will present themselves at the schools to which they are respectively assigned on the afternoon of the day preceding the practical examination.

(6) The presiding examiner shall arrange a time-table for the examination, and shall, on consultation with the other examiners, select the lessons for the candidates.

(7) The time-table shall be posted in a suitable place on the afternoon of the day preceding the practical examination, and shall indicate the hours at which, the forms in which, and the examiners before whom, the candidate is to teach his three lessons.

(8) The subject of one of the lessons shall be given the candidate by the presiding examiner the day before, and the subjects of the other lessons one hour before, the time he is required to teach; and in the case of each of the three lessons, it shall be the duty of the candidate to apply to the examiner for the subject at the proper time.

(9) After a lesson has been assigned, no hint or assistance of any kind shall be given to a candidate by any examiner or Collegiate Institute master.

(10) The candidate shall teach before at least two examiners, one of whom shall be the presiding examiner.

(11) In practical teaching the examiners shall assign the marks according to the aptitude and efficiency of each teacher-in-training, and in all doubtful cases they shall in writing also set forth in detail their opinion of the qualifications of the teacher-in-training.

(12) Immediately after the close of the examination each presiding examiner shall send to the Education Department a return of the practical examination in the prescribed form.

(13) After a lesson has been taught, no information or opinion shall be given to the candidate as to his standing or marks. All reports in connection with the examinations shall be regarded by the examiners as strictly confidential, and no certificate shall be given to any of the candidates by any of the examiners or members of the staff of the School of Pedagogy.

(14) If, from any unforeseen cause, the Regulations of the Education Department are varied in any particular, the presiding examiner shall report such variation fully to the Minister at the close of the examination.

HIGH SCHOOL PRINCIPALS' AND ASSISTANTS' AND PUBLIC SCHOOL INSPECTORS' CERTIFICATES.

72.—(1) The professsonal qualification of a Principal of a High School shall be at least two years' successful teaching in a High School or Collegiate Institute.

(2) Special teachers of Music, Drawing, and Drill, Gymnastics and Calisthenics, shall possess qualifications satisfactory to the Minister of Education.

(3) Teachers of ten years' experience, who are now in charge of the Commercial course in High Schools or Collegiate institutes and who have taught all the subjects of the course herein prescribed for a certificate as Commercial Specialist and obtained therein First-class grading on inspection, before the first day of July, 1891, shall be entitled to certificates in the Commercial Department without examination. All other teachers now in charge of the Commercial Course in Collegiate Institutes shall be regarded as legally qualified specialists in the Commercial Department so long as they retain their present positions.

(4) If, after due advertisement, a High School Board is unable to obtain a legally qualified High School Assistant, a permit may be granted by the Minister of Education for the then current half year to a suitable applicant on a statement of the case by the High School Board, submitted to the Minister before such appointment.

(5) The qualifications for a Public School Inspector's Certificate shall be (*a*) five years' successful experience as a teacher, of which at least three years shall have been in a Public School; and (*b*) a Specialist's Certificate obtained on a University examination, or a degree in Arts from the University of Toronto with first-class graduation honors in one or more of the recognized departments in said University, or an equivalent standing in any other University of Ontario, with a certificate of having passed the final examination of the Provincial School of Pedagogy.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

73.—(1) The officers of a Teachers' Institute shall be a president, vice-president and secretary-treasurer. There shall be a management committee of five. The officers of the Institute and the management committee shall be elected annually.

(2) There shall be one meeting of the Institute each year, extending over two or more days, for the election of officers and the discussion of such matters as may be submitted by the management committee.

(3) The first day's session shall be from 10 A.M. to 12 M., and from 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.; on the second day from 9 A.M. to 12 M., and from 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. A copy of the programme shall be sent to every teacher in the county or inspectoral division, at least one month before the time of the meeting. All questions and discussions foreign to the teachers' work shall be avoided.

(4) A portion of the afternoon of the second day should be set apart for discussing such matters as affect the relations between the teacher and the Trustees, of which special notice should be given by the secretary to every Board of Trustees in the county or inspectoral division. The actual travelling expenses of one representative from each Board of Trustees may be allowed by the Board for attendance in all such cases.

(5) Every Public School teacher shall attend continuously all the sessions of the Institute of his county or inspectoral division, and, in the event of his inability to attend, shall report to his Inspector, giving reasons for his absence.

(6) The Inspector shall furnish the Secretary of the Institute with a list of the teachers in his county or inspectoral division. From this list the roll shall be called at the opening of each session. He shall also report to the Department on the form prescribed.

(7) Any teacher who has been elected a delegate, by the association of his county or inspectoral division, to the Provincial Teachers' Association shall be at liberty to attend the meeting of such association for any time not exceeding one week each year, providing always he shall report to the trustees such attendance, certified by the secretary of said Provincial Association.

V.—INSPECTION.

COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

74. It shall be the duty of every County Inspector:—

1. *To spend at least half a day each term in each school.* Where a school has several departments, the Inspector should devote half a day to each department. When, however, from the character of the work done, an Inspector thinks it would be in the interest of the school to extend his visit over the whole day, he should do so.

(2) *To satisfy himself as to the progress made by the pupils from time to time.* This cannot be done without many memoranda of the standing of each class. It will therefore be necessary for the Inspector to make copious notes in regard to each recitation, showing the condition of each class and the proficiency attained in the several subjects of the curriculum. This part of the work should be thorough and searching: and the conclusions arrived at should be based on the Inspector's own observation.

(3) *To examine into the methods of instruction pursued by the teacher.* To do this the Inspector should require the teacher of the school to teach several lessons in his presence. In this way the teacher's methods can be observed and hints given for improvement should he evince any faults of method or of manner. Great attention should be paid to methods: the proper and logical presentation of a subject is so important that success is impossible without it. He should see that the prescribed time for instruction in Temperance and Hygiene is observed.

(4) *To teach a few model lessons himself.* The proper methods of teaching subjects that are found to be neglected or badly taught by the teacher should be exemplified by the Inspector. Here all the qualities which go to form the model teacher should be exercised. His methods of questioning and receiving answers, of arousing the enthusiasm of the class, of securing attention of reaching by apt illustration the judgment of the pupils, should serve the teacher both as a mode and as a stimulus.

(5) *To ascertain the nature of the discipline exercised by the teacher.* This, no doubt, will appear from the attention and diligence of the pupils, without special enquiry. The *manner* of the teacher will very soon indicate the nature of

the discipline. It would be well, nevertheless, to ascertain whether corporal punishment is frequently resorted to, and if not, what are the punishments (if any) usually inflicted.

(6) *To examine the registers, maps, seats, and all the internal and external equipment of the school-house.* He should see (*a*) that the register and class book are properly and neatly kept, and ascertain whether or not entries are made herein daily; (*b*) that the maps are suitable and well preserved; (*c*) that black-boards are in proper repair, and that crayons and brushes are fully supplied; (*d*) that the furniture is generally adequate; (*e*) that proper attention is paid to the heating and ventilation of the rooms; (*f*) that the fences and out-houses are in proper repair; (*g*) that the school library is suitably cared for.

(7) *To report to Trustees in regard to such matters as require their attention.* This duty the Inspector should never neglect. The trustees of a school expect to be informed and directed as to many matters coming under the cognizance of the Inspector, who is, in a certain sense, their officer, and is appointed for the very purpose of aiding them in the disharge of their duties. His report, therefore, on the school should be full. Every necessary change coming within the scope of the duties of the trustees should be mentioned in detail; and in no case should the school grant be withheld, until they have had an opportunity of removing any defect to which their attention has been called.

(8) *To give such advice to teachers as may be deemed necessary.* This part of the Inspector's duty should be performed with tact and delicacy, and perfect frankness. Whatever defects in the teacher's manner, or in his discipline of the pupils, or methods of instruction, are discovered during the inspection of the school, should be plainly pointed out. Wherever the Inspector has reason to believe that there is any defect in the organization of the school, or in its classification, or in attention on the part of the pupils, it should be referred to, and the proper remedy suggested. This, of course, should be done privately—not in the presence of the pupils.

(9) *To see that no unauthorized text-books are used in the school.* No text books should be placed in the hands of the pupils, except those authorized for their use. Under the disguise of being books for "home study," many unauthorized text-books are introduced into the school. This should be prevented by the Inspector in the exercise of his authority as an officer of the Education Department.

(10) *To withhold the school grant in certain cases.* Before the school grant is withheld: (*a*) An opportunity should be afforded the Board of Trustees to remedy the wrong complained of. (*b*) A full statement of the case should be sent to the Department, and the consent of the Minister of Education obtained. As the grant can be withheld for any violation of the School Act or Departmental Regulations, the power thus conferred should be exercised judiciously, and only when other remedies fail.

(11) *To divide the school grants.* Care should be taken to see that the semi-annual returns of the Boards of Trustees are properly added up, and if any doubt exists as to their accuracy they should be compared with the school register. When the division of the grant is made, as required by law, it will be sufficient for the Inspector to send a statement to the Township Treasurer of the amount due each school section, and at the same time to notify the Secretary-Treasurer of each Board of Trustees of the amount due its section. The Board of Trustees can then give an order either to the teacher or to some other person to whom it desires to have the money paid, and on this order the Township Treasurer is authorized to pay the money.

(12) *To decide complaints made within twenty days in regard to the election of Trustees and other matters.* In discharging this duty the Inspector should remember that he is exercising judicial functions and should accordingly proceed with due deliberation. He has a right to withhold his decision until such evidence is produced as he may deem necessary in regard to the question at issue.

(13) *To grant, on examination, temporary certificates.* These certificates should be granted only (*a*) when petitioned for by a Board of Trustees, and only for the school over which such Board has jurisdiction; and (*b*) until the date of the next ensuing Departmental Examination; and (*c*) when it appears that a teacher holding a regular certificate is not available. The consent of the Minister of Education is also necessary in every case.

(14) *To suspend a teacher's certificate.* This should be done only when the Inspector is fully satisfied that the teacher is incompetent or immoral, or has wilfully violated the School Law or the regulations of the Education Department. In the final investigation by which such suspension is to be confirmed or set aside, the fullest opportunity should be afforded the teacher to vindicate himself. Judicial fairness should in this instance also characterize the conduct of the Inspector.

(15) *To visit the County Model School at least twice in each term.* It is very desirable that the Inspector should be present at the opening of the Model School and assist the Principal in its organization. He should also visit the school during the term, and by his presence and counsel encourage the teachers-in-training in the pursuit of their studies. For two such visits he should be paid by the county council at the same rate as he is paid for Public School Inspection.

(16) *To examine carefully in English* every pupil according to the course of studies prescribed for Public Schools; but he shall be at liberty to use his own discretion as to what explanations he will give in any other language that appears to be better known by the pupil. The standard of efficiency recognized in Public Schools where the English language only is taught shall be the standard for French and German schools, reasonable allowance being made for pupils whose mother tongue is French or German. The Inspector shall report at once to the Education Department any school in which the regulations respecting the study and use of English are disregarded by the teacher or trustees.

CITY AND TOWN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

75. Inspectors in cities and towns shall perform similar duties as County Inspectors so far as practicable, and shall in addition perform such other duties as may be prescribed by the Board of Trustees. In cities with more Inspectors than one, each Inspector may be required to report separately to the Education Department.

SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

76. Inspectors of Separate Schools shall perform the like duties as Inspectors of Public Schools, and shall, with regard to Separate Schools, have, so far as the same is practicable, like power and authority as Public School Inspectors have with regard to Public Schools.

MODEL SCHOOLS.

77. The Inspector of Model Schools shall visit each Model School at least once in two years, and shall devote a full day to the examination of the teachers-in-training and the inspection of the departments used for Model School purposes, and shall report annually to the Minister of Education on the standing of each Model School and all other matters affecting the efficiency of the schools.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

78. The Inspector of Normal Schools shall visit each Normal School at least once in each year and shall spend not less than four weeks in the inspection of the work of each Normal and Model School and shall report annually to the Minister of Education with regard to the efficiency of the schools and the standing of each teacher of the staff and all other matters affecting the interests of the schools.

HIGH SCHOOLS.

79.—(1) Each High School Inspector shall visit the High Schools and Collegiate Institutes in the section of the Province assigned to him at least once each year; and shall spend not less than one day in each school having two or three masters, and such additional time in a school with four or over four masters as the interests of the school may require.

(2) At each visit he shall ascertain the character of the teaching in the different departments of study; and shall make enquiry and examination, in such manner as he may think proper, into the efficiency of the staff, the accommodation and equipment of the school, and all matters affecting the health and comfort of the pupils. He shall also report any violation of the High Schools Act or the Regulations of the Education Department in reference to High Schools, after making such enquiry as he may think proper.

(3) He shall report to the Minister of Education, within one week after his inspection, the result of his observations and enquiry in a form prescribed for that purpose.

POWERS OF INSPECTORS.

80. The Inspector, while officially visiting a school, shall have supreme authority in the school, and may direct teachers and pupils in regard to any or all of the exercises of the school-room. He may either examine the classes himself or direct the teachers to do so. He is at liberty to give such advice to pupils or to the teacher as he may deem necessary. All his counsels, however, should be given in a spirit of kindness, and his authority should be exercised, not with a view to over-awe, or intimidate, but to reform abuses, correct mistakes, and inspire confidence and respect. He should be courteous and considerate, and when reproof is necessary it should be tempered with gentleness and sympathy.

MISCELLANEOUS REGULATIONS.

RELIGIOUS EXERCISES.

81.—(1) Every Public and High School shall be opened with the Lord's Prayer, and closed with the reading of the Scriptures and the Lord's Prayer, or the prayer authorized by the Department of Education.

(2) The Scriptures shall be read daily and systematically without comment or explanation, and the portions used may be taken from the book of selections adopted by the Department for that purpose, or from the Bible, as the Trustees, by resolution, may direct.

(3) Trustees may also order the reading of the Bible or the authorized Scripture Selections by both pupils and teachers at the opening and closing of the school, and the repeating of the Ten Commandments at least once a week.

(4) No pupil shall be required to take part in any religious exercise objected to by his parents or guardians, and in order to the observance of this regulation, the teacher, before commencing a religious exercise, is to allow a short interval to elapse, during which the children of Roman Catholics, and of others who have signified their objection, may retire.

(5) If in virtue of the right to be absent from the religious exercises, any pupil does not enter the school room till fifteen minutes after the proper time for opening the school in the forenoon, such absence shall not be treated as an offence against the rules of the school.

(6) When a teacher claims to have conscientious scruples in regard to opening or closing the school as herein prescribed, he shall notify the Trustees to that effect in writing; and it shall be the duty of the Trustees to make such provision in the premises as they may deem expedient.

(7) The clergy of any denomination, or their authorized representatives, shall have the right to give religious instruction to the pupils of their own church, in each school house, at least once a week, after the hour of closing the school in the afternoon; and if the clergy of more than one denomination apply to give religious instruction in the same school house, the Board of Trustees shall decide on what day of the week the school house shall be at the disposal of the clergymen of each denomination, at the time above stated. But it shall be lawful for the Board of Trustees and clergymen of any denomination to agree upon any hour of the day at which a clergyman, or his authorized representative, may give religious instruction to the pupils of his own church, provided it be not during the regular hours of the school. Emblems of a denominational character shall not be exhibited in a public school during regular school hours.

GRANTS TO SCHOOLS IN NEW AND POOR TOWNSHIPS.

82. All sums of money appropriated by the Legislative Assembly in aid of schools in new and poor townships will be distributed by the Minister of Education, subject to the following conditions:—

(1) That a School section with definite boundaries has been set apart by the Township Council, having jurisdiction, or, where no municipal organization exists, by the Stipendiary Magistrate, or by him and the Public School Inspector, if any, under the authority of the Public Schools Act, 1891.

(2) That Trustees have been duly elected for such section.

(3) That a building and other suitable accommodation for the school have been provided by the Trustees.

(4) That a teacher holding a valid certificate has been employed by the Trustees for at least six months of the year.

(5) That the half yearly and yearly reports in the prescribed forms have been sent in to the Inspector, at the time specified, and certified by him as satisfactory.

(6) That the assessed value of the section and the financial condition of the ratepayers are such as to render additional aid absolutely necessary.

(7) That in townships with municipal organization the grant made by the Minister of Education shall not exceed the special grant made by the township or county, except in such cases as are reported exceptional by the Inspector.

(8) That nothing in these regulations shall be construed as establishing the claim of any school upon the Poor School Fund beyond the discretion of the Minister of Education.

TEXT BOOKS.

83.—(1) No book shall be authorized as a text-book in any Public School until the copyright thereof has been vested in the Education Department.

(2) Every text-book for Public or High Schools printed and published in Canada shall be subject at any stage of its manufacture, to the inspection and approval of the Department in regard to printing, binding and paper; in case of using any book not published in Canada, the English edition shall be preferred to any other.

(3) A sample copy of every edition of every authorized book shall be deposited in the Education Department by the publisher, and no edition of any book shall be considered as approved without a certificate from the Minister of Education approving thereof.

(4) Every authorized book shall bear the imprint of the publisher, and shall show upon the cover or title page the authorized retail price, and no part of the book shall be used for advertising purposes, without the written consent of the Education Department.

(5) The Education Department may require the publisher of any text-book to make such alterations from time to time as may de deemed expedient; but no alterations in contents, typography, binding, paper or any other material respect shall in any case be made by the publisher, without the consent of the Education Department.

(6) Every publisher of an authorized text book shall, before placing any edition of such authorized book upon the market, execute such agreements and give such security for the due fulfilment of these regulations as may be required by the Education Department.

(7) All authorized text-books may be published by any firm or publishers in Ontario on the payment to the original publishers of such sum or sums of money as may be agreed upon between the publishers concerned and the Minister of Education respectively.

(8) The Minister of Education may, at his discretion, after making full enquiry into the cost of manufacture, reduce the retail price of any authorized text-book; he may also remove such book from the list of authorized text-books, if the publisher fails to comply with the regulations of the Education Department, or if it be considered to be in the public interest so to do.

(9) In case the Education Department shall at any time recommend any books as aids to the teacher for private reference or study, it is to be distinctly understood that such books are not to be used as text-books by the pupils, and any teacher who permits such books, or any other book not authorized as a text-book for the Public Schools, to be used as such, shall be liable to such penalties as are imposed by the School Act.

SUPERANNUATED TEACHERS' FUND.

84.—(1) In order to be entitled to any portion of the Legislative Appropriation for Superannuated Teachers, every teacher of a High, Public or Separate School, and every Inspector, must have contributed $4 annually to the Superannuation Fund during the whole time of his professional service, or have paid all arrears before 1st July, 1886.

(2) Should a subscriber neglect to pay his contributions before the 31st December in any year the payment to be made shall then be $5.

(3) In the case of Inspectors, or Local Superintendents, who are now Inspectors, services as an Inspector shall be considered equivalent to services as a Teacher.

(4) In the case of Teachers or Inspectors under sixty years of age proof of disability must be furnished annually to the Department. The retiring allowance shall be withdrawn whenever the disability ceases, and the recipient shall annually present himself to the Inspector, in order that he may report thereon to the Minister.

(5) Teachers or Inspectors, sixty years of age, are entitled to superannuation, provided the regulations of aforementioned regarding payment and arrears have been complied with, without proof of disability. In all cases evidence of good moral character is required.

(6) Payments on account of superannuation commence with the year following that in which applications were approved by the Education Department.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS TO TRUSTEES.

School Meetings.

85.—(1) The notice calling an annual or special meeting should be signed by the Secretary by direction of the trustees, or by a majority of the trustees themselves. The corporate seal need not be attached to it.

(2) Any ratepayer may call the meeting to order as soon as the hour appointed arrives, and nominate a chairman.

86. The business of all school meetings should be conducted according to the following rules of order:—

(1) *Addressing Chairman.*—Every elector shall rise previously to speaking, and address himself to the chairman.

(2) *Order of speaking.*—When two or more electors rise at once, the chairman shall name the elector who shall speak first, when the other elector or electors shall next have the right to address the meeting in the order named by the chairman.

(3) *Motion to be read.*—Any elector may require the question or motion under discussion to be read for his information at any time, but not so as to interrupt an elector who may be speaking.

(4) *Speaking twice.*—No elector shall speak more than twice on the same question or amendment without leave of the meeting, except in explanation of something which may have been misunderstood, or until everyone choosing to speak shall have spoken.

(5) *Protest.*—No protest against an election, or other proceedings of the school meeting, shall be received by the chairman. All protests must be sent to the Inspector within twenty days at least after the meeting.

(6) *Adjournment.*—A motion to adjourn a school meeting shall always be in order, provided that no second motion to the same effect shall be made until after some intermediate proceedings shall have been had.

(7) *Motion to be in writing and seconded.*—A motion cannot be put from the chair, or debated, unless the same be seconded. If required by the chairman, all motions must be reduced to writing.

(8) *Withdrawal of a motion.*—After a motion has been announced or read by the chairman, it shall be deemed to be in possession of the meeting; but may be withdrawn at any time before decision, by the consent of the meeting.

(9) *Kind of motions to be received.*—When a motion is under debate no other motion shall be received, unless to amend it, or to postpone it, or for adjournment.

(10) *Order of putting motion.*—All questions shall be put in the order in which they move. Amendments shall all be put before the main motion, the last amendment first and so on.

(11) *Reconsidering motion.*—A motion to reconsider a vote may be made by any elector at the same meeting; but no vote of reconsideration shall be taken more than once on the same question at the same meeting.

87.—(1) At the end of every annual or special meeting the chairman should sign the minutes, and send forthwith to the Inspector a copy of the same signed by himself and the Secretary.

(2) Every Trustee declared elected by the Chairman of the school meeting is a legal Trustee until his election is set aside by proper authority.

88. The seal of the school corporation should not be affixed to letters of notices, but only to contracts, agreements, deeds, or other papers, which are designed to bind the Trustees as a corporation for the payment of money, or the performance of any specified act, duty or thing.

Care of School Property.

89.—(1) The Board of Trustees should appoint one of its own number or some responsible person to look after petty repairs, such as repairing fences, outhouses, walks, windows, seats, blackboards, and stoves.

(2) No public school house or school lot (unless otherwise provided for in the deed), or any building, furniture, or other thing pertaining thereto, shall be used or occupied for any other than Public school purposes, without the express permission of the Board of Trustees, acting as a corporation.

(3) Provision should be made by every school corporation for scrubbing and sweeping the school-house regularly, for whitewashing walls and ceilings at least annually during the summer holidays, and for making fires one hour before the time for opening school, from the first of November until the first of May in each year.

Arbor Day.

90. The first Friday in May shall be set apart by the Board of Trustees of every rural school and incorporated village for the purpose of planting shade trees, making flower beds and otherwise improving and beautifying the school grounds.

Fire Drill.

91. In every school-house consisting of more than one story the pupils shall be regularly trained in the fire drill, in order to prevent accidents from the alarm of fire.

92. All former regulations whatsoever of the Education Department are hereby repealed on and after the 31st December, 1891.

APPENDICES.

1.—*FORMS.*

1. Forms of Prayer.

AT THE OPENING OF THE SCHOOL.

Let us Pray.

Our Father, who art in Heaven, Hallowed be Thy name, Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done on earth, as it is in Heaven ; give us this day our daily bread ; and forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us ; and lead us not into temptation ; but deliver us from evil. *Amen.*

AT THE CLOSING OF THE SCHOOL.

Let us Pray.

Most merciful God, we yield Thee our humble and hearty thanks for Thy fatherly care and preservation of us this day, and for the progress which Thou hast enabled us to make in useful learning ; we pray Thee to imprint upon our minds whatever good instructions we have received, and to bless them to the advancement of our temporal and eternal welfare ; and pardon, we implore Thee, all that Thou hast seen amiss in our thoughts, words and actions. May Thy good Providence still guide and keep us during the approaching interval of rest and relaxation, so that we may be prepared to enter on the duties of the morrow with renewed vigor, both of body and mind ; and preserve us we beseech Thee, now and forever, both outwardly in our bodies, and inwardly in our souls, for the sake of Jesus Christ, Thy Son, our Lord. *Amen.*

Lighten our darkness, we beseech Thee, O Lord ; and by Thy great mercy, defend us from all dangers and perils of this night, for the love of Thy only Son, our Saviour, Jesus Christ. *Amen.*

Our Father who art in Heaven, Hallowed be Thy name, Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done in earth, as it is in Heaven ; give us this day our daily bread ; and forgive us our trespasses as we forgive them that trespass against us ; and lead us not into temptation ; but deliver us from evil. *Amen.*

The Grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the Love of God, and the Fellowship of the Holy Ghost, be with us all evermore. *Amen.*

The following forms are inserted as a guide to Trustees, but not being part of the School Act, they do not possess the force of a statute:—

(Section 40, Clause 11.)

2. FORM OF NOTICE FOR ANNUAL SCHOOL MEETING.

As required by the Public Schools Act, the undersigned Trustees of School Section No.——, in the Township of————, hereby give notice that the Annual School Meeting of the supporters of the Public School in the section will be held at———on Wednesday, the———day of December, 18—, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the transaction of the business prescribed by the nineteenth to the twenty-fourth sections inclusive of said Public Schools Act.

A. B.
C. D. } *Trustees.*
E. F.

Dated this——day of———, 18—.

Note.—If the last Wednesday of December be a holiday, the Trustees should insert Thursday in the foregoing notice.

(Sections 18 and 28, Clause 1.)

3. FORM OF NOTICE FOR ANNUAL SCHOOL MEETING, WHEN NOTICE FAILED.

The Annual School Meeting for School Section No.—, in the Township of ————, not having been held for want of proper notice thereof, the undersigned [*Inspector, or two ratepayers, as the case may be*] as authorized by the eighteenth section of the Public Schools Act, hereby gives [*or give*] notice that the Annual School Meeting of the supporters of the Public School in the section will be held at————on the — day of————, 18—, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the transaction of the business prescribed by the nineteenth to the twenty-fourth sections inclusive of said Public Schools Act.

A. B. *Pub. Sch. Inspector,*
or
C. D. } *Ratepayers of the*
E. F. } *section.*

Dated this —day of———, 18.

(Section 40, Clause 11.)

4. FORM OF PETITION TO TRUSTEES TO CALL A SPECIAL SCHOOL MEETING.

To the Trustees of Public School Section No.—, in the Township of———.

The Petition of the undersigned ten ratepayers of the school section aforesaid, respectfully sheweth:

That they think it desirable that the trustees, on receipt of this petition, should call a meeting of ratepayers of the section, for the consideration and disposal of the following business:

—[*Here name the business in full.*]

Dated this ——day of ———18—.

NOTE—This petition should be signed by at least ten ratepapers of the section concerned, and sent to the senior Trustee, r the Secretary of the school corporation.—*(See Section 40, Clause 11.)*

(Sections 18, 40, Clause 11, and 155, Clause 8.)

5. FORM OF NOTICE OF SPECIAL SCHOOL MEETING.

The undersigned Trustees of School Section No.—, in the Township ———, [*or the Public School Inspector, as the case may be*], as authorized by the Public Schools Act, hereby give [*or gives*] notice that Special School Metting of the Supporters of the Public School in said School Section will be held at ———, on the ——— day of————, 18—, at the hour of———in the————for the transaction of the following special business, viz.—[*Here state it in full*].

A. B. }
C. D. } *Trustees.*
E. F. }
(*or* G. H., *Public School Inspector.*)

Dated this—— day of————, 18—.

Note.—No business but that mentioned in this notice can be lawfully transacted at the special meeting thus called.

(Section 29.)

6. FORM OF NOTICE TO THE RATEPAYERS BY TOWNSHIP CLERK CALLING A FIRST SCHOOL SECTION MEETING.

Township Clerk's Office,
————————, 18 .

The Municipal Council of this Township has formed a School Section to be known as No. —. The boundaries of this new School Section are as follows, viz. [*Insert them in full detail,*]

The ratepayers of the aforesaid newly formed School Section are hereby notified that a meeting of the legally qualified School Voters of Section —, will be held at ——— on ———— the ——day of December, at the hour of ten of the clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing Trustees of the Section, and for the transaction of other necessary business, as authorized by Sections nineteen to twenty-four inclusive of the Public Schools Act.

A. B.
Township Clerk.

Dated this——day of————, 18—.

Note—If the last Wednesday of December be a holiday the Township Clerk should insert Thursday in the foregoing notice.

(Section 43.)

7. FORM, BY ANY TWO PETITIONERS, OF NOTICE OF A FIRST SCHOOL MEETING IN AN UNORGANIZED TOWNSHIP.

The undersigned heads of families of a School Section, set apart by the Stipendiary Magistrate [*or Public School Inspector*], and known as School Seetion ——in the Township of————, as authorized by law, hereby give notice to the ratepayers of the Section, that a Public School meeting will be held at————, on the——day of————, at the hour of ten of the clock in the forenoon, for the election of Trustees and for the transaction of other necessary business as authorized by the nineteenth and twenty-fourth Sections inclusive of the Public Schools Act.

A. B. }
C. D. } *Heads of Families of the School Section.*

Dated at————this——day of————, 18 .

(*Section 24.*)

8. FORM OF NOTICE TO PERSON ELECTED AS SCHOOL TRUSTEE.

————— ————, 18 .

SIR,—At a meeting of the ratepayers of School Section No.——, in the Township of————, held on the——day of————, 18—, you were duly elected as a Trustee for the aforesaid School Section.

Please acknowledge the receipt of this intimation.

A. B.,
Secretary of the School Meeting.

To C. D.,
————— —————

Note.—Should no reply be received by the Secretary of the School meeting within twenty days, the party concerned will be held to have accepted the office of School Trustee. See Section 24.

(*Section 31.*)

9. TRANSMISSION OF COPY OF SCHOOL MEETING MINUTES TO THE COUNTY INSPECTOR,

————— —————, 18—.

Sir,—I send herewith the following correct copy of the minutes of proceedings and poll book of the annual [*or special*] meeting of the ratepayers of School Section No.——, in the Township of ————, held on the ———— day of ————, 18—. [*Insert the Minutes in full, and also send a transcript of the Poll Book, where an election had been held.*]

A. B.,
Chairman of the School Meeting.

To C. D.,
Public School Inspector.

(*Section 40, Clause 10.*)

10. FORM OF NOTICE TO INSPECTOR AND TOWNSHIP CLERK.

————— —————, 18—.

SIR,—The following are the names and post office addresses of the Trustees of School Section No. ——, in the Township of ————, now in office:

	Post Office Address.
A. B.	————
C. D	————
E F.	————

The name [*or names*] of the Teacher [*or Teachers*] employed by the Board of Trustees is [*or are*] as follows :—

G. H. .... ——
I. K., etc .... ——

L. M.

To N. O.,
Public School Inspector.

Secretary-Treasurer of the School Board.

To P. Q.,
Township Clerk.

Note.—This notice should be given before the 15th January in each year.

(*Section 26.*)

11. Form of Concurrence in Resignation of Trustee.

A. B., our colleague, as Trustee of School Section No.—, Township of —— having intimated to us his desire to resign his office as such Trustee, we the undersigned remaining Trustees of the School Section named do hereby consent to his resignation, as authorized by the twenty-sixth section of the Public Schools Act, such resignation to take effect on the election of his successor at a meeting of the ratepayers of the Public School in the section called by us, and to take place on the —— day of ——, 18—.

A. B.
C. D.
Remaining Trustees.

Dated this —— day of ——, 18—.

Note.—This document is to be given to the retiring Trustee for presentation to the Chairman of the School Meeting called as above.

(*Section 37, Clause 1.*)

12. Form of Request to an Inspector by any two Ratepayers, to Appoint a School Section Auditor.

Sir,—The Trustees [*or the School Meeting, as the case may be,*] having neglected to appoint a School Auditor [*or the Auditor appointed having refused to act*] the undersigned Ratepayers of School Section No. ——, in the Township of ——, hereby request that you would appoint a School Auditor for the Section, as authorized by the thirty-seventh section of the Public Schools Act.

We are, Sir, your obedient servants,
A. B.,
C. D.,
Ratepayers of the Section.

To E. F.,
Public School Inspector.

(Section 39, Clause 1.)

13. SCHOOL AUDITOR'S FORM OF NOTICE TO PERSON INTERESTED IN THE SCHOOL ACCOUNTS OF A SECTION.

——— ———, 18—.

SIR,—As authorized by the thirty-ninth section of the Public Schools Act the undersigned Auditor of the Accounts of School Section No. ——, in the Township of ———, hereby requires your attendance at the audit of these accounts, to be held at———, on——— the—— day of———, at the hour of———o'clock in the———. You are also hereby required by said School Act (under penalty for refusal or neglect) to bring with you any books, papers or writings connected with such accounts, and to lay them before the Auditor or Auditors of the Section. I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
A. B., *Auditor of School Sec.*

To C. D. } Trustee.
E. F. } Secretary-Treasurer.
G. H. } other person (*as the case may be.*)

(Section 39, Clause 3.)

14. FORM OF WARRANT TO ENFORCE COLLECTION OF MONEYS AWARDED TO BE PAID BY SCHOOL AUDITORS.

The undersigned Auditor, [*or Auditors*] of the School Accounts of Public School No.——, in the Township of ———, by virtue of the powers vested in me [*or us*] by the thirty-ninth section of the Public Schools Act, hereby authorizes and requires you, [*insert name of Collector*] after ten days from the date hereof, to collect from the person [*persons, or corporation*] named below the sum [*or sums*] of money, set opposite his [*their or its*] name [*or names*] being the sum or sums awarded by the undersigned Auditor [*or Auditors*] aforesaid, to be paid by such person [*persons, or corporations*], to pay within —— days from the receipt thereof the amount so collected, after retaining your lawful fees, to ——— whose discharge shall be your acquittance therefor. And in default of payment on demand by the person [*persons, or corporation*] named below, you are hereby authorized and required, within three days after such default of payment, to levy the amount by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the person [*persons, or corporation*] making said default.

Given under my hand as Auditor [*or our hands as Auditors*], this———day of ———, 18—.

To E. F., Collector of moneys awarded by Auditor [or Auditors] to be paid.

A. B., } Auditor [or Auditors] of the
[C. D.] } School Section aforesaid.

[*Insert here the names and amounts, as above intimated*].

Note.—The 39th section of the said Act cited above, clause 3, declares that the person named in the foregoing warrant "shall have the same power and authority to enforce the collection of the moneys men-"tioned in the said warrant, with all reasonable costs, by seizure and sale of the property of the party or "corporation against whom the same has been issued, as any bailiff of a Division Court has in enforcing a "judgment and execution issued out of said Court."

(Sections 40, Clauses 3 and 8 ; 109, 110, 116 and 130.)

15. FORM OF REQUISITION ON THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL FOR SCHOOL MONEYS.

In terms of the fortieth [or, in the case of cities, towns and incorporated villages, the one hundred and tenth] section of the Public Schools Act, the Board of Public School Trustees for School Section No.——of the township [*or the Public School Board, or Board of Education, of the city, town or incorporated village*] hereby applies to the Municipal Council of the township [*city, town or incorporated village, as the case may be*] for the sums of money set forth in the accompanying estimate for the support and maintenance of the Public School [*or schools*] in the aforesaid section [*city, town or incorporated village*] for the year ending on the 31st December, 18——.

[Here follows the estimate]

The school corporation as aforesaid hereby respectfully requests that the Municipal Council of the township [*city, town, etc.,*] shall, as required by the one hundred and seventeenth [*or, by the one hundred and tenth*] section of the Public Schools Act, provide by assessment the foregoing amount of ——— dollars for the current expenses of the school [*or schools*] under charge of the Board, as per estimate herewith.

A. B., *Chairman,* } *Corporate*
C. D., *Secretary.* } *Seal.*

To the Clerk of the Municipal Council of the—— of——

Note.—This requisition, in the case of Rural School Trustees, must be sent to the Clerk of the Council concerned not later than the end of July, and in time for the August meeting. See clause 8 of the 40th section of the Act.

In case moneys are required for the erection of school houses, purchase of site, etc., the words "provide by assessment" in the foregoing requisition should be altered to "provide by debenture for the purchase of a school site" (or the "erection of a school building," as the case may be.) See Sections 115-121.

(Section 40, Clause 7 and Section 42.)

16. FORM OF NOTICE OF EXEMPTION TO TOWNSHIP CLERK.

SIR,—As authorized by the fortieth section of the Public Schools Act, the undersigned trustees of School Section No. ——, in the township of ———, at a meeting held on the —— day of ———, exempted as "indigent" the following persons resident in the School Section, from the payment of all school rates, [*or above —— mills on the dollar, as the case may be,*] in support of the school.

[*Here insert list of indigent or other exempted persons.*]

[*In the case of unorganized townships, the trustees concerned can substitute the following in the place of the words in the above, beginning with "as" indigent, etc.*] :—

Mr. I. K., whose place of residence is more than three miles from the school house of the section.

A. B., } *Trustees*
C. D., } *of the*
E. F. } *Section.*

To G. H., Township Clerk,————Post Office.

Note.—This intimation must be given by the School Trustees to the Township Clerk "on or before the first of August" in any year, as required by clause 8 of the 40th section of the Act.

The Trustees of unorganized townships, in giving notice under the 42nd Section, as above, should see that the conditions of exemption under that Section are complied with.

(Section 40, Clause 9.)

17. FORM OF PROMISSORY NOTE OF RURAL SCHOOL TRUSTEES FOR TEACHERS' SALARIES.

———— ————18——

——— days [*or months*] after date, the Board of Public School Trustees for School Section ——, of the Township of ———, in the County of ———, promises to pay to ——— the sum of —— dollars, advanced to it by the said ——— for the payment of Teachers' Salaries, and hereby agrees to allow at the rate of ——— per cent. per annum for such advance.

School Trustees, A. B., C. D., E. F. [L. S.]

$———

Note.—Not more than eight per cent. per annum can be lawfully paid by Trustees for loans of this nature. The form of note may be varied so that the amount of interest or discount can be included in the face value of the note. The seal of the section should in all cases be affixed to the note in the place indicated above.

(Sections 67 and 69.)

18. FORM OF NOTICE BY ARBITRATORS TO PARTIES INTERESTED IN A SCHOOL SITE.

The undersigned Arbitrators appointed to appraise the damages and determine the claims of all parties concerned in regard to the Public School Site selected for Section No.—, in the township of ———, known as part of lot No. —in the said township, hereby give notice to all such parties that they will meet to hear and determine the claims on such part lot at—— on ——— the ——— day of ———, 18—. You are hereby notified to attend such meeting or submit your claim in writing to the Arbitrators on the day named.

Dated at ————, this ———— day of ————, 18—.

A. B.,
C. D., [Seal.] *Arbitrators for proposed School Site.*
E. F., *No.——, Tp. of———.*

To G. H., owner.
I. J., lessee.
K. L., tenant.
M. N., (other party concerned).

(Section 81, Clause 2.)

19. FORM OF NOTICE BY TOWNSHIP COUNCIL OF ITS INTENTION TO ALTER THE BOUNDARIES OF A PUBLIC SCHOOL SECTION, ETC.

Township Clerk's Office,———— 18—.

The Municipal Council of the township of ———, hereby gives public notice to the ratepayers and other parties concerned of School Section [*or School Sections*] No.—, [*or Nos.*] in this township, that it is the intention of the Council to alter the boundaries [*divide, alter or unite such section or sections as the case may be,*] of that section at a meeting of the Council to be held on the ——— day of ———, 18—.

A. B., *Township Clerk.*

Note.—This intimation may be posted in the School Section or School Sections concerned, or published in a local newspaper; or it may be sent to the School Trustees of the Sections to be affected by the proposed change. The eighty-first section, Clause 2, of the Public Schools Act authorizes the Council to give the notice "in such manner as the Council may deem expedient."

(Section 82, Clause 1, and 88.)

20. FORM OF APPEAL TO A COUNTY COUNCIL IN REGARD TO SCHOOL SECTION BOUNDARIES, UNION OR OTHERWISE.

The undersigned trustees (*or five ratepayers or Public School Inspector*], of [*Union*] School Section No.—. in the Township of ———, as authorized by the eighty-second [or eighty-eighth] section of the Public Schools Act, hereby appeal to the Municipal Council of the County of ———, against the action [*or refusal to act—as in the case of ordinary school sections—on application being duly made to it, on the part*] of the Council of the Township of———— in regard to the boundaries of our School Section.

Dated at —— this —— day of ——, 18—.

A. B., C. D., E. F.	*Trustees of [Union] Sch. Sec. No.—*

[or signed by five ratepayers of the Section, or by the Public School Inspector, in case of Union Sections.]

To the Clerk of the Municipal Council,
County of,———

(Section 82, Clause 5, and 88.)

21. FORM OF NOTICE OF THE DECISION OF THE ARBITRATORS IN REGARD TO AN APPEAL TO A COUNTY COUNCIL.

The undersigned Public School Inspector, one of the Arbitrators apppointed by the Municipal Council of the County of ———, to consider and decide upon an appeal to the Council in regard to the boundaries of School Section No.—, in the Township of———, hereby gives notice to the trustees of the Section [*or other Section, and to the Clerk of the Township concerned*] that the Arbitrators have agreed to the following award in the case :—

[*Insert it in full.*]

A. B.,
Public School Inspector,
Arbitrator.

To the Trustees of School Section No.—
and
To the Clerk of the Township of———.

Note.—This form may be altered so as to meet the case of Union School Section Appeals, provided for in Section 88.

(Section 87, Clause I.)

22. FORM OF PETITION TO TOWNSHIP COUNCIL IN REGARD TO UNION SCHOOL SECTIONS.

The petition to the Council of the Township of————of [five] ratepayers of said Township respectfully sheweth: That they are desirous that a Union School Section should be formed out of parts of the Townships of————[*or they are desirous that the boundaries of Union School Section No.—, in the Townships of————, should be altered* [or dissolved] *as the case may be.*

Your petitioners, therefore, pray that the request which they have herein made may be granted, so far as the Council of your Township is concerned, in terms of the eighty-sixth section of the Public Schools Act.

A. B.,
C. D., } *Petitioners.*
E. F., etc.

To the Clerk of the Council,
Township of———.

Note—An original copy of the foregoing petition must be sent to the Clerk of each of the Townships concerned, not later than August or September of any year, so that the respective by-laws required can be passed not later than the 20th December, as required by law. Section 87, clause 10.

(*Section 87, Clause 3.*)

23. FORM OF INSPECTOR'S NOTICE TO TOWNSHIP CLERKS.

PUBLIC SCHOOL INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,

——————, 18—.

SIR,—I hereby notify you that a meeting of the Arbitrators appointed to form [*alter or dissolve*] a Union School Section [*or the Union School Section No.*—, *in the Township of*———,] as requested by the ratepayers concerned, will be held at———, on the———day of———, 18—, at the hour of — o'clock in the forenoon.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
A. B.,
Public School Inspector.

To C. D., Clerk of the Township of———

Note.—A similar notice is to be sent to the Clerks of each of the Townships concerned. See Section 87, clause 3.

(*Section 95, Clause 1.*)

24. FORM OF NOTICE OF EQUALIZED ASSESSMENT OF UNION SCHOOL SECTIONS BY THE TOWNSHIP ASSESSORS.

The undersigned Assessors of the Township of———, as authorized and required by the ninety-fifth Section of the Public Schools Act, hereby give notice to the Clerks of the above said Townships that they have met and determined the proportion of the annual requisition for school purposes of the Public School Trustees of Union Section No.—, of the said Townships, which shall be levied upon and collected from the taxable property of the respective Municipalities out of which the Union School Section is formed. This proportion of assessment, so fixed and determined by us, shall remain in force for three years from the date of this notice.

Dated at———, this——day of——, 18—.

A. B., } *Assessors as*
C. D., etc. } *aforesaid.*

To the Clerk of the Council, Township of———

Note.—An original copy of this notice, signed by the agreeing Assessors should be sent forthwith to the Clerk of each of the Township Councils concerned.

(*Section 103, Clause 1.*)

25. FORM OF NOTICE OF THE DISCONTINUANCE OF SCHOOL ELECTION BY BALLOT

———— ————, 18—.

SIR,—The Board of Public School Trustees for the City, [*Town or Incorporated Village*] of————hereby notifies the Municipal Council of the City, [*Town, etc.,*] of————that the said Board has decided to discontinue the use of the Ballot at the election of the Public School Trustees for this City, [*Town, etc.*].

A. B.,
Secretary of the Public School Board·

To the Clerk of the Municipal Council of the City, [*Town, etc.,*] of————.

Note.—This notice should be sent to the Clerk of the Council concerned on or before the first day of October. See Section I03, clause 1 of the Public Schools Act.

(*Section 103, Clause 1.*)

26. FORM OF NOTICE REQUESTING THAT SCHOOL ELECTION SHALL BE HELD ON SAME DAY AS MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

———— ————, 18—.

SIR,—The Board of Public School Trustees [*or Board of Education*] for the City, [*Town, Incorporated Village or Township*] of———, hereby notifies the Municipal Council of the City, [*Town, etc.,*] that the said Board has passed a resolution requesting that the next election of Trustees to such Board shall take place on the same day as that on which the election of Municipal Councillors takes place.

A.B.,
Secretary of the Board.

To the Clerk of the Council, Township [*City, etc.,*] of————

Note.—This notice must be sent to the Municipal Clerk on or before the first of October in any year. See Section 103, clause 1.

(*Section 102, Clause 8,*)

27. NOTICE TO THE CANDIDATES FOR ELECTION AS SCHOOL TRUSTEES IN CITIES, ETC.

———— ————, 18.

SIR,—I hereby notify you that at the election of Public School Trustees for this City [*Town, etc.,*] the number of votes polled for the respective Candidates for election was as follows:

	Votes.
A. B.	———
C. D.	———
E. F., etc.	———

G.H.,
Secretary-Treasurer of the School Board.

To A. B., Candidate, etc.————.

Note.—The Secretary-Treasurer is required to add up the votes polled for each candidate and to notify him accordingly, as above.

(Section 132.)

28. FORM OF AGREEMENT FOR ENGAGEMENT OF A PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHER.

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT made this———day of———, 18—, between the Public School Trustees of Section No.——, in the Township of ———[or the Public School Board of the City, Town or Village of]——— and ——— of ———, the holder of a———class certificate of qualification as a Public School Teacher in Ontario, as follows:—

1. The Board of Public School Trustees hereby employs for its said school such Teacher, at the yearly salary of———dollars, for the term of one year, beginning on the——day of———one thousand eight hundred and———, and ending on the———day of———, one thousand eight hundred and———, and further agree that it and its successors in office will pay such salary to the said Teacher at least quarterly, and will exercise all powers and perform all duties under the Public Schools Act and Regulations of the Education Department, which may be requisite for making such payment.

2. The Teacher agrees with the said Board of Public School Trustees, to teach and conduct the said school during the said term, according to the said Law and Regulations in that behalf.

3. The foregoing is subject to the following conditions: (1) That the Teacher shall continue to be the holder of a legal certificate of qualification as a Public School Teacher in Ontario. (2) That holidays and vacations prescribed by the Law and Regulations are excepted from the said term. (3) That the days on which the teacher has attended the meetings of Teachers' Associations or Institutes, as certified by the Inspector or Chairman thereof, shall be allowed him as if he had actually taught in the said school; and (4) That in case of sickness, as certified by a registered medical practitioner, he shall be entitled to receive his salary without deduction, for such period as may be authorized under the Statute in that behalf.

4. The Trustees or School Board and the Teacher may, at their option, respectively terminate this engagement by giving notice in writing to the other of them at least———calendar months previously, and so as to terminate on the last day of a calendar month.

5. This agreement shall also be construed to continue in force from year to year, unless and until it is terminated by the notice hereinbefore prescribed.

As witness the Corporate Seal of the said Trustees or School Board and the hand and seal of the Teacher, on the day and year first above-mentioned.

....	Trustees.	[*Corporate Seal.*]
....		
....		
........................Teacher.		[*Seal.*

In presence of

[In Duplicate.] One copy to be retained by the Trustees and the other by the Teacher.

(*Section 133.*)

29. FORM OF TRUSTEES' REQUEST TO INSPECTOR TO SUSPEND THE CERTIFICATE OF A TEACHER.

————————, 18—.

SIR,—The Trustees of School Section, No.—, in the Township of———, hereby inform the Public School Inspector that—————, a teacher holding a certificate of qualification valid in this County, has wilfully neglected [*or refused*] to carry out an agreement entered into with us as Trustees. We, therefore, request you to suspend the certificate of such Teacher in terms of the one hundred and thirty-third section of the Public Schools Act.

A. B., } *Trustees of*
C. D., } *School Section.*
E. F., } *No.—.*

To the Public School Inspector.

(*Section 144 Clause, 1.*)

30. FORM OF NOTICE TO TRUSTEES AND TEACHER OF THE SUSPENSION OF TEACHER'S CERTIFICATE.

PUBLIC SCHOOL INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,
————————, 18—.

SIR,—By virtue of the authority vested in me by the one hundred and forty-fourth section of the Public Schools Act, I hereby notify you that I have suspended your certificate of qualification [*or the certificate of qualification of*—————] as a Public School Teacher in School Section, No.—, in the Township of ———, and within my jurisdiction. My reasons for doing so are as follows, viz:—[*Insert them*].

A. B.
Public School Inspector

To C. D., Public School Teacher, and to the
Trustees of School Section, No.—.

(*Section 144, Clause 2*)

31. FORM OF INSPECTOR'S NOTICE TO THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION OF THE SUSPENSION OF A TEACHER'S CERTIFICATE.

PUBLIC SCHOOL INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,
————————, 18—.

SIR,—The undersigned, Inspector of Public Schools in the——of——, hereby notifies the Honorable Minister of Education, that by virtue of the authority vested in him in that behalf he has suspended the certificate of qualification held by——————, a Public Sbhool Teacher within his jurisdiction, for the following reasons, viz:—[*Insert them.*] The certificate suspended was issued by the late Chief Superintendent of Education [*Council of Public Instruction, Education Department, or the Minister of Education, as the case may be*] and is dated the ——of——, 18—. It is of the—— class, grade ——.

A. B.,
Public School Inspector.

To the Honorable
The Minister of Education.

(*Section 144, Clause 3.*)

32. FORM OF NOTICE TO A TEACHER OF THE MEETING OF THE COUNTY BOARD OF EXAMINERS TO CONSIDER HIS CASE.

PUBLIC SCHOOL INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,
————————, 18—.

The Public School Inspector hereby notifies————, a school teacher whose certificate of qualification was suspended by him on the ———— day of ————, 18—, that a meeting of the County Board of Examiners will be held at————, on ————, the ——— day of ———, 18—, to consider the suspension of such certificate.

A. B.,
Public School Inspector.

To C. D.,
Public School Teacher.

(*Section 155, Clause 9.*)

33. FORM OF TEMPORARY CERTIFICATE ISSUED TO A TEACHER BY A PUBLIC SCHOOL INSPECTOR.

This is to certify that I,——————, as a Public School Inspector of the County of ————, having received an application from the Trustees of School Section No. —, desiring that the services of M———————[*name in full*]. may become legally available for such school, and having obtained the approval of the Minister of Education, do hereby grant under the authority of the Public Schools Act, a certificate of qualification to the said —————— to teach such school until the next ensuing meeting of the Board of Examiners in the month of————, 18—.

As witness my hand at——this ———————— in the presence of ——————————.

A. B.,
Public School Inspector.

THE TRUANCY ACT, 1891.

(*Section 8.*)

34. FORM OF NOTICE TO PARENT OR GUARDIAN OF NEGLECT TO EDUCATE CHILD OR CHILDREN.

SIR,—At the request of the Board of Public School Trustees for——— [*or the School Inspector, or Mr.*————, *a ratepayer*], I hereby inform you that————————, your child [*or children, or,*——————, *under your care or guardianship*] has [*or have*] not attended any school, or has [*or have*] not otherwise been under efficient elementary instruction, as required by the second and following sections of the Truancy Act.

Before bringing this neglect on your part before the magistrate having jurisdiction in such cases, you are hereby notified that it is your duty to have the child [*or children*] named to attend some school, or send such explanation of the alleged neglect as you may deem necessary and proper.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
A. B.,
Truant Officer.

To C. D.,
Parent [or Guardian] of —————

Note.—This notice may be given by personal delivery, by leaving the same at the residence of the party concerned, by delivery to the agent of a company or corporation concerned, or by a letter by post, prepaid. See Section 14 of the Truancy Act.

(*Section 12*)

35. Form of Notice of Truant Children.

—————— ,18—.

Sir,—As required by section twelve of the Act respecting Truancy, the Board of School Trustees of————, hereby notifies you that the following pupils enrolled on the register of its school, have not attended its school as required by the aforesaid Act, viz :—

	Age.	Residence.
A. B........................	———	———
C. D., etc.....................	———	———

The Trustees also desire to inform you. [*Here give such other information as the Truant Officer may require.*]

E. F.,
Secretary-Treasurer of the School Board.

To G. H.,
Truant Officer.

TEXT-BOOKS AUTHORIZED FOR USE IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS, HIGH SCHOOLS, AND TRAINING SCHOOLS.

1 The text-books named in schedules "A," "B," and "C" shall be the authorized text-books for the Public Schools, for Forms I., II. and III. of Collegiate Institutes and High Schools, and for the Training Schools respectively, of the Province of Ontario.

2. The text-books in French or German mentioned in schedule "A" are authorized only for Schools where the French or German language prevails, and where the Trustees with the approval of the Inspector require French or German to be taught in addition to English.

3. The books named in schedule "B" shall be the authorized text-books in the corresponding subject in the course of study prescribed for the Fifth Form of Public Schools.

4. All text-books prescribed or required for senior matriculation or for the courses in Form IV. of High Schools and Collegiate Institutes may be used in addition to those mentioned herein.

5. All text-books in schedule "D" used in any school on the 1st July, 1891, and recommended by resolution of the Trustees, passed before the first of July, 1892, to be still further continued in use, shall be deemed as authorized in such school.

6. For religious instruction, either the Sacred Scriptures, or the Scripture Readings adopted by the Education Department, shall be used by teachers and pupils as prescribed by the Regulations of the Education Department.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS—FORMS I-IV. (SCHEDULE A.)

The Public School Readers—	
First Reader, Part I	$0 10
First Reader, Part II	0 15
Second Reader	0 25
Third Reader	0 35
Fourth Reader	0 45
Public School Arithmetic	0 25
Public School Geography	0 75
Public School Grammar	0 25
Public School History of England and Canada	0 35
Public School Drawing Course—each number (new series)	0 05
Public School Hygiene, and Temperance	0 25
Public School Agriculture	0 40
Public School Writing Course—each number (from July, 1892 to July 1893, six cents; after July 1893, five cents)	0 07

French-English Readers.

First Reader, Part I	0 10
First Reader, Part II	0 15
Second Reader	0 25
Third Reader	0 35
Les Grandes Inventions Modernes	0 50
Robert's French Grammar	0 25

German-English Readers.

Ahn's First German Book	0 25
" Second " "	0 45
" Third " "	0 45
" Fourth " "	0 50
" First German Reader	0 50
Klotz's German Grammar	0 60

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES AND HIGH SCHOOLS. (SCHEDULE B.)

English.

High School Reader	0 60
High School English Grammar	0 75
High School English Composition	0 50
High School Geography	00
High School History of England and Canada	0 65
Schmitz's History of Greece and Rome	0 75
Green's Short History of the English People	1 50

Mathematics.

High School Arithmetic	0 60
High School Algebra	0 75
McLellan's Elements of Algebra	0 75
High School Euclid, McKay, (Books I., II., III., 50 cents)	0 75

Classics.

Harkness' Introductory Latin Book	0 50
Harkness' Revised Standard Latin Grammar	1 00
Leighton's First Steps in Latin	1 00
Bradley's Arnold's Latin Prose	1 50
Goodwin's Greek Grammar	1 25
Harkness' First Greek Book	0 90

Moderns.

High School French Grammar	0 75
High School French Reader	0 50
High School German Grammar	0 75
High School German Reader	0 50
Lessons in French, complete (Fasquelles-Sykes)	0 75

Science.

High School Physics	1 00
High School Botany	1 00
High School Chemistry	0 75

Book-keeping and Drawing.

High School Book-keeping	0 65
High School Drawing Course—five parts—each	0 15

DICTIONARIES RECOMMENDED.

1. *English*—Stormonth's English Dictionaries (smaller and larger).
   Skeat's Etymological Dictionary (cheap unabridged edition).
   The Concise Imperial Dictionary.
2. *Latin*—Anthon's smaller Latin Dictionary.
   Harper's (Lewis and Scott's) Latin Dictionary.
3. *Greek*—Liddell and Scott's larger and smaller Greek Dictionaries.
4. *French*—Cassell's French and English, and English and French Dictionaries.
   Spiers and Surenne's French and English, and English and French Dictionaries.
5. *German*—Blackley and Friedlander's German and English, and English and German Dictionaries.
   Flügel's German Dictionary.
6. *Antiquities and Mythology*—Anthon's and Smith's.

TRAINING SCHOOLS. (SCHEDULE C.)

Baldwin's Art of School Management. (Canadian Edition)	$0 75
Hopkins' Outline Study of Man	1 25
Fitch's Lectures on Teaching	1 00
Quick's Educational Reformers (introduction by Harris)	1 25
McLellan's Applied Psychology	1 00
Spencer's Education	0 50
Landon's School Management	1 50
Manual of Hygiene	0 50
Houghton's Physical Culture	0 50

(SCHEDULE D.)

High School English Word Book	0 50
Ayres and Armstrong's Orthoepist	0 35
Mason's Advanced English Grammar	0 75
Ayres and Armstrong's Verbalist	0 35
Public School History of England and Canada	0 35
Edith Thompson's History of England	0 65
Jeffers' History of Canada (Primer)	0 30
Campbell's Modern School Geography	0 75
Pillan's First Steps in Classical Geography	0 40
Hamblin Smith's Arithmetic	0 60
Todhunter's Euclid (Books I., II. and III., 40 cents)	0 75
Curtius' Smaller Greek Grammar	1 00
White's First Lessons in Greek	1 00
Allen and Greenough's Latin Grammar	1 00
De Fivas' Grammaire des Grammaires	0 75
Bué's First French Book	0 25
De Fivas' Introductory French Reader	0 60
Aue's German Grammar	1 00
Huxley's Introductory—Science Primer Series	0 30
Balfour Stewart's Physics	0 30
The Standard Book-keeping and Précis Writing	0 65
McGuirl's Perspective and Geometrical Drawing	0 40
Public School Music Reader	0 40
High School Music Reader	0 75
Canadian Drawing Course	0 06

The following formely on the authorized list are now covered by paragraph four, and are consequently omitted from the present schedule, viz:—

Earle's Philology, McElroy's English Prose, Todhunter's Advanced Algebra and Trigonometry, Hamblin Smith's Trigonometry, Aids to writing Latin Prose, Arnold's Greek Prose Composition, High School Zoology.

(No. 56).

Copy of an Order in Council approving of a certain Indenture with the Canada Publishing Company for the publication of the Public School Drawing Course. (*Not printed.*)

COPY

Of an Order in Council, under date 8th February, 1892, Respecting Formation of a Retirement Fund for the Retirement of Teachers and Officers of Upper Canada College.

Presented to the Legislative Assembly,

By Command,

J. M. GIBSON,
Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Toronto, 8th February, 1892.

COPY

OF AN ORDER-IN-COUNCIL APPROVED BY HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR THE 8TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, A.D. 1892.

Upon the recommendation of the Honourable the Minister of Education, the Committee of Council advise that on and after the first day of January, 1892, a fund shall be formed for the retirement of every teacher and officer on the pay list of Upper Canada College, subject to the following regulations:—

The said fund shall be created by the reservation out of any sum which may be assigned as the emolument of the office of per centages according to the following scale:

On so much thereof as shall not exceed $1,000, five per cent.

On any excess over $1,000 not beyond $600, or a total emolument of $1,600, seven and one-half per cent.

On any excess over $1,600 not beyond $1,000, or a total of $2,600, ten per cent.

The amounts reserved shall, in the case of each teacher and officer, be credited to a separate account to be opened and headed "Retirement Fund (U.C.C.)," and interest at the rate of six per centum per annum shall be computed on the first day of January and July in each year on all sums, whether of principal or interest, which have been then for six months at the credit of the fund, and such interest shall be credited thereto.

The amounts of principal and interest at the credit of the fund under these regulations shall be invested and re-invested together with the capital endowment funds of the College.

Such amounts shall be deemed charges upon such capital endowment funds; each year's reservation together with all interest chargeable on the whole fund during each year shall be estimated for and shown as a charge and provided for out of the income fund for such year; and the aggregate of principal and interest at the credit of the account at the close of the previous year shall be shown as a charge on the capital endowment funds.

No charge shall be made to the teacher or officer for the management, investment and collection of the principal or interest of the fund, and in case, in the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, the normal current rate of interest shall materially advance or decline so as to render proper an increase or diminution in the rate of interest allowed under the third section, the Lieutenant-Governor may, from time to time, provide for such increase or diminution, to take effect from the date and during the continuance of such provision.

No teacher or officer shall, during his continuance in office, have any claim or right to any part of the amount at the credit of the "Retirement Fund."

On the retirement of any teacher or officer the amount at the credit of the "Retirement Fund" shall be payable to him.

On the death of any teacher or officer in the service the amount at the credit of the "Retirement Fund" shall be payable as he may by will direct, or in default of such direction to his next of kin.

Nothing hereinbefore mentioned shall be held to prejudice any application for a gratuity which any teacher or other officer may hereafter advance in view of services rendered prior to the 1st day of January, A.D. 1892.

Certified

J. LONSDALE CAPRÉOL,
Asst. Clerk Executive Council.

The Honourable
THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, 1892.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

REPORT OF MEETING HELD IN THE PUBLIC HALL OF THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, NOVEMBER 5TH, 1891.

Reported for the Department by T. Bengough.

Printed by Warwick & Sons, 68 and 70 Front Street West, Toronto,
1892.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION SCHEME.

A Meeting to consider the propriety of organizing a Provincial Scheme of University Extension will be held in the Public Hall of the Education Department, on Thursday, 5th of November, at 8 o'clock, p.m.

Addresses will be delivered by Professor J. E. James, President of the University of Pennsylvania, and leading Canadian educators.

Yourself and friends are cordially invited to attend.

GEO. W. ROSS,
Minister of Education.

TORONTO, 23rd Oct., 1891.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

REPORT OF MEETING IN THE PUBLIC HALL OF THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, TORONTO, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5TH, 1891.

Pursuant to notice a public meeting, preliminary to the convention for the discussion of details, was held in the Public Hall of the Education Department. Hon. Mr. Ross, Minister of Education, occupied the chair. On the platform were representatives of the leading universities and institutions of learning in Ontario, together with a delegation of three representatives from McGill University, Montreal.

THE CHAIRMAN expressed his pleasure in meeting such a large and influential audience. He had convened the meeting because of his interest in the subject, and not because he desired as Minister of Education to control the movement, which he thought should be to a large extent voluntary, if not wholly so. He had invited Prof. James, of the University of Pennsylvania, one of the most prominent men connected with the movement in the United States, to be present and give his experience and suggestions.

Prof. JAMES, after expressing his pleasure in seeing such a large gathering of friends interested in University extension, referred to the great movements which had infused a new spirit into the education of our time. One of these was the introduction of the free public school system of elementary education, which has now taken firm root not only in all our American countries, but in European countries as well, and, indeed, in some countries that we are not in the habit of classing as civilized. There has also been an enormous development in higher education—a development of opportunities for training all there is in the human intellect. At the two extremes, then, of our educational system—along elementary lines, at the start of our educational path; and at the other, along the higher lines—training those who can give years of time and expend large sums of money—the opportunities were never so great as to-day. We find we have reached the time, in the United States, when the great bulk of our children are in school—some twelve millions of them; and that our higher institutions of learning, including not only our colleges and universities, but all academies and seminaries which by any spirit of liberal interpretation could be brought under that head, have something like 150,000 pupils. On the one hand, the great bulk enjoy the lower facilities; on the other hand, very few enjoys the higher facilities; and between the two we find a great gulf, educationally. Let us look at the relation of this university extension movement (1) to our educational system of an elementary and secular character, and (2) to our colleges and universities. Our statistics show that in the United States the average child under favorable conditions, leaves school before the completion of the thirteenth year. Under favorable conditions, the average school period is something like four and a half or five years; and at the end of that time he is cast upon his own resources. The boy or girl may be very bright, or may have special opportunities, special interest, or the good fortune of coming under the influence of some one who spurs him or her on to great endeavors; or he may have opportunities to develop his inclination and taste. If so, we can find a continuous progress in education; but so far as the educational system is concerned, it stops with the thirteenth year. From that time he goes into the counting-house, shop, factory or farm, with that broad level of intellectual training and taste which has been left with him at the close of his school life. What, as a matter of fact, has been achieved by that time? He has practically learned very imperfectly a few facilities. He has learned how to read—that is, to take up an ordinary book or newspaper containing matter adapted to his particular taste and ability to comprehend. He has learned to write with some difficulty. He has learned to cipher, and has not achieved very great excellence in that. Germany has the reputation of having the very best system of elementary schools in the world, for a great nation with as large a population as she has, and no other country of anything like the same population secures such a large percentage in school for so long a time; and yet in spite of the fact that the children are in school until the close of the fourteenth year, and better schools, it is no uncommon thing to find men and women in Germany who have absolutely forgotten how to read and write. It shows the extent of education if intellectual and æsthetic stimulus ceases. The conditions under which we live and carry on our business make such a thing as that impossible; and yet the majority of men and women in our American society cannot, as a matter of fact, even write with facility—that is, they never feel it anything but a burden to sit down and pen an epistle. It has become traditional that the art of letter writing has faded away; but the great bulk of the people do not do it to a large extent, because in their period of school life they did not acquire the technical manual facility which is sufficient to make that sort of exercise easy. What is the level of their taste? What have they reached at the end of the thirteenth year? Take the school curriculum of the average community and go over it, carefully considering the circumstances under which that work must be gone over by the teacher, and I think it is not too much to say that this boy or girl goes out into the community not having been introduced at any point to the practical sphere of culture. He has not learned anything of art, of literature, of history. He has not come into contact with any of those branches of learning to which we give the name of culture. He has had no opportunity to get his taste formed, to get a bent towards higher things, that is strong enough to lead him to go on improving on what he has attained. That is proved by the average thinking in the community. We very often hear the remark made that, on the whole, our public school system perhaps does harm rather than good; that, as a matter of fact, the boys and girls who come out of it, come out with such an equipment, and under such circumstances and conditions as practically to have given them certain abilities that, after all, owing to the inability of the school to give them this higher and moral training, are practically used, in many cases, for bad ends. I, of course, have no sympathy with that doctrine. I believe our elementary school system in this country is absolutely necessary to any further progress. We must begin with that. We can make no continual progress, and no great progress, and reach no great results along any of these higher lines without the work which the public school system does for us. On the other hand, I think we must agree that it does not accomplish all we should like to see accomplished. Take the average literature the boy or girl reads on leaving school. I stopped to-day at a large railway station, and I took pains to go over the class of literature exposed for sale in the waiting-rooms. There were the standard magazines, and occupying a prominent place were books which by their titles showed that there was nothing elevating or improving in them, that they were, on the whole, sources of serious damage to the intellect and the taste of people who read them. The cheap press of the United States pours out enormous masses of literature which cannot be considered other than dangerous. It cannot be said that the press makes the taste. They are only satisfying a demand in the community; to a large extent I believe that is true. Our great public school system, up to the present, leaves the boys and girls—along the lines of culture, and along the lines of literature—when they leave school, with the sort of taste that we may expect them to have, that is, practically no opportunity, no facility for the development of a higher taste and a desire for higher things. If this be true, where are we to look for our improvement? We expect to improve our schools; they are vastly improved. Our teachers are not what they ought to be; the facilities of our schools are not what they ought to be; but the elementary schools as a whole cannot do more than reach the highest results that are possible within those years; in other words, the psychical limitations of the child's mind define the work of the schools. A real introduction into any of the higher stages of literature or art or science is impossible owing to the limited time, and, still more fundamentally, owing to the fact that the children have not reached the age when this sort of thing is possible. It is almost hopeless to extend the school age; the economic conditions determine it. We may be able to lengthen it for half a year, or possibly a year, but, for a long time, not more; and that leaves the problem where it is—that we cannot improve by lengthening the school age, the training of our children in culture. Where, then, are we to look for some means of remedying this? It is hardly necessary to raise the question, whether it is desirable to educate the average man to a higher taste, to lead him to an interest in science, to an interest in art and history. It is not so plain, however, to what source we are to look for assistance in this particular work. It is natural we should look to those institutions in the community whose function it is to preserve and perpetuate, to cultivate this very culture, this very thing that distinguishes the higher specialization from the lower one—this thing in which really all progress and advance are bound up—namely, to our colleges and universities; and in the endeavor to persuade or aid or assist them, if we find that the persuasion be not necessary, but that the means be the reason for not extending their facilities, to assist them to do this very work of bringing home to the large classes of people in our society the opportunity for culture. It would be almost hopeless, it seems to me, if we were to stop with our elementary school system, if it were not for certain other educational means which are actively at work, and which will continue to work. Life itself, the business, the activity of the counting house and the factory, is itself an education. The Church is one of the greatest, if not the greatest educational factor in daily life of all modern peoples, and certainly of all Anglo-Saxon peoples. Politics itself is, next to that, one of the greatest, if not the greatest educational instrumentality at work; and on these things—business, politics and the Church—we must rely at present to make up these defects in our system; but they are not educational in their purpose, and any education obtained from them must be incidental and secondary, incomplete; and we must put into the system some movement, some instrumentality or other that will take up the work of education where the public school leaves it, and carry it on for the great masses of the people. The history of the movement in England, and such a short history as we have had in the United States, lead us to believe that we can get very general and very valuable aid from the existing universities, and that we must rely chiefly on them, and we must keep it under their influence and general control. I should define university extension as a movement to bring home to the adult population of the country the opportunities for culture. That can only be done when the opportunities are brought home where they are visible—brought home in such a way as, without interfering with their business, church relations, or politics, it can be brought in and made a part of their every-day life. They must be brought to them where they are. Hence we have the name "university extension"—a term which many people object to on the ground that it does not describe what the movement is, and what the thing is in itself; but it certainly points out this feature of the movement, which is a most striking one, and which will remain a most important one—the attempt of existing institutions to carry out their facilities to people in their homes.

We have found that one element after another has been added to our educational system as the wants have sprung up. The American College a generation ago was scarcely anything but a High Schhol preparing for one of the learned professions, or now and then a young man expecting to go into business. To-day, we find practically all the professional schools represented—not only the professional schools that we found in Europe a generation ago, but a large addition. A technical education is something that has grown up within the recollection of some of the youngest of us. Manual training is another development of the same system. Now we are asked to look, not merely for the addition of some element, but for the insertion, if you please, of an entirely new element in the system as a whole, namely, an element which will bridge over the gulf between elementary education on one hand and higher education on the other. It seems to me this work is simply another development of the general democratic movement which we see in so many departments of our life. We have achieved civil liberty in our Anglo-Saxon communities; we have secured political liberty; and we are endeavoring to see if we cannot secure æsthetic liberty—not only the liberty to get culture, but the real liberty of having the possibility of getting these things brought home to each one. Here we have a department sharing the goods of humanity, which does not mean a diminution of them, but an increase. It is the sharing of the great heritage of culture which has come down to us from all the ages which preceded ours, with all the substantial, all the glorious achievements of Greek and Roman civilizations;

of civilization in mediæval times; of the highest stages of civilization down to our own time. Now, secondly, what is the relation of University Extension to the higher institutions? The use of the college is to cultivate, to transmit, to increase culture. There is a further one, to which it has given little attention so far, and that is, to be a distributor of culture. The college distributes culture through the young men and women that come within its walls; but it seems to me, the wider the colleges conceive their function, as a whole, the easier it will be to carry out any particular portion of it. If they take it up in this form they will find they derive certain advantages for themselves, to say nothing of the advantages they bring to busy men and women in offering them these facilities. In the first place, they will find they will enormously increase the interest of the public in higher education itself, and, secondly, the interests of the institutions that are formed for this higher education. In our modern community, the opportunity for getting hold of things is going to depend on whether the community believes in that sort of thing; and there is no more efficient way of showing that the university does something for the community as a whole, than to bring its advantages to the individuals in the community in which they live. The possibility of getting money out of the legislature, the possibility of getting money to carry on the institutions, depend on those feelings in the communities; and if we can bring home to the consciousness of every man and woman the fact that these higher institutions are serving a fundamental end in civilization, we shall have accomplished for them the absolute solution of nearly all financial difficulties; and we can only do that when we enable these people to see that those institutions, and this culture, can do something for them and the communities in which they live. In the second place, the colleges will derive a good deal of benefit in two or three ways. I have observed that the act of taking part in this work of lecturing to the public is one that has a most healthy reflex influence on the college professor himself. It is one of the dangers to which we college men are subject under all the circumstances of our lives, that we should tend to become narrow on the one hand and dogmatic on the other. The contact with immature minds is very likely to make us dogmatic, and I have noticed in the last two or three years a very important change brought about on men who have had to present themselves before an audience of mature men and women, and present the subject in such a way that those mature people should be interested and that they should make an impression on them; and their work inside the college itself has been very much improved. (Applause). I should like to formulate two or three propositions which have helped me, as to the function of this work in the community. University Extension stands for culture as distinct from technical or professional training, as distinct from facility training or from elementary training. I do not say that we feel that we know enough about it to cast a horoscope about it and say: "This can be, and that not." We find in these movements, that the most important thing they accomplish, in the long run, is what we least expected. So I would not say that University Extension must limit itself to teaching pure science and literature and art and music, and so on. That is its function *par excellence.* In England, of late, owing to the preparation that has been made by giving the County Councils the proceeds of the Beer Tax, there is a very marked tendency towards using that money for technical training, what we might characterize as trade-school training, and shunting the movement off from the development of culture. I do not think we should fear that. Any kind of training affords a certain culture; and we need education so much along every line that we should not grieve over any opportunity for advancing education in any direction. (Applause). On the other hand, I think we do need to keep in mind that when the public appropriate money, we shall find, very likely, that the money will be appropriated for trade-training, and consequently, in the inception of the movement, we ought, as far as we can, to strengthen the other side, and present as firmly and continuously as possible this idea of culture. The modern university has become so great and so varied an institution that University Extension, if taken in the sense we apply to the university itself, would cover an immense number of subjects; and I should not like to see any person drawing the lines. In the next place, University Extension as an educational movement, aims to make education the serious business of life. We have all heard from our boyhood up that education is just begun when the boy or girl leaves the particular institution ; yet as a matter of fact, for a great number of those who go out of such institutions, education, practically, as a serious and persistent pursuit of life, has stopped for them. Self-culture along intellectual and æsthetic lines is something that we ought to try to make a prominent part of the lives of everybody in the community. Religion, politics, business, are prominent parts of our lives ; we take an interest in them. We look after the interests of the church with which we are connected just as regularly as we look after our business. We look after the interests of our political party and the interests of the people, as they are bound up in our political party ; and business in the same way. The underlying notion of University Extension is to put into the mind and heart of the people the necessity of æsthetic culture as a necessity of human life. If we get that, we shall certainly make a very great step towards a rapid advance in progress and culture. (Applause). This movement does not pretend to make scholars, yet a great deal more is accomplished along scholarly lines by University Extension than most people have any idea of. The average college man can scarcely conceive the enormous results sometimes achieved in this work by what seemed to be very inadequate means. We college professors get hold of a large number of boys from eighteen to twenty-two, because their fathers were there before them, and we labor and toil with them, and we are inclined to look with suspicion on the proposition that anything should be brought about by a course of lectures to the public. But, getting hold of people who have got an education from business life, and have, in addition, the enormous advantage of interest, and determination to get everything out of it that can be gotten out of it, and then a systematic and proper presentation of it on the part of the lecturer, abundant results have been produced. University Extension does not mean scholars directly, it does indirectly. It brings home to vast numbers of people, for the first time in their lives, the opportunity to be lifted out of themselves. It really reveals people to themselves, and that is the first step in making a scholar. If you can show a boy or girl, or man or woman, where his or her tastes lie, you have taken the first step to make him a scholar. In other words, you arouse the community. University Extension searches out and finds different types and forms of ability in the community, of which the community never dreamed before—not even the person that possessed it. Where the average man and woman can come to a lecturer and become thorougly interested, though he never came in contact with the college before—simply heard there was such a thing—he is very apt to say, "If that's the sort of thing they teach at college I wish I had gone to college, and I shall certainly have my boy (or girl) go, or I will influence somebody to go." I think we college men are sometimes so wrapped up in our own pursuits that we do not perceive fully how far the college is from the average man and woman in the community. We are not so very far from the idea that the college is for the training of ministers or doctors or men for the professions. I was asked this summer by a very intelligent man what they taught at college, what sort of institutions they really were. Well, now, if you would go around and poll the community on that question you would find an enormous number of people who could not give you the most elementary answer. If we can bring the people in contact, let them see what the colleges do, what higher education, as a whole, proposes to do, what sort of function it proposes to perform for the public, we shall have reached masses of the community that up to the present time have been untouched by anything of the kind. For those who want to see the community move forward along higher lines, we can ask their interest and aid in this work. We ask those of you who feel your lack of these opportunities, and who have come to an appreciation of their importance, and have come to feel how glad you would have been if they had come to you at the right time, to take hold and assist in this work. Surely you who are interested in the financial aspect of the question should be interested in this, because there is no problem that is so important, and there is no field that is so ripe. (Applause).

Sir Daniel Wilson said : If I were to try to reduce this question to a single word it would be the word Strafford employed to indicate his policy—"Thorough." Those young men and women who are able to devote three or four years, giving their whole time, to the study in our High Schools and Collegiate Institutes of ancient languages, modern languages, philosophy, history, science in its various departments, and literature, have those institutions, not thoroughly educated and trained, by any means, but educated to a considerable extent, and to some extent, we may say, thoroughly. But it is impossible for numbers in the community to do any such thing. We have men and women in various classes of life—the storekeeper, the clerk, the tradesman, the merchant, the manufacturer—with capacity enough, but no time to devote to such a thorough course as that. Is it possible by some scheme to enable them to take one of those subjects thoroughly? Can a mechanic spare the time, evening or otherwise? Will the banker's clerk, or the storekeeper's clerk, or the tradesman, or the merchant or banker, spare the time? Will they not even find it a beneficial relaxation from the toil and drudgery of life, to take up some specific subject and study it systematically and thoroughly, under the control and guidance, in some sense, of a university board familiar with thorough training. University Extension proposes to help and encourage such persons in such a way that the work shall be guarded and protected from any chance of being mixed up with the mere leisure lecture, with the mere popular attractive lecture which we are all familiar with—not at all to be condemned, for it is a source of pleasure and intellectual profit—but which cannot be spoken of as a system of itinerant education. Let us suppose that we take the City of Hamilton, of St. Catharines, of Paris, of Brantford, of Guelph; that they combine together and guarantee an average of fifty pupils in each place at a couple of dollars only; they could afford to give $500 to a lecturer, who could go there and give a continuous course for at least three months—Monday at Hamilton, Tuesday at Paris, and so on. Meanwhile he treats not only of the specific subject, but he commends to them the particular authors that they ought to read, so that when he comes to meet them the following week he comes to meet an intelligent class, fully prepared to appreciate what he has to say. For after all, if we suppose a course of thirty lectures, say on history, what will that amount to? It is a mere teaspoonful; it won't teach anybody; but if the lecturer on history is laying down the foundations of history, and the student is reading—and he can far better read for himself than what would be, after all, the reading of so many chapters—then the two working together stimulate a further element, that he has to try for the examination, and carry away the diploma of proficiency. There you have a system of education, say, in philosophy or political economy. It is easy to see that if a mechanic, a tradesman, a merchant, a manufacturer, could only spare the time for the weekly lectures, and his spare hours as far as may be necessary for the requisite reading, that not only thorough education in one or two branches might be secured—to be followed up in other years by taking up a second branch—but that they would learn to appreciate what a delight it is to find refuge from the cares and troubles and pressures of financial or laborious business burdens by retreating into the intellectual arena. For myself, when I find myself burdened and fagged, as I many a time am, with the responsibilities that devolve upon me, I take up a special subject of study quite outside of my regular work, so that in the morning I shall think of that, and not let the burdens and cares of life come to draw my curtain aside; and the banker, the trader, the mechanic, will find alike this retreat, so that they will learn to realize that intellectual culture, and the search after higher education, is one of the most delightful energies and pleasures of life.

Prof. JOHNSTON, of Montreal, said that University Extension meant extension upwards and downwards. He told how twenty years ago McGill University, Montreal, organized classes for women who could not attend the University. The experiment was extremely successful, entirely self-supporting, and continued for thirteen years. The speaker said he was authorized to represent Bishop's College, Lennoxville, Que., and to pledge the co-operation of that institution in this movement.

Prof. Cox, of McGill, said the term University Extension did not express all the scheme involved. In the college man there is a suggestion of the proselytizer—something even of the fanatic. People think the object of a university is to make better scholars of the kind that are turned out from the school. Universities have often devoted themselves far too much to this practice ; but if you ask those who have the greatest right to be grateful for their previous university years if the scholarship was the greatest thing they gained during their life there, they will tell you it was something far different. They did not simply gain accomplishments. What they gained was the training for the two sides of their future life—its work and its leisure. Unless a university trains for this work it has no right to the title apart from the other arts and sciences. The true sense of art is a deep interest in the true work of life. That was the great secret of the true artists who spent their souls' instinct in building the cathedrals of the Middle Ages ; that was the secret of the lives of others who spent themselves in painting, and developing themselves as painters. This training for work can be extended to every department of life, and the man who gains it has gained something most valuable to him for the future. Then, again, for leisure : the knowledge of the subject, and the knowledge of the connected subjects, rise to a point of view from which they can see the relations of the subject, and they learn the true method for the study of the subject. University Extension has not only three or four years of a man's life in view, but this, that his education ends only with life itself. I lived for eighteen years in one of the most favored cities in England, and I cannot help feeling when I am out in ordinary society the difference in the ordinary conversation. Too often amongst educated people one finds the evening spent in discussing trivialities, or the personal talk of the neighborhood ; and how rarely one meets a man who can introduce a general remark and raise the conversation to a higher level of interest, and how still more rarely is one supported when he makes the effort. Others suffer from dullness because of grinding work. Nature spreads her beauties profusely, but they tread them down in dire unconsciousness, and pass by, to occupy themselves, at the best, with trivialities. Then again, the unspeakable human drama is unfolding itself before them, bristling at every turn with problems and questions. They seldom discuss them ; but if they do, how superficial, how utterly wanting in any element of depth and certainty it is ! How little they learn from the experience of those who have gone before them ! We Extension men believe that these people, of both classes—those who consider themselves educated that are not educated, and those who do not think about it at all—can be got at, and that a true education can be brought to them by a new method. There will be no attempt to teach a man the whole of a subject, but rather to stir him with a desire to study the subject—to give him a point of view, and to inspire him with the subject—and then, having begun to study a subject like that, he will continue to study it. We have seen the work of this scheme. I know of places amongst the Northumberland miners where some eight hundred men can be collected night after night to hear lectures ; and I have heard from Dr. Roberts—the most enthusiastic secretary that ever existed—descriptions of how, when he was lecturing on geology in the north, he found miners who had made during their lives, and from their own experience in the coal beds, almost unique collections of the coal fossils ; and he spent evenings in the cottages where there was true culture that he had not found in the colleges. (Applause.) Many of those men would come miles in order to get those lectures. I have had, myself, a country school in Sussex where an assistant in a small country store took the train the moment his business closed, attended the lecture, stayed over night in the town, and started the next morning at five o'clock to walk back eight miles to get to his business in time. These lectures were on the not very promising subject of "An Introduction to Physical Science." To take one example from the other scale ; I have known a case where on the subject of Physical Optics—and treated very thoroughly, too—in what we would call a high and dry county town society, where the class consisted of very many liberal and extremely hospitable people of the highest position, riding to the lecture-room in their carriages ; and it included ladies of the age of sixty-five ; and yet I found at the close of the course of lectures that the whole of this little town society was in a stir about the subject ; it was the subject of conversation at dinner parties, and I was flooded with letters requesting me to arbitrate on points of dispute which had been argued between them. I have seen, at opposite ends of the scale, the wildest enthusiasm and interest excited. These show you that we believe a method has been found of getting at these large masses of people and filling them with pleasure. Having that firm faith in us, you must not be surprised if we are almost apostles of the new cause. We believe that such instances are to be found. We believe in what Wordsworth calls "the human heart by which we live." (Applause).

Rev. Dr. **Grant** said it would not be wise to define the precise shape of the movement. It will take different shapes in different countries; and its success will depend very much on the men who are sent out to represent the cause in different localities. (Hear, hear.) Those with whom he had talked who are engaged in this work in Scotland gave a very different report from that of Prof. Cox. In Scotland the movement was like the Mechanics' Institute movement—if you want to go to a place where you are certain not to find mechanics, go to a Mechanics' Institute. In one place in Scotland with a population of 150,000 they started with a class of 200; the second year it had been reduced to 50, and in the third year it had dwindled down to six. One reason is the poverty of the Scottish universities. The English universities have a great many professors and fellows qualified to take these classes. We will find that will be our great difficulty here. Suppose you have a number of cities, towns and villages—because if we are to reach the masses we must not think merely of one or two cities near Toronto or Montreal; we must think of the very great number of cities, towns and villages. Who are we going to send to those. If this movement means merely a few extension lectures in Toronto—where people get about as many lectures as they can digest, if not more—comparatively little will be done. Two or three things are needed: first, a vigorous central organization, backed by central funds. How is the organization to be started? and where are the funds to come from? If you are expecting that this movement is going to be self-supporting, you are making a very great mistake. It cannot possibly be self-supporting in one town out of a dozen in Ontario. Is that central organization to be a university, or the Department of Education, or an independent organization, or a union of all three? Secondly, you must have a good staff of lecturers. Where are you to get them? I am afraid the number of lecturers any university could spare would be small. In Kingston we have been working on two lines. The first was what you might call university lines. We said, here are half a million pupils in the schools of Ontario; there are over 20,000 pupils in the high schools; and there come from these to the universities 400 or 500 a year. Would it not be possible to do something for the great body of high school boys and girls who go into business? They have got up to the university matriculation standard and stopped there. We therefore opened classes for extra-mural students. We insisted that they should register and take out tickets for the university classes they were to be examined on; and then we put them in correspondence with teachers, who sent them the regular exercises and subjects for essays; and so a considerable number were reached in that way. But the University Extension movement is for those who are not taking university work, but partial work. We are going to send three of our professors to Ottawa for lectures; but our means would be limited if many places near Kingston required help. Unless you send first-class lecturers the thing will not succeed. I would like to hear from those who have called this meeting some practical suggestions as to how it is to be worked. We may consider that the teachers must come either from the universities, or from the few men graduates of universities who are able to give time and to go to other cities, or from a certain number in the collegiate institutes and high schools of the Province. How to organize these, and put them in connection with the places that need and call for work of this kind, is the problem before us.

Rev. Prof. **Clark** (Trinity) said: The object of this movement is to excite a love of literature in order to its cultivation. The difficulty mainly will be to get people to care for that kind of thing. The ordinary man gets enough education to make money, and the ordinary woman enough to shine in society. If people want lecturing you can get lecturers; but the difficulty will be to get people who want education. It is too laborious. There is a danger of making intellectual prigs, lots of them, especially among women—(laughter); also intellectual dilletantes; and there is a necessity—and also a danger—of making this movement fashionable—that is really the meaning of what we had from Prof. Cox; all those fine ladies and gentlemen were talking about him. (Laughter.) Ladies won't come unless it is fashionable; and men won't come unless women fetch them there. (Laughter.) There is a danger of lecturers pandering to that kind of company. If we get fashionable ladies and gentlemen we shall want fashionable lectures;

and that, in the first place, is not quite easy, and in the second place, not quite desirable. For the real point to be aimed at is to teach men and women how glorious a thing literature is—how glorious a thing it is to make acquaintance with the great thinkers, the cultivated men and women of the world, and how splendid a thing it is to cultivate the human mind by perpetual communication with those minds, by loving them. (Applause).

Rev. Prof. RAYNAR (Victoria), said this movement, like charity, was twice blessed ; if professors come in contact with the people their work as professors would be considerably assisted. It has been remarked that the school life of the great majority of our people ends at between 13 and 15 years of age ; then the after-years are years in which there is no opportunity of mental and moral and æsthetic culture, save what comes in the ordinary course of life. But I think the difficulty is not merely here ; because in those early years, up to sixteen, there are certain important mental qualities not yet developed. Up to those years, the kind of learning given in preparatory schools is the only kind of learning that, as a general rule, the mind is able to receive. The memory is strong and retentive. Certain kinds of attention can be given, but the judgment is not developed ; the moral sense is not properly developed ; the æsthetic sense is not properly developed. The relations of life are a marvelous help in education—business, politics, and church life If this movement should, to use a popular phrase, "catch on," and give to the people something in this great system of life, there would, I think, be immediately established a point of contact, and a large interest would be obtained. Speaking from experience of the uncultured middle-class life, the most interesting lectures or sermons I have given have been given to living minds, though not yet exactly uncultivated. The power of discernment was there, but it is not, as a rule, in the early years of school life, and the difficulties of college life are not most favorable for that kind of culture—there is a comparative detachment in college life, to make a beginning of a profession ; in after-life people are steady. There is an interest in the very lines of culture that it seems to me this movement intends to go into ; there is an opportunity there of doing a great and good work. There is a certain amount of desire—not so much as we could wish, but I think all that we can expect under the circumstances—and I think the very supply here will create, as in many other things it does, a larger demand. (Applause.) Every great success has come at last from what was at first a great series of failures. Let us screw our courage to the sticking point, and we'll not fail. (Applause.)

Dr. RAND (McMaster).—The faculty of McMaster University is of one mind in our sympathy with this movement. The material that is latent about us everywhere through the country can only be directed into this particular channel by enthusiasts—by men who have a mission—by men who are emphatically crusaders. It is that sort of free movement which is going to supply the lecturers competent for this work. If you take all the United States and Ontario and Quebec, and seek to get an available free force, however competent, I do not believe you will overtake this work at all ; nor if you make the strongest draughts on the high schools and collegiate institutes. The moment you organize it along the well-known educational lines, and it falls into the general routine of educational instrumentalities, that moment its life and power has gone out of it, it becomes an ordinary educational instrument ; but the call is for a crusade, and it is for crusaders ; and it is perfectly clear that in this country a large opportunity is had by keeping that movement entirely free. I would not think it desirable that we should, by some organized process, jump to a great success. Let us begin gradually, simply. Have we any enthusiasts among us in Ontario and Quebec on this subject ? Have we men who are capable, under proper guidance and systematic control, of going around in the various communities and stimulating them, and calling out their latent power ? If we have, let us begin right there, and let us work right up from that plan. Keep the whole plan perfectly free and fresh, as far away as possible from the thoroughly organized educational instrumentalities with which the country is overrun. A man who is a mere professional lecturer—what is the ethical quality of his work ? Here comes a man that is an enthusiast—who is seized with the conviction that there are immense tracks of material going to waste. Look at the difference between that man's work and the work of the ordinary lecturer; there is no comparison at all, and it is just the difference between the two that measures the possibilities in this case. We have got here a new educational instrument, provided we keep it perfectly fresh, and let it go along this general line.

Hon. Mr. Ross.—I took the responsibility of calling this meeting because I thought I might invite the various representatives of the universities to discuss the question of University Extension; to have the subject presented by an expert such as President James is; and that having brought them together, I would leave the question to them. It is simply a move on my part on account of my interest in education, on account of the position that for the moment I occupy—to endeavor to consult, as it were, the great educational authorities of the country with regard to the value of this movement. I believe this is a good thing; I believe it is of great educational value. If we can only project wisely and manage properly a scheme for University Extension, we will have conferred immense benefit on the young men and women of this country. Hundreds and thousands of bright young men and women leave our schools without anybody to direct their reading—without anybody to direct their intellectual life; and they settle down into pure inanition almost. If we could get these crusaders, these apostolic men, with celestial fire, inspired with the idea that there is something to work for, to appeal to the energies of these young men and women, I believe there is not a town or village in this land that with proper influences would not respond to the call; and you would give them within the next five, or ten, or fifteen years—what are fifteen years in an educational movement?—an interest in the great literature of the English language never felt before. I believe, through our various universities, men would make a specialty, in their university course, of preparing themselves for this extension movement. I believe young men who leave high schools before they have completed their education will look forward to the next five years of their manhood for untold advantages from itinerant lecturers of this kind, and we will give a tone not only to the education but to the intellectual life of all the people, if these educational forces on the platform will only evolve a scheme. I am done with it now, so far as I am concerned. I have got around me men of far more culture and far more originality than I possess, and if they feel that we are doing the right thing for the country, if this is a movement worthy of their support, if the elements of success are within their reach, there will be formed a council that will give form and force to this movement for University Extension. Whatever the Department of Education can do to assist, it will be glad to do. I do not want to direct the movement; but I shall be disappointed if the Province of Ontario does not to-morrow make, through its representatives, such an appeal to the people of the province on behalf of university extension as will be echoed far and near. I now commend this question to the favorable consideration of all concerned, feeling honored with the presence of these gentlemen who in response to my call presented themselves here to-night. (Applause.)

The meeting then dispersed.

Friday, November 6, 1891.

The Convention assembled in the Examiners' Room of the Education Department at ten a.m.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Newman (McMaster), seconded by Principal Grant (Queen's), Hon. Mr. Ross was chosen as chairman, and Mr. William Houston, M.A., as secretary.

The Chairman called upon Dr. James to give an outline of the work as carried on in Philadelphia.

Dr. James said that in order to make this movement a success we must carry into it something of that spirit of organization that has made the political parties a success. The organization in Philadelphia was at first very simple, as the movement was confined to the city itself in the first instance. At the suggestion of Dr. Pepper, Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, a few citizens who were known to be interested in the movement were called together, and the question was laid before them whether some attempt should not be made to do some work along these lines. It was felt—as it has been all along—that the organization should be as simple as possible, consistent with effective work; and it consisted, practically, in appointing an organizing secretary and giving him great latitude of action—allowing him to do, within the limits that had been set generally, very much what he felt to be necessary. This little preliminary meeting appointed a Committee on organization; and this Committee appointed an organizing secretary. No institution amongst us was in a position to carry out this work alone, even though it desired to do it; and it was felt that some kind of organization must be adopted that would enable all the institutions within reach to co-operate heartily and easily. For this purpose the organizing secretary, as soon as he was appointed, sent out to the professors in the institutions within forty or fifty miles, asking how many of them would be interested in this movement, and how many of them could, if circumstances favored, take part in the actual work of lecturing. One hundred and fifty of these invitations were sent out. I think responses to something like 110 or 115 came in; and with three exceptions all of them favored the movement. That determined the Committee to go on with the work; and the secretary—who had the summer before him—was sent to England to observe the work carried on by the English Universities and by the London Society. This was two years ago. On his return he submitted a plan of work, which was very little different from that which the organizers of this Committee had had in mind; and that was adopted, and notice was again sent to these institutions and their professors asking them if they would be willing now to take work during that winter if it was desired; and a certain number—not so many as in the first instance—communicated their willingness to do so Of course it was felt then that anyone who promised to take part in it rather bound himself, if the circumstances were not very unfavorable; and they were not quite so willing to communicate their willingness to take it up.

The CHAIRMAN.—What body directs the movement of which you are president? How is the Committee, or Advisory Council, chosen?

Dr. JAMES.—Practically this Committee selected a Council, and that Council selected the officers—the president and secretary—the secretary being the active organizing instrument and agent of the Society.

The CHAIRMAN.—On what principle did you proceed to select your Council, or how was it composed?

Dr. JAMES.—The Council in the first place was selected from those people within reach who signified their willingness to take an active part in the work.

The CHAIRMAN.—In Philadelphia, or over the State?

Dr. JAMES.—As this was a local society, it was formed in the first instance from the city. Now we have members scattered all over the country, including presidents of some one hundred colleges.

The CHAIRMAN.—Outside of the State?

Dr. JAMES.—Yes.

The CHAIRMAN.—Some in Canada?

Dr. JAMES.—Yes, we have some in Canada—Sir Daniel Wilson. The Council is the body that controls the movement, and in addition to that we have an Advisory Committee.

The CHAIRMAN.—The Council is composed of persons selected from all over the State, or the United States; then what does the Council do? What are its duties?

Dr. JAMES.—The Council practically appointed the Executive Committee, and this Executive Committee appoints the sub-Executive Committee, made up, really, of the officers of the Association.

The CHAIRMAN.—And the officers consist of——?

Dr. JAMES.—President and Vice-President. The President, Secretary and Treasurer practically constitute the sub-committee.

The CHAIRMAN.—How do you select the places at which lectures are to be held?

Dr. JAMES.—We began, of course, in the city, and we are extending as circumstances enable us to extend in places outside. We have not gone into any place and attempted to organize a movement. We have found, on the other hand, the difficult thing is to hold it within bounds; and we have, I suppose, ten applications where we find it feasible to answer one.

The CHAIRMAN.—What must they do—in Pittsburg, say— before you go?

Dr. JAMES.—Before we take the interest that would be indicated by sending some one to give them an address, they must organize a local committee with backing, and raise funds to carry the movement through in that particular locality.

The CHAIRMAN.—Must they guarantee a certain amount of money first?

Dr. JAMES.—We have not made that a condition; but on each individual application we have received we have gone over the question as a whole and seen if the men they had behind it would likely guarantee the funds.

The CHAIRMAN.—Who selects the places to which you go?

Dr. JAMES.—That is the work of the officers.

The CHAIRMAN.—Who selects the lecturers?

Dr. JAMES.—We have sent word in each instance to the institutions that are in or near the place where this work is to be begun, asking them who of their force would be available and willing to take part in this work. A man who is recommended by a recognized college or institution of course has behind him the stamp of an official body. Our Committee cannot undertake to go into the question of deciding on the fitness of an individual lecturer. If the place is at some distance from us and we draw upon another institution, we must take the word of that institution as final as to the fitness of that particular person. We, however, offer to this local committee whatever information we are able to give about the men who are willing to lecture; and then the local committee finally chooses both the subject and the lecturer on the basis of the evidence that we submit.

The CHAIRMAN.—You a have a list of what you consider accredited lecturers?

Dr JAMES.—Yes.

The CHAIRMAN.—And if they cannot get one of those, and you recommend a person that they like, then they say, "Go on."

Dr. JAMES.—Well, hardly. We investigate who it is, and whether he has the backing of a recognized institution, and so on.

The CHAIRMAN.—Is it the Advisory Council or the Executive Committee that considers itself responsible for the standing of the lecturers?

Dr. JAMES.—The Executive is responsible to the Council.

The CHAIRMAN.—Then who selects the course of lectures at these different places?

Dr. JAMES.—That is done entirely by the local committee, with the advice and assistance of our sub-Executive Committee. We found this to be the case certainly this year —and no doubt it will be during another year to a still greater extent—that we need to assist the local committees in their choice of lectures; we need to advise them as to the order in which they should take them, and what subjects, upon the whole, will be profitable. At the same time, we find it impossible to dictate to these local committees to any extent; it must be left to them and their energy to secure funds to carry through the work.

The CHAIRMAN.—Does the Advisory Council ever meet as a body?

Dr. JAMES. We have not had a very large meeting as yet. We have had two meetings, at which the principal members have been present; but we hope at Christmas-time this year, at the National Conference on the subject of University Extension, to get this larger body all together.

The CHAIRMAN.—Who pays their expenses when they meet?

Dr. JAMES.—The members of the Advisory Council pay their own expenses.

The CHAIRMAN.—Is the Executive Committee residential near the President and Secretary?

Dr. JAMES.—Yes, the Executive Committee is practically entirely made up of people within one hundred miles of Philadelphia.

The CHAIRMAN.—Are their expenses paid?

Dr. JAMES.—They are not. The whole matter, so far as that is concerned, is entirely a matter of missionary work.

The CHAIRMAN.—Thank you, Dr. James. Now, ladies and gentlemen, Dr. James is in your hands; have you any questions to ask him?

Dr. GRANT.—Is the Secretary making a note of the points as they are brought out?

The CHAIRMAN.—Mr. Bengough is making an official shorthand report of the whole proceedings of the Convention.

Mr. KNIGHT.—What subjects are usually taken by the classes?

Dr. JAMES.—We find the most popular subjects are Literature and History; at the same time, Science is very well represented, and some of the most successful courses we have had has been in Mathematics; but the larger number of classes are in Literature and History.

Prof. JOHNSTON (McGill).—Were there any directions given to lecturers as regards the mode of conducting the lectures? In Montreal, when the scheme was in operation of which I spoke last evening, we had a detailed syllabus giving the analysis of each lecture, for the use of the students, from which they could take notes. We had, further, a number of books, and of special parts of books, recommended to be read by the students. We had also, after that, questions and exercises given to the students, and the answers were commented on by the lecturer afterwards publicly, without mentioning names, and then we had examinations at the end of each course, and certificates given by the Association, which was formed of ladies, with an advisory board of gentlemen. The expenses were met by the fees from two classes of attendants—one class being called auditors, and the other class students. The Association laid out the course, and asked us for lecturers. What I would like to ask is whether any directions are given to the lecturers, so as to secure uniformity in the lectures?

Dr. JAMES—We followed essentially that plan. No lecturer is allowed to come and give us a lecture under the auspices of the American Society who has not submitted his syllabus; and the Society prints the syllabus, and full directions are given as to the manner of conducting the lecture. The lecturer comments on the papers in the class, as you suggest, and finally conducts an examination; and no lectures are given under our auspices as University Extension lectures which are not conducted in accordance with the syllabus.

The CHAIRMAN.—Is any value given to those examinations in the United States?

Dr. JAMES.—Nothing yet; we propose to ask that.

The CHAIRMAN.—Cambridge gives one year for three courses of lectures.

Prof. JOHNSTON.—We had that some time too.

The SECRETARY,—In England the final examiner is a different person from the lecturer; is that the case with you?

Dr. JAMES.—Well, our plan of certificates has not yet been published; it has been approved by the committee, and is now in press. The lecturer may in each case give a lecturing certificate, but the additional examination will be conducted by another examiner than the lecturer—by the examiner of the Society.

Dr. RAND (McMaster).—I noticed last evening you were careful to say that you thought no limit should be put down as to the subjects that might be taken up in this work, although you took care to speak in the main about their being subjects of culture. May I ask what was your thought there? Do you think that technical work in applied art, might be a subject that would be taken up in this movement? The reason I ask the question is, I have a practical thought on the bearing of our work here in Ontario. We have not in Ontario yet, I think, anything in the way of applied art, in any large way. I am thinking of something now that would answer to South Kensington in some of its work. Was it your thought that this movement should be left open for that sort of work, as well as liberal study?

Dr. JAMES.—I should not, for my part draw the line at simply liberal studies. If an organization of this sort is able to do this kind of work, and there is an opportunity for us to carry on successfully special courses as you mention, I for my part should not exclude them. For example, we have a request now before the Executive Committee of the Society from the Order of Stationary Steam Engineers in the United States, asking us if we would not outline courses of reading along their lines and conduct them for them—at least supervise the general work that is before the committee; and I should not say

"No" without a careful examination of them individually, and when we were able to do that sort of thing I for my part should be rather in favor of doing it. (Applause.) As yet we have not done it.

Prof. BOVEY (McGill).—I should hope that no such line would be drawn. Prof. James Stewart gave lectures to the London and North Western operators, and they were as successful as any lectures that we gave in England; and Prof. Stewart says he met there some of the most intelligent men he met anywhere; and if such lectures were successful there I do not see any reason why they should not be successful on this side of the water; and I think it would be a great mistake, and militate very much against the success of this scheme, if we were to draw lines. I think in order to be successful we must work the scheme all together, and make it general.

Dr. GRANT.— One of the questions asked by the Minister of Education brings out the fact that while universities in the States do not give any university value to the examinations that are passed in connection with this movement, Cambridge, and I believe Oxford also, do give university recognition, the value of one year for two.

Prof. COX.—I think it is only Cambridge.

Dr. GRANT.—Well, is not this the cause of the difference, that Cambridge University controls the examinations, and is therefore able to say whether two years of this are equal to one of its regular years? But how could you expect a first-class university like Cambridge to give such a value to examinations conducted by an outside body, on which it might have no such representation? You say you propose to ask the universities to do that; but don't you see that there is a very great difference between examinations controlled and conducted and determined by the universities, and examinations controlled and conducted and determined by the outside organization? That is my difficulty.

Dr. JAMES.— I should say we have not had that university recognition in the United States largely because we have not as yet been at work long enough to claim it. Practically no one can get the recognition from Cambridge on any ordinary conditions really under some four years' work. Under their University Extension plan they have to complete a certain definite curriculum before they will acknowledge it. We have not been at work yet for four years, and therefore cannot show results which would compare with them; on the other hand, I think it is not at all unreasonable to give university recognition to work provided it can be shown to them that that work is really equivalent or similar to work which they offer. I perceive that there is a difference between asking Cambridge University to recognize an examination which is given by an outside body, and asking them to recognize an examination which Cambridge University gives; but when Cambridge University claims, for instance, that its examinations are superior to those of Oxford, or to one of the London Society, it is one of those instances of collegiate Phariseeism which has no foundation whatever—(applause)—and when we find we are doing as good a thing as they have done we can ask for recognition, and the better it will be for this whole movement.

Dr. GRANT.—The difference is here: not that another examination is equal, inferior, or superior to its own; but it has no moral right to give its stamp or imprimatur to an examination not conducted by itself; that it is a sort of forgery.

Dr. JAMES.—I should disagree with that, for this reason: take for instance some of our American States, as in New York, where institutions now admit students who have passed the Regents' examination; that is an examination in which the institutions have absolutely nothing to do; it is an examination, however, which is recognized by them all as carrying with it, in the Regents' certificate, the evidence that the successful candidate has done an amount of work which will justify those institutions in admitting the students to their matriculation.

Dr. GRANT.— Is that not a legal body, the Regents? Is it not a recognized public body?

Dr. JAMES.—The institutions need not recognize it in any way.

Dr. GRANT.—It is a recognized body?

Dr. JAMES.—It is established by the Education Department.

Dr. GRANT.—The universities here would accept departmental certificates, but they would not accept the certificates of volunteer organizations. Don't you see a very great difference between the two?

Dr. JAMES.—I certainly understand that; but if, as a matter of fact, the volunteer organizations should be able to show an examination, and ask the institutions to examine the fact whether it is equal to theirs or not, they should do so.

Dr. GRANT.—What would prevent that volunteer organization from changing its whole tone and temper within a year?

Dr. JAMES.—If it should change, a university of course would be justified in withdrawing its recognition; but that, it seems to me, is a question of fact in any individual case, and not something that should prevent us from making the attempt.

The SECRETARY.—I may say the University of Toronto has already set the precedent for that by recognizing as substitute for portions of its Arts course quasi theological subjects which are taught by the theological colleges only.

Dr. GRANT.—Do you think that was a good departure?

The SECRETARY.—I don't say that. (Laughter).

Prof. JOHNSTON.—When we recognize these, it must be remembered it was our own professors at that time who gave it; and I do not suppose at this time the universities can do it—they cannot give the time.

The CHAIRMAN.—I do not think we need consider at this length what university value should be given to a scheme that is not already formulated. (Hear, hear). That would come. I do not think any university would be asked to do it until this Extension movement had established its right to live, and its power to live, and its power to influence the educational course of the country. (Hear, hear). If it is a feeble institution, no university wants to have anything to do with its work. If it is a strong, powerful coadjutor of the universities, and does work that is worthy of recognition, I think every university will be the judge for itself as to how far it is consistent with its dignity and interests to recognize the examinations. (Hear, hear). The universities must keep their standards up, or it will all go down. Prof. James has indicated pretty clearly this: that in the United States they have a large Advisory Council. I think that is a capital idea. This scheme is cosmopolitan, as far as Ontario and Quebec are concerned. The plan involves firstly, a good strong Advisory Council representing every prominent educational interest within reach of us; secondly, an active, energetic local committee; thirdly, a President with a head on him for business, and with enthusiasm; and a Secretary who is willing to sacrifice himself, for a little while, at all events, until this scheme is put into operation. It seems to me that is just about where we are at this minute. If so, shall we proceed? Shall we have a large advisory council representing every great educational interest? Then, shall we have an Executive Committee of men within reasonable distance of Toronto, who can be got together without a great sacrifice? Having done that, I think the committee should meet and frame such regulations as would be necessary, and issue to the whole country a sort of pronunciamento, and probably we would see our way, further on, to the crystallization of the whole scheme.

Dr. RAND.—Mr. Chairman, you have left out one point—the Treasurership. Would it be in order if I should offer a suggestion on that? The finances are a very important matter. The office of Treasurer will not be any sinecure, I take it. I do not know what the feelings of gentlemen present may be in this matter; but in pursuance of the suggestion I offered last night, I want to say that as I have been able to think this out, I would far rather see this movement trust entirely to voluntary effort, than to have any other source of reliance. I am speaking now of the funds. I do not look forward to any great outcome of a movement like this that does not carry with it a moral enthusiasm; in fact, I think that is the great hope of it; and just as soon as we go to the Legislature and the country, or to the towns and cities, asking them for subsidies, I think I see in that movement something which takes out of it the moral enthusiasm necessary to make it a vital and forceful power. I can discern a wonderful difference between an organization that comes forward with a well-planned scheme, with some room left for voluntary aid, some room left for payment for lectures, and yet a reliance upon the town councils or the Legislature, or both, for help;—I can see a vast difference beween that sort of a movement, and one that starts out and says: ,, Now see, there we are in a country which has a very complex and complete educational organism, from the Kindergarten up to the Provincial University; we have our plans laid, and our ways and means secured; now, there is an opportunity here for the overflowing of enthusiasm on the part of men and women who have a keen perception of the needs of the people, and the possibilities of the people, and the wants of the country at large; and see, now, here are great unutilized tracts of mental power as well as of means that could be availed of to send forth the work of education grandly." Now, I can conceive the movement thus conditioned will have a power with which any other form of movement, so far as I can see, can have no comparison whatever. Hence I should like something to be said upon this matter of resources. Perhaps it is too early to speak of it; but it seems to me it lies at the root of the whole movement. I understand that the Society with which Prof. James is connected is considering the question whether their movement shall not become a national movement, and of course, I take it, have subvention from the National Government. That I look upon as a mere reproduction, in form, of existing institutions, and as far as I can judge would not give as high results as a moral movement which appeals to the beneficence of the people at large. If we had a Secretary, for instance, who was thoroughly enthusiastic, who would go about the country show the possibilities that could be had in this matter, we could appeal to the public at large to support us and help us, and it seems to me the movement would be conditioned, so far as finances are concerned, upon a safer basis; although it would not give us for the first two or three years anything like so grand an appearance before the public, it would enable us to move forward on safer ground.

The CHAIRMAN.—I was going to ask President James to explain the financial basis of their scheme. It would be useful for us to get that before we go further.

The SECRETARY.—If Dr. James would distinguish between the General Council and the Local Centres.

Dr. JAMES.—Our idea of being a National Association does not include the idea of appealing to the national treasury for money. We have not asked the city councils for a cent; we have not asked the State governments for a cent; nor have we asked any of the organized bodies in the community for a cent; and we shall spend this year in this work—counting the efforts of the local communities within a radius of thirty miles of Philadelphia alone—upwards of $30,000. Now, our plan of organization is very simple indeed. We sent out a statement of what we desired to do, in the first place, inside the city of Philadelphia, and said that we needed money for that purpose, and we proposed to ask as many people as were willing to do so to contribute $5 a year for the support of this undertaking; and we found inside the city something like nine hundred people within six weeks who agreed to pay $5 a year into the funds of the general Society for the sake of carrying on this work. Finding that this, probably, would not be enough for the work in the larger way, we undertook the raising of a guarantee fund by subscription, and we put it in the form of a five-year subscription—so much each year for five years—to a guarantee fund which could not be drawn upon except to pay a deficit of the Society; and in that fund we have now something like $7,500 a year, and we propose to double that inside the city for local purposes. Now, the lecturers are entirely paid by the local centres where they lecture; and we duplicate, in those local centres, in a small way, the machinery we have in the larger work—that is, we organize a committee to get funds by sale of tickets, by private subscription, and by subscription to a guarantee fund. Up to the present we have in the neighborhood of Philadelphia alone something like forty centres in which lectures are given, and there were something like sixty-six lecture courses given this year, and $125 will have been taken in and about Philadelphia before the season is over. We reckon, for courses of twelve and fifteen lectures, $120. That the local centres must pay. Besides that, the local centre must pay to the general Society a certain sum, $10 per lecture course, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the syllabi, which is undertaken by the general office. They must also pay the travelling expenses of the lecturer, and take care of the lecturer over night if it be a place where he cannot get back to his home. The plan has proved very effective indeed; and where we found the enthusiasm of the local committee was getting a little low, we went into that place and held a meeting, and got the people out, and found no difficulty in getting a guarantee fund subscribed twice or thrice over to carry on that lecture course.

A DELEGATE.—How long has it been in force there?

Dr. JAMES.—For the actual giving of the lecture courses themselves, this is only our second season. Last year we had a total attendance at the different lectures of 60,000 people; that would represent at least 12,000 or 15,000 different people who were reached in the course of the season. Already for this season we have at least double the number of lectures booked, and there is shown in these local centres a very marked improvement in the direction of choosing the longer lecture courses, and choosing a lower course that may be made, so as to secure a graded course.

Dr. OLDRIGHT.—What fees were charged?

Dr. JAMES.—The average fee was $6 for twelve lectures. Some centres have issued tickets at $3. In only two cases was this guarantee fund drawn upon at all, and this year it looks as if most of the centres would come out with quite a handsome surplus over the expenses, which they will probably invest in books, as the nucleus of a local library.

The CHAIRMAN.—The general cost of a lecturer is about $25, besides expenses.

Dr. JAMES.—Yes, it comes to the local centre at about $25. It has been a fixed remuneration for the present, so much per lecture.

Dr. OLDRIGHT.—I think it would be well if Prof. Johnston would give us at the present stage what information he has as to the workings of the scheme in Montreal; what fees were charged and paid, and what classes of people attended.

Dr. JOHNSTON.—We existed for thirteen years, and solely because of the prudent management of the finances. The guarantee fund, I believe, was never called on. People were canvassed to ascertain who desired to take lectures. It is necessary to ascertain that. People will not read general notices. When the ladies were sure of a good audience, they then applied for lectures. One year they had a scheme of lectures, with suggestions for the next two years, and they tried to keep to this course, and formed a regular organized scheme of education. The lecturers were paid fixed sums for ten lectures. The lectures were not open to the public. Those who supported them and took an interest in them formed the large majority, and were known as auditors; out of 150 people attending, 120 would be auditors; they simply listened; they did not ask questions; they were not examined, as the students were. The lectures were thorough university lectures, the only variation from this rule being in the case of the course on astronomy, when the speaker left out the mathematics, but at the close the students had probably a more thorough knowledge of astronomy than the ordinary university student, because they had no mist of formula between them and the facts. Only ladies attended the lectures which were given because ladies were not at that time admitted to the university.

Sir DANIEL WILSON.—How curiously after a short time good work is forgotten! We organized in Toronto a movement for the higher education of women. (Hear, hear). It was carried on with great success for years, and after three or four years successful carrying on, our friends in Montreal imitated our example. (Laughter). We obtained the use of the hall of the Canadian Institute. Prof. Goldwin Smith co-operated with us. Prof. Cherriman gave lectures, just as Prof. Johnston has described, taking up astronomy and other departments of his work. Prof. Croft lectured on chemistry, and I myself gave courses in successive years on English literature and history. The thing was so successful that we were crowded out of the Canadian Institute, and your predecessor, Mr. Chairman, gave us the use of the large hall which now constitutes the Public Library in Church street. The movement was extremely successful, and we adopted examination papers the same as the university, and gave certificates of the results. We carried it on by a committee of gentlemen for years; it was so thoroughly organized we handed it over to a committee of ladies, and a very efficient lady, well known to Toronto people, acted as secretary, and a better secretary we could not have, but she was an elderly lady, and a grand-child took ill in the middle of the work, and the whole thing collapsed.

(Laughter). We never had any trouble about finances only this, that the lecturers gave their lectures without any charge—(laughter)—and by and by without any request on our part, the ladies handed us a handsome little bonus at the end of the year after paying all expenses of printing and everything else. (Applause).

Prof. BOVEY.—I think possibly this question of finance may be treated in too serious a manner. I have no doubt that the finances will easily be found as soon as we have a suitable scheme to present to the public. The first year the Extension movement started in England I was resident in Waterloo, near Liverpool, and after I had approached some people we called a meeting with a very well-known gentleman in the chair, and after a very little talk the meeting organized itself into a centre, and the whole of the funds were collected in that meeting by subscriptions of $5 from a hundred people who attended, and since that time the courses have been going on continuously, and have always been self-supporting in that place. I think there are few places in which the scheme could not be self-supporting, and possibly means might be found in the form of guarantee funds to meet those cases, I think it would be better to begin this scheme in places where people would be willing to guarantee the amount. The whole success of this movement will depend on the lectures. If you send certain lecturers, the centre will soon become no centre, but with good lecturers the fees alone in almost every case, I am convinced, will meet the running expenses. In many places in England this has been found to be the case. So far as my experience goes, there has never been any need to trouble one's self about finances. I am sure that if any movement can be shown to the public, and especially to the Canadian public, to be worthy of support, the support will be forthcoming. Especially in Toronto, where I understand the appeals to the rich people are very few and far between in educational matters, I think this scheme offers a grand opening for disbursing those large sums of money for which, sometimes, they have no use.

The CHAIRMAN —I think it is quite evident our scheme must be a voluntary one. That is my own opinion. If, after we are organized, a municipal council throws $500 at a local committee, I don't suppose they will get out of the way, but I think we must organize with the design of getting the support and good will of the people for whose benefit it is promoted. Were you going to move, Dr. Grant, on this subject of finance ?

Dr. GRANT.—I have very strong views as to what is necessary to make this financially successful, but I have no desire to make the motion till the time has come. It is a mere nothing for McGill to get up lectures in Montreal, or Queen's, in Kingston, or Toronto University, in Toronto, but that is not what we are aiming at at all.

Prof. MILLS.—It depends on the classes you are aiming to reach. If you aim to reach only men of leisure, and the mechanics of cities, then you can probably raise money without difficulty by subscription, but I think Prof. Johnston's experience in Montreal and Dr. Wilson's in Toronto would not enable them to form an estimate of the difficulties that Dr. Grant mentioned last evening. He met my views exactly. Our people are accustomed to cheap education, and there are very few people outside of the cities that can be induced to search for education for its own sake unless you give them that kind of practical education which will assist them materially to make their living. I have had some experience of that in connection with the Agricultural College at Guelph. We have sent lecturers through this Province during six years. During three weeks of January last we sent twenty-seven men lecturing on chemistry and botany in their relations to agriculture, and we found the interest in these subjects intense, and the attendance large, and the work was generally pronounced good, but we did not find any of them willing to pay much for it. (Laughter). We found them willing to take any amount of teaching if you did not touch the question of finance. There is the foundation of the whole thing, and people will not be so willing to pay for it as in the universities. We have the cheapest higher education in the world. Where will you get as much education as in Toronto University, Queen's or McGill for $20 a year ? I do not know any place where you will get such advantages. You might in Guelph, Paris and such places as that, get a subscription of $5 for the first year, but I venture to say you will find the greatest difficulty in the world in repeating it. I don't believe we are going to succeed outside the large centres if it is going to be a purely voluntary movement, unless there can be a fund provided from the large centres or from the people as a whole. In this Province of Ontario about two-tenths of the population would be mechanics or persons engaged in the mechanic arts; about one-tenth professional men and men of leisure, and about seven-tenths are agriculturists, and I would like to see this system broad enough to reach out to that seven-tenths of the population, and if so you must go into the smaller places where farmers can attend from the immediate neighborhoods, where you might give very valuable courses of lectures on entomology, on economic botany and agricultural chemistry—subjects that are understood, and also subjects that will assist men in their efforts to make a living. Now, if you are going to do that, you are not going to succeed on purely voluntary lines.

Rev. Dr. BURNS (Hamilton).—I think the money is not the worst or the first consideration; I think the money will take care of itself. I am decidedly of opinion that it is the men. (Hear, hear, and "No"). I have listened very attentively to all these gentlemen of the longest experience who have spoken in this meeting and the one last night. In nearly all cases, so far as I can gather, the are exceptional cases. I have had a little experience myself. In Hamilton we had a series of lectures for two years, conducted by first-class men from seven universities—lecturers that would be considered first-class lecturers in any university on the continent. What is the result of it? As as far the finances were concerned, those who organized those lectures were ont of pocket. What was charged? Nothing but a silver collection. The Hamilton Wesleyan Ladies' College did that on their own responsibility for two years, and not a common man in the list of lecturers; they stand like Saul in Israel in their various departments; it was a feast to myself; it was a luxury to the faculty; it was a grand thing for our students; we threw the doors open to the city of Hamilton, and there was nothing there to rival it. It was discouraging, to say the least. I listened to our venerable Nestor of Education in Canada, Sir Daniel Wilson, to-day. Just look at that course in Toronto, with himself as one of the lecturers, and with the other names that he gave, and yet, has it continued?

Sir DANIEL WILSON.—Oh, yes; co-education has grown out of it. (Laughter).

Dr. BURNS.—Yes, co-education is infectious, it has gone over the continent; I advocated it twenty-five years ago.

Sir DANIEL WILSON.—That grew out of the effort.

Dr. BURNS.—Wherever there have been first-class men, this Extension movement has taken. Dr. James explains the success of the whole thing, all around Philadelphia. The gentleman from Cambridge who spoke last night, and a few like him, would explain it there. You must get the very best men in the permanent chairs all over the country; and what are they doing? They are all working to death; they are in constant demand because they are lecturers. I declare to you, I believe the universities are not paying for their board—(laughter)—because their influence is too contracted. I think we will have some looking around to get men that will create the sentiment throughout the country, and the desire for it. For instance, lectures in English Literature are spoken of. Pardon a word on that. Here is a man who has studied English Literature, and can give you n answer to any reference in the plays of Shakespeare; that man is thoroughly saturated with Shakespeare. I see the man in the room with students, he is a living cyclopædia of Shakespeareanism. Is that the man that is going to do that? It is men we need.

The SECRETARY.—Dr. Burns' remarks seem to rest on two assumptions, neither of which has the slightest foundation in fact. In the first place, they rest on the assumption that a lecture is a good way of teaching, or the best way of teaching. Now, it is neither. (Hear, hear.) You will get some of the very best teachers in this system who cannot lecture at all. The other assumption is that all the lecturing and teaching power is tied up in the universities. That is equally baseless. Let me tell you, Mr. Chairman—and you know it as well as I do—that there are scores of as good teachers scattered through this Province in our high schools, and amongst our public school inspectors, as there are in any of our universities; plenty of them; no scarcity of them. Do you think that it is by any process of natural selection that university professors reach their chairs? Not a bit of it. (Laughter and applause.)

Dr. GRANT.—By what process?

The SECRETARY.—Dr. Grant knows more about it than I do. (Laughter.)

Dr. GRANT.—I say, natural selection.

The SECRETARY.—I say no, it is by some other method than that. (Laughter.) (Dr. Grant: "define.") Mr. Chairman, I want to be distinctly understood that I am not questioning the merit of any particular person holding any particular chair in any particular university in this Province; but I do say this, that we all know well what the processes of selection are to be tied up to the assumption which seems to me to underlie Dr. Burns' remarks, that you have to go to the universities to get the teachers under the extension movement.

Dr. BURNS.—I did not mean the universities; any place.

The SECRETARY.—What has happened is this, that far more eminent teachers to-day are engaged in extension work than any men engaged in university work. I can name two or three of them. There is no man in England to day—there is no man in the United States to-day—teaching English Literature, who will rival at all in efficiency Dr. Moulton; and Dr. Moulton has never lectured in a university, except occasionally.

The CHAIRMAN.—He is professor in Chicago University.

The SECRETARY.—So much the better; he has been brought to that by process of natural selection. (Laughter.)

Dr. GRANT.—You denied that process a while ago.

The SECRETARY.—I was speaking of Canada, where there is no extension movement to give it play. It happens that Dr. Harper, who is at the head of Chicago University, is a live man, and knows when he sees a good man, and knows how to select him. (Hear, hear.)

Prof. HUME.—If I could judge from what I heard from a great number in England and Scotland, the extension movement was not a process by which the best teachers were selected, but men who could "put things" in the best way. The quality of teaching is not to give a magic lantern performance, but to teach men to think. If you look at the lectures that are successful in the University Extension movement, it is the magic lantern—I do not wish to speak this disparagingly—but it is giving information instead of training. The object of the university training to-day is to make men think, not to make it simply an interesting public lecture; so that I disagree, to a certain extent, with both speakers.

The CHAIRMAN.—Perhaps as Dr. Johnson has formulated his scheme it will help us to bring the discussion to a focus a little quicker if he reads it.

Dr. JOHNSTON.—Ever since I have given those lectures to ladies I have used them as a basis for my own university lectures. This scheme is based on the following assumptions:—first, that there is a desire in a certain locality for lectures; secondly, that in that locality there are a certain number of university graduates, who certainly will have a good deal to do in the way of inciting desire, or bringing the matter up; and thirdly, that the universities shall enter heartily into the work and be responsible for the lecturers who are sent out. I think there should be no feeling of jealousy between the different universities; we should all work heartily together; so the scheme is based on the assumption that the universities shall have a leading hand in this. If the scheme is to succeed, let a beginning be made, and the scheme will, I believe, develop its own lecturers in time, who may afterwards develop largely into lecturers in the universities; I consider that a good test.

Dr. GRANT.—Does Dr. Johnston contemplate a central organization for Canada, or for Ontario and Quebec, or for Ontario?—because he does not state it.

Dr. JOHNSTON.—No, because I don't know what is going to happen in the future. My idea is to appoint a committee now for Ontario and Quebec, who shall draw up a circular on the lines approved by this meeting and send it around to the different universities, get it approved as quickly as possible by the different universities, or improved; then send it back to the universities, get them to circulate it in localities where they have influence amongst their graduates; get those then to use their best efforts to get up a local interest and form a local committee and get up local funds, and then send in to any university they please for lecturers—they will probably send to those in whom they have most confidence, whom they know best, and then get the lecturers. I do not suppose that can be done this winter. When we return to Montreal we have to consider a request for lecturers coupled with an offer guaranteeing the money.

Prof. BOVEY.—Why not make a Dominion organization right away?

Dr. GRANT.—We must state frankly to the public what we are doing, and it is quite clear that that must be prefaced with a sentence of this kind: "There shall be a central organization for University Extension in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.". Now, I think that before we pass that we need to consider whether it is wise to divide the Dominion that way. We must either, I think, make this Dominion or provincial.

Dr. JOHNSTON.—Dominion, of course.

Dr. OLDRIGHT—From appearances I think you are going to organize a committee; and as I have to leave now, I would like to suggest two names that I would like to see on that. You may be aware that the Public Library Board of this city has had in view a course of lectures which would come somewhat in line with what Prof. Mills and Dr. Grant have been speaking of. I would therefore suggest that the Chairman of the Public Library Board of Toronto, and also other cities, if they have similar schemes in view, be on that committee, and also some one in connection with the Mechanics' Institute; you have an inspector in connection with your department, Mr. Chairman. Pardon me for making these suggestions.

Dr. JOHNSTON.—I was going to suggest only three names: Dr. Ross and Sir Daniel Wilson, for Ontario, and Sir William Dawson for Quebec.

Dr. BURNS.—It seems to me a resolution should come before that—that the time has come for the universities of Ontario or the Dominion to endeavor to extend their influence.

The CHAIRMAN.—I think it would be in order.

Dr. JOHNSTON.—Would this meet your idea?—"That there shall be a central organization for the Dominion of Canada for University Extension."

Dr. GRANT.—A resolution to that effect.

Dr. JOHNSTON.—I will move that, then.

Dr. GRANT.—I think something like what Dr. Burns has said would come in very well.

Dr. BURNS.—I have one written here: "That it is the opinion of this meeting the time has come for the universities and other educational institutions in the country to adopt some measures for extending the advantages and influences of higher education to places more or less remote from educational centres, and to persons who find it impossible to attend any institution of learning."

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—Add to that: "by the means commonly knows as University Extension lectures."

Dr. JOHNSTON.—I am afraid I would have to move an amendment to that. We came here without any instructions as to what was to be done, but certainly with the idea that it was to be university work, and done by the universities. It is University Extension; therefore the other educational institutions were not considered by us at all; you would not know where to stop. I would simply move that we form an organization for the Dominion of Canada for the purpose of University Extension. That does not commit you to anything, but let it develop.

Dr. GRANT.—We want a resolution that will commit us to something.

Inspector KNIGHT.—I second Dr. Burns' resolution.

Dr. RAND.—I would object to that resolution, because it commits the universities, as I understand the resolution, directly to this organization. So far as I am concerned, and the brethren who came here with me from our own institution, we are not in a position to commit our university in advance.

Dr. GRANT.—It does not require that.

Dr. BURNS reads his resolution.

Dr. RAND.—I see I mistook the general bearing of that, but I have a criticism to make on the general resolution itself, and I do not know but that criticism might apply to the general scheme that was read. It is this. I look with more or less distrust

—I mean distrust in the way of its efficiency—upon a scheme which brings the universities directly into the control of this matter. (Hear, hear.) I think the universities have got a large work on hand.

The SECRETARY.—Hear, hear ; all they can do, and even more.

Dr. RAND.—And if we can have the deep sympathies of those universities in behalf of a general movement, it seems to me that is the best possible condition to hope for success., (Hear, hear.) What is to hinder us from committing this whole work now to a general committee? You may have upon that general committee gentlemen who occupy positions in universities. I am not directing my criticisms against individuals ; but that the universities themselves should not be directly involved in the matter. Why not commit this to a general committee, making the best selection of men you can have? You are sure of the sympathies of the universities, if this meeting shall give its endorsement to a proposition like that ; and it seems to me that should be the condition on which we can hope for very large success.

The CHAIRMAN.—Perhaps this would meet the present purpose. I am not moving it, but just draft it by way of suggestion :—" Resolved, that in the opinion of this meeting steps be now taken to provide an organization to promote a scheme of University Extension for the Dominion of Canada."

Dr. RAND.—I would move that, or second it.

Dr. BURNS.—" University Extension " is a very curious expression ; it is anything you like.

The CHAIRMAN.—As generally understood it has a pretty definite meaning.

Rev. Provost BODY.—I think we are all very much in the dark as to what University Extension does mean in Canada. We know very well what it means in England, but we must remember that the conditions in England are entirely different from what they are in Canada ; and the advantage of Mr. Ross's resolution appears to me to be this, that we can work this thing out under a general scheme like that with the light of experience as we find it work out best ; but if we take Dr. Burns' resolution, committing us to certain places or persons, or certain kinds of work, we may find ultimately——

Dr. BURNS.—It is not in that ; the thing is broad enough.

Prof. FARMER.—A good many have a certain suspicion with regard to that resolution, and the meeting seems to be favorable to Mr. Ross's draft.

Mr. Ross reads his draft resolution.

Dr. BURNS.—I like my own better, because I would rather have the universities and other institutions of learning. Here are gentlemen from the high schools and collegiate institutes—all sorts of institutions ; and I would rather let the country know that this movement has come from ourselves ; that is the only thing that would make me contend for it. I think we would be in a better attitude towards the country.

Dr. JOHNSTON.—It would not be University Extension.

Mr. Ross.—It does not mention University Extension.

Dr. BURNS.—I would rather ask the gentleman to explain what University Extension is. I have the principle of it here. (Reads his resolution again). I will insert the word "especially," and make it read, " especially to places remote," etc. ; it shows we want to do something outside the college halls.

Dr. GRANT.—The reason I prefer that resolution is simply this : that it is more specific. (Hear, hear). That is the first reason ; and we need to define to the people in the country what it is that we are proposing to do. I think it is unwise for us to pass a resolution that will need comment, and which may receive a dozen different comments. Whatever we do, let us pass something that carries its definition on its face. That is the first reason why I prefer it. The second reason why I prefer it is that it is quite clear. I thoroughly agree with Mr. Houston in this, that if this is to succeed—as I fervently trust it will—we must enlist not merely the professors and tutors in universities—for there are very few of those that can give time—but also those graduates of universities and others throughout the country, and especially headmasters and others in high schools and collegiate institutes. It is absolutely essential. Now, you see Dr. Burns differs fundamentally from Prof. Johnston, in that Prof. Johnston says he wishes it confined to the universities——

Dr. JOHNSTON.—They shall choose the lecturers, but not the professors.

Dr. GRANT.—There is the distinction; and I think that this meeting ought to state clearly what its views on that point are; and while I have not the slightest objection to the other, I prefer Dr. Burns'.

Prof. HUME.—How can we vote for University Extension that is not to involve the Universities?

Dr. RAND.—My point is this, and it applies to Dr. Grant's observations as well. Why should we here now address ourselves to the universities and other educational institutions of the country in that primary resolution, thereby, as I conceive—and this is what I meant to convey—suggesting that the initiative, if not the control, is to come from the universities and those institutions? Now, it seems to me this is a better thought: Here we are, educational men; we are met together; we represent all forms of educational life in the country; why should not this movement move off without an apparent organic relation with any educational institution? Now that is my contention. (Hear, hear and applause). Why should it not be free? Why do we want to trammel this movement from the very first with its relations to some organism now existing? Why not take the advantage of the *tabula rasa* and write what we wish to write?

Dr. JOHNSTON.—It seems to me that you are likely to forget that we are not originating a new movement; we are only following one out that has been successful in England and the United States; and in those it has been done by the universities.

Mr. HOUSTON.—Not in the United States.

Dr. JOHNSTON.—The Universities certainly in England, and it is called University Extension. Now, the very first thing we have to do is to get the Universities to join in it. If they do not join in it—or a large number of them—what can we do? Can we do without their influence and power? The first thing is to get their influence. You can extend it afterwards yourselves, provided the whole thing succeeds; but I think the first thing is to get a body which shall be responsible for the lectures, and who shall have an individual character to lose if they send out bad or inferior lecturers—not a general body which we care nothing about; and I think the local organizations will have more confidence in universities whom they know than in a general committee which they know nothing about.

Prof. HUME.—I quite agree with Dr. Rand's position; but it seems to me, and is also strengthened by what Prof. Johnston has said, that it should be a general movement and not confined to the universities.

Prof. REYNAR.—It seems to me the difficulty is not in settling on the subject we have to express, but settling the form of expression. Some desired, very naturally, to have the universities associated with this movement. The influence, I believe, will be wholesome upon the whole community—the influence of the knowledge that in academic circles there exists an interest in public culture. At the same time, we are not here as representatives —all of us, at any rate—of universities, and it is not for us exactly to commit universities to this movement. Possibly it would be better for us to have a variety of resolutions to choose from; and I therefore submit this:—"*Resolved*, that in the opinion of this meeting the time has come to extend the advantages of instruction in the subjects of higher or university education to persons who are unable to attend the seats of learning, especially to those who reside at a distance from the universities."

Rev. Provost BODY.—Everybody knows that the extension movement in England originated in the demand for it in the great manufacturing centres. To my mind, if we are to make this extension movement a success in a sparsely-settled country like this, where we have comparatively few great cities, it will be in the large cities of the country that its chief operations will be; and the criticism I wish to make on both these resolutions is this,—the predominance which appears to be assigned to places which are at a distance from the universities.

Prof. Bovey.—It will commence in the cities, certainly.

Rev. Provost Body.—It is bound to commence there. In Toronto now we have a large class of over 150 people who are attending a course which is going on at the present time in history and literature. If the idea is that the university should extend a certain amount of culture, of general information to the masses, who do not want university education at all—to whom university education is not desirable ; who are earning their bread in other ways ; who are not going to take the advantages of university education, but who want culture, who want information, who want a certain amount of direction in their reading —I say it is not in the sparsely-settled districts or the places apart from university influences that you are going to get your work ; therefore I would suggest to these gentlemen whether they would leave the resolutions indefinite as to the locality.

Dr. Burns.—I said "especially" to them ; but I could drop that ; I believe exactly as you say.

Rev. Provost Body.—My opinion is we can make this thing a success in a certain number of centres. I don't think, in a country like this, where university education is practically open to all classes of the community, that we want to discount the universities by putting out another scheme for giving university education as such. (Hear, hear). I object *in toto* to that whole idea. If this thing is to be worth anything, and do any good, it is to diffuse a certain amount of culture among the great masses of our population who have nothing to do with university education at all, who don't want it and never thought it, but who want to be taught to think, and to a certain extent want to be taught to read.

Dr. Burns.—I am satisfied my resolution has been wrongly emphasised, even by the writer of it, or else the criticisms could not have been made.

Dr. Grant.—While I like Dr. Burns' resolution, I think it is absolutely necessary for us to have a resolution that this meeting will carry unanimously. I generally agree with Provost Boddy, and I think if we had a little time to talk together we would find that we were at one on this matter ; but I would throw out, in passing, this remark, that this meeting would never have been called if this idea was to provide University Extension for the three cities : Montreal, Kingston and Toronto. (Hear, hear.) Because those three cities can take care of themselves ; and the men who have come here to-day from Montreal and Kingston and Philadelphia and Hamilton and Guelph—I suppose at their own expense—would never have come unless it was for a general organization. (Hear, hear.) Well, the first resolution should be one that should be general ; and here is one that I think meets my views because it avoids the points of difference : "Resolved, that in the opinion of this meeting steps be now taken to provide an organization necessary to promote a scheme similar to that known as University Extension for the Dominion of Canada." Our first resolution is thus general. Subsequent resolutions will detail the order and the steps to be taken. (Hear, hear.) But as we are all at one in this, we should avoid even the appearance of division ; and I would suggest to my friend Dr. Burns, that in view of that, his and any other resolutions be withdrawn, and that we all combine on this, on which, as a matter of fact, we are agreed.

Dr. Rand moved this resolution, seconded by Dr. Grant.

The Chairman.—The only resolution now before the chair is the resolution moved by Dr. Rand, seconded by Dr. Grant.

Prof. McCurdy.—I think those words, "for the Dominion of Canada," give a rather unpractical air to the movement. It seems to me we cannot extend this higher education over the Provinces that are separated from us by such wide expanse of country, and a large part of which is barren and impassable, and to avoid which a great many people get to the western part of the continent by going to the United States. I think that, educationally, we have to consider ourselves in the future very largely as one with the United States. It seems to me if we speak of this as providing for the Dominion of Canada and not ask the co-operation of the people of the United States, that we should cut ourselves off from a very strong source of supply—nay, more, from a source of supply which is very much greater than any supply that can be got in Canada. It is easy enough for us to embrace the Dominion of Canada in resolutions ; and it is easy enough to say that the different cities will take care of themselves ; but as a matter of fact the cities do not take care of themselves. It is a very different thing to float any scheme for University Extension in any place—as far, even, as the United States is concerned, which is so far ahead of us in the number of auditors, and in the average degree of culture in the greater part of its population. ("No, No.") I am speaking practically; it is a very difficult thing there to cause University Extension to succeed. The only one I believe that has succeeded to any great degree is that centre which is at Philadelphia; and that was under very favorable circumstances. We must go about this thing practically. There have been attempts made in various places in the Dominion of Canada to get this thing to succeed, but they have not succeeded; and if we embrace Canada in the scope of our resolutions we are trying to touch people that are out of touch with us, and cannot be brought in touch.

The CHAIRMAN.—I do not think we should aim at less. The Philadelphia organization embraces the whole of the United States, including Alaska. I think we should embrace the whole of Canada, I always want to speak of Canada as a united whole. One of the most valuable lectures we have had on this question of University Extension was from the Abbé Laflamme. We are a whole, and I do not want Dr. James to go away with the idea that we are less ambitious in Canada than in the United States—that we think we are capable of doing less than the United States.

The resolution was then put and carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN.—I think a small committee should be appointed to draft a scheme, and a committee to nominate officers.

The following committee was then nominated, and at Dr. Grant's suggestion they were instructed to draft a scheme and nominate officers, and report at 3.30 p.m.:—

Dr. Grant, Dr. Johnston, Prof. Cox, Prof. Mills, Messrs. Merchant and Robertson representing High Schools; Dr. Tilley and Mr. Knight representing Inspectors; Mr. Houston, Dr. Burns, Dr. Rand, Sir Daniel Wilson, Prof. Raynar, Provost Body, Rev. Geo. Burnfield.

The meeting then adjourned till 3.30 p.m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT,
Toronto, Nov. 6th, 1891.

The Conference resumed its session at 3.30 p.m.,—Hon. Mr. Ross, in the chair.

The draft Constitution, reported by the Committee, was submitted by Dr. Grant, and, after amendment, adopted as follows:—

I.—*Name.*

The name of this Society shall be "The Canadian Association for the Extension of University Teaching."

II.—*Object.*

The object of the Association shall be to bring within reach of the people, opportunities of sharing in the benefits of higher education.

III.—*Membership.*

Any one interested in the object of this Association may become an ordinary member, on payment of an annual fee of five dollars; or a life member, on payment, at one time, of a fee of fifty dollars.

IV.—*Organization.*

(1) The affairs of the Association shall be managed by a Council, which shall choose its own officers, who shall be *ex-officio* the officers of the Association.

(2) The Council shall consist of:—

(*a*) Three representatives from each University in the Dominion of Canada, and one from each College affiliated to a University.

(*b*) The Minister, or Superintendent, of Education, for the time being, in each Province, or Territory, of the Dominion of Canada.

(*c*) Three representatives, elected by the Provincial Association of Teachers, in each Province of the Dominion of Canada.

(3) The Council shall elect, annually, from amongst the representatives of the Universities, an Executive Committee, of not less then six members, to assist the officers in the direction of the work of the Association, five members of the Committee to form a quorum.

(4) The Executive Committee, with the officers of the Association, shall appoint lecturers and examiners, and undertake the general supervision of the teaching

Pending the election and organization of the Council, the following officers were provisionally elected by the Conference:—

President—

Sir Donald A. Smith, Chancellor of McGill University.

Vice-Presidents—

Hon. G. W. Allan, Chancellor of Toronto University.
Hon. E. Blake, Chancellor of Toronto University.
Sandford Fleming C.M.G., Chancellor of Queen,s University.
L'Abbé Laflamme, Laval University.
Goldwin Smith, D.C.L.

Treasurer—

B. E. Walker, General Manager, Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Secretary—

William Houston M.A., Librarian to the Ontario Legislature.

It was resolved, that the first meeting of the Council, should be held in Toronto, on the first Wednesday in January.

Clauses 1, 2 and 3 were carried without debate. On clause 4

Dr. GRANT said: There are three classes composing the Council; one class represents the Universities; the second class represents the educational system of the Provinces; and the third represents the teaching body—the President of each Provincial Association of teachers, and of each section of such Association.

Dr. BURNS.—Appreciating the sentiment that was expressed so freely here this morning, that all the educational interests of the country be represented as much as possible, the smaller committee mentioned the affiliated schools—for instance, Schools of Medicine, and any schools affiliated.

Dr. GRANT.—That was put down first, and the reason it was found to be unworkable was this, that in some provinces—Quebec, for instance—they affiliate some thirty schools, high schools and such as that.

Dr. BURNS.—But affiliated colleges.

Dr. Grant.—No, but they affiliate high schools.

Dr. Burns.—We had those affiliated colleges in mind. There are a lot of colleges —every one of them, with one exception, managed by university men. I have four university graduates in my faculty, and it is affiliated; Alma is affiliated; and many colleges throughout the country are affiliated. We had noted all universities and affiliated institutions; and one member of the committee said that we were making little ot the part from which we would have to draw most heavily, and it was thought we had better be careful on that matter.

Rev. Geo. Burnfield.—That is a point I frankly confess I stood strongly in support of in the committee; and if we are going to expect to have a membership in connection with this Association, and give them no representation, or no power of being represented—simply to attend the meetings and pay $5 for the report of this Association's work—I think we will find ourselves in this position, that the membership will be confined to the representatives from the Universities and to persons from the High Schools, and to the six or seven Superintendents or Ministers of Education. Now, if that be the tendency I think that we will at once start out weakened in the race, and that the object of this Association will really not be realized. We want to broaden it out as far as possible—of course giving the universities prominence, and perhaps so far a majority as to control the tendency and operation of the thing; but we want, in my judgment, to have it extended much larger than is found in that report if we are going to carry the sympathy of the people and the financial support of graduates of the various universities throughout this Dominion; and I trust that we will be extremely careful in our action on this fundamental point.

Dr. Johnston.—I don't think we need rely on the graduates at all for any financial support. I don't think that was once mentioned. I don't think we should call upon them to do it—it is all those who are interested in the matter; but one reason for this clause is this, that we are trying to get the universities to undertake this work. If it is not undertaken by the universities I don't think, the meeting has any right to call it University Extension. This is the feeling expressed by many, and expressed very strongly by Sir Daniel Wilson, who is obliged to be away from this session. It must be done, really, by the universities.

Dr. Burns.—Affiliated colleges are part.

Dr. Johnston.—As far as we are concerned we have seven affiliated colleges in connection with the university. We don't want them; I don't think they want it; I don't think they would ever come if you make it too wide. You will assemble from all parts of Canada; they won't come; the universities will drop out, or at least will not come in. I have no right to speak on behalf of Sir William Dawson or McGill University, but I believe he has strongly that same feeling too and I suspect it is strongly felt by the other universities too—that unless it is called University Extension their name is not to be used, and it is to be largely dependent upon them; and if you have a body which is so large that they have a very minor influence in it, will they come in? It will be difficult enough to work it as it is. There are several members of the Royal Society of Canada here, and they will tell you that we are eighty members, belonging to the whole Dominion, and the trouble is to bring them together; the thing on which the existence of the Society depends is the means of bringing them together; and the same thing will apply to all large associations of this kind.

Principal Hare (Whitby Ladies' College).—I think some ladies' colleges in Ontario are actively engaged in the work of University Extension now. They have before them the extension of their curriculum to pass a university course, and they are very deeply interested in the course that the Toronto University is now mapping out for the higher education of women; and I presume that no persons in Ontario will be more deeply interested in this question of University Extension than the ladies' colleges, provided the work is taken up in a thorough, practical way so as to aid them in carrying their pupils along the university line.

The Chairman.—If we could see our way, by the use of more precise terms, to get at a representation which would include affiliated colleges, and which would exclude schools merely, it would help us very much. The form of expression, namely, that each university shall have one representative—

Voices.—"Three."

The Chairman.—That was the form in which it was originally drawn as it came before me,—"and that each affiliated college should also be represented," covers a very good field in that way. It takes in large colleges like Knox; it takes in some of our larger ladies' colleges; it takes in the Agricultural College, which is a very important educational factor in western Ontario. (Hear, hear). The word college would not take in the School of Science, as the nomenclature now is, although the School of Science is affiliated with the University; but it would take in the College of Music,—that is an important part of our education,—a part very much neglected. That form suits us very well in Ontario; what do you say, Dr. Johnston—if I may address you personally—can we draw the line between these schools and colleges that are affiliated?

Dr. Johnston.—We have a large number of schools affiliated, and they change from year to year; but besides that, we have seven colleges—four theological colleges.

The Chairman.—That would not hurt.

Dr. Johnston.—I don't know that they would care to send to this.

The Chairman.—They need not.

Dr. Johnston.—Every one of those is represented in the university. If the university chooses it could send them out to us.

The Chairman.—It is not what the university would choose, that would please them; it is what they would have a right to.

Dr. Johnston.—The question comes to this: suppose you make so large a body that the influence of the universities in it is not sufficient, and suppose they decline to join; you have a University Extension movement without the action of the universities.

The Chairman.—That would be a terrible calamity; but the affiliated colleges always work well with the university with which they are affiliated; and I suppose there are those who would say that their interests are too closely identified because of their affiliation.

Dr. Grant.—It is true you may have an unworkable Council if all come; but even if it is large they are all respectable men and women—(hear, hear); and seeing that you have three representatives from each university, how would it be to add to that, "and one from each college affiliated with the University?"

Dr. Rand.—I second that.

The Secretary.—Return to the one from each university.

Dr. Grant.—It would never do to have the universities so overweighted; you would have one, say, from McGill, and seven from its affiliated colleges.

Dr. Johnston.—We would have eight; for in another year we will have a ladies' college, If we have only three from the university and seven from the affiliated colleges, I don't think the university would join; they would swamp us.

Dr. Grant.—They would swamp you to advantage; they would swamp you with money. I think what Dr. Hare and Dr. Burns have said forces us to see that we should give one to each affiliated college.

Dr. Johnston,—Have the affiliated colleges in Ontario representatives on the university board?

Dr. Grant.—Yes.

Dr. Johnston.—Why should they be doubly represented?

Dr. Burns.—That is not double representation. They are represented so as to represent their interests on the board of University Extension.

Dr. Grant.—I would like to hear Prof. Bovey, who represents McGill as well as Dr. Johnston.

Dr. Johnston.—I have had conferences with Sir William Dawson.

Dr. Grant.—I would like to hear from Prof. Bovey if they would object.

Prof. BOVEY.—I should not object for myself. I think this particular body should be as representative as possible—(hear, hear)—seeing that we are providing for the formation of an Executive Committee which will really do the work, I do not see any reason at all why this Council should not be as large and representative as possible. (Hear, hear, and applause).

Dr. GRANT.—Prof. Cox agrees with Dr. Bovey.

The SECRETARY.—I may add to what Prof. Bovey has said, that another article provides that the Executive Committee should be made up of university representatives with the officers; so that the representatives of affiliated colleges could not get on to the Executive.

Dr. BURNS.—That is what I had in view when I said it was all university.

Prof. SQUAIR.—I have to go presently, but would like to mention a minor point before I go. It is the latter part of that section. There will probably be difficulty in the election of the representatives of the teachers in their associations, as you have it worded. It is probable that old sections of the Ontario Teachers' Association will disappear, and that other bodies will take their place, such as the Classical Association, the Science and the Modern Language Association.

The SECRETARY.—I understand Mr. Squair's difficulty. There is the Provincial Teachers' Association of Ontario, and there are three sections of that; and that would be four, and who would be the three? There is no means provided for selection. Mr. Squair proposes as an amendment that there be three representatives of the Teachers' Association in each Province, and let them decide for themselves. That removes the legal difficulty.

Dr. GRANT.—It is suggested that we put in five of this committee to be a quorum. They are all men you can trust; you can trust three of them. All that any one will get that takes part in this work will be an immense amount of labor and nothing for it; so you need not be afraid there is going to be anything wonderful in an attempt to invade liberty.

Dr. O'CONNOR.—My idea is that unless we have the local subscribers interested in the management of the association by electing representatives, we cannot expect the matter will take hold of the people beyond the colleges; therefore it would be necessary that there should be some representatives of those who are interested in the various localities. If the matter is simply to be an organization representing the various universities it is not necessary for us to go to the trouble of passing these resolutions, because I think the universities are quite capable of uniting together and forming a plan of University Extension without our assistance; and therefore, as we do not represent the universities here to-day, there is no use in our thinking that the resolutions we are passing are of any value except in so far as the universities choose to carry them out; but if we are organizing ourselves into an association of subscribers for a certain definite purpose which we think is of value to the community, and one which we are willing to support by paying so much a year, then we ought to have representatives; and in fact I think it would be a great deal better to leave out the universities altogether than to leave out the representatives of those who are subscribers to the organization. I therefore think it is of the utmost importance to have this clause added to the constitution: "Each local committee in affiliation with this association shall have the right to elect one representative as a member of the advisory committee."

Dr. BURNFIELD.—I rise to second that resolution; and I do so to some extent for the reason that Dr. O'Connor has already specified. There is a large class of persons in this Dominion who are graduates of universities, who have a deep interest in educational matters, and who will become members of this association, who are really to be without representation at all. Thus an injustice will be done to gentlemen who may be counted by hundred and thousands in the different departments of professional life, that are out side of universities and high schools and public schools, and other organizations of that kind. Now, if we want this matter to succeed we ought to take a wide sweep. Unless we are going to recognize the people, this matter will be like the attempt to set the pyramid of Gheezeh on its apex—it won't stand very well. Put this matter on a good, broad foundation and you will broaden it sufficiently and yet leave the universities with the predominating influence. If not, you will weaken the influence of a large force of men who would be willing, for a reasonable remuneration, to give a large amount of time and energy to help in this cause.

Dr. JOHNSTON.—I would suggest that if that idea be carried out, we ought to change the name "Extension of University Teaching." If you adopt that idea you will be doing something like proposing that a number of university graduates will come together and call themselves "University of so and so." That would, I think, be fairly called fraud—Sir Daniel Wilson used the term to-day—and I think if we, as an association, leave out the universities and take the matter out of their control altogether, we have no right to say that we are extending university teaching. When you go forth to the people and say you are extending university teaching, and they find out afterwards that it is not the universities that are doing it, they say to you, "What right have you to come to us with this name, and say you are pretending to extend university teaching when you are not doing it?" I think we have gone too far already in swamping university influence. I think local organizations won't care for that. They want good teaching and lecturing. It is the people of the locality who want the lectures, who are to be considered in this matter—not the number who want to come and talk; and if you destroy the university influence too much I don't think it will succeed at all.

The SECRETARY.—I want to point out to Dr. O'Connor that this will not bring about what he wishes to accomplish. This is not the remedy for a defect, in his estimate—with which I strongly sympathize. (Hear, hear.) I am heartily with him in trying to accomplish what he wants to accomplish; but this is not the way. You may have a hundred or two hundred local centres; and is each one of these to be represented on the council? You have to seek for some other way of doing it. That is a fatal objection.

Dr. GRANT.—I would strongly impress on Dr. O'Connor that this is really a compromise. We have to recognize different forces, and we have agreed to this with the representatives of important interests without whom the movement will not succeed; and all that we want is to get the ship launched; and I would suggest to him that he would withdraw the motion; if not, I would ask the chairman to put the motion, because we have been speaking enough on it and we have not done a fourth of the work yet.

Dr. BURNFIELD.—Let the compromise be carried a little further. If Dr. Johnston's argument is carried out logically, and it is going to be confined to the universities, let us understand that, and we will take our course accordingly; but if it is going to be broadened out to another class, that class should be recognized in some way and have a representation.

Dr. BOVEY.—There is no provision made at all for affiliated centres at present. That must come subsequently. Before you can discuss representation of centres you have to form regulations first as to the grounds on which they are to be affiliated. You cannot propose affiliation of an unknown quantity.

The CHAIRMAN.—Shall I put the question?

Dr. BOVEY.—It is all out of order.

The CHAIRMAN.—The principle is to give representation to local organizations. I suppose the language would need to be varied if it prevails. Shall I put the question? ("Question.")

Resolution put and lost by a large majority.

Dr. GRANT read the clause fixing time of first meeting, which was adopted.

Dr. GRANT then proposed that the resolutions be adopted as a whole, seconded by Prof. Bovey. Carried.

Dr. JOHNSTON then moved: "That this meeting strongly recommends to the council that the expenses of lectures in any locality shall be met by the local organization."

Dr. BURNS seconded the resolution.

Dr. GRANT.—I would oppose that motion, on two grounds: first, that we have not considered it; second, that I don't like offering advice to such a very competent body as that council is, that I have not fully considered. There is another argument that I have personally against it—I am opposed entirely to the spirit of it.

Dr. **Bovey**.—I think it is premature altogether.

Dr. **Johnston**.—I think the whole success of the movement depends on local effort.

The **Chairman**.—Certainly, but I think a council composed of such representatives as we have indicated will be able to consider that question.

Dr. **Burns**.—I think it is the very central question, and I would like to hear from Dr. Grant his reasons.

Dr. **Grant**.—In brief, my reasons are these: My own feeling very strongly is that outside of the three university centres—Toronto, Montreal and Kingston—there are not three other places in Canada—especially in the two Provinces from which the officers are taken—that could support such lectures by their own efforts; and that if this University Extension is going to amount to anything we must in some way have some fund at the disposal of the central body. That money will come from one of two sources—public grants from the different provinces, or endowments. Well, endowments, as we all know, are plants of slow growth. In the future you will get them, no doubt, but at present you will not, till some of us, when we come to die, leave something to this movement.

The **Chairman**.—If we have anything. (Laughter).

Dr. **Grant**.—If we have anything. But while we cannot get endowments, I feel if you are looking to the education of the people—and we are looking to that—you have a right to ask the public to contribute; and the only way in which the public will do it is in the way that will stimulate and develop local effort. How do they do it in the Old Country? On the pound per pound principle. How do they do it in Ontario in regard to what is more fundamental than even intellectual development, namely, the care of the sick—your hospitals? On the dollar for dollar principle. The Provincial Legislature gives dollar for dollar according to what is raised in the local centre. If you hope to make this a reality, why should you not ask for something like what the State of New York has done—(hear, hear)—an appropriation of $10,000 to begin with, to enable the thing to get launched? If you do not, this will simply be confined to work that is being already done, in one shape or another, namely, in the larger cities and one or two others; and just because I am in earnest to see this really extended, I am strongly convinced that we must get a considerable fund. Now, how much are you going to get from contributions? A mere trifle. We were told this morning by Prof. James that in the great and ancient city of Philadelphia—a city with over a million people—that they got 900 subscribers at $5 each. ("Very good.") But think; we have no city like Philadelphia; we have no wealth like it. Think of the country! Think of the towns around Philadelphia within thirty miles! That is not the case here. We are a hundred years behind Philadelphia in point of time, and we have not got the wealth; and yet, unless you get money to subsidize and assist in your local work, my strong impression is it will come to nothing; therefore the idea of tying ourselves up by saying we shall send no lecturers anywhere, to any locality, unless it will bear all the expenses, seems to be a very wet blanket to put on the scheme at first. Look at the facts of the case. I have been in negotiation a month with gentlemen in Ottawa that want to get up a scheme of this kind. Now Ottawa is the one city in Canada outside of the three university centres that would be likely to take that up—outside of Hamilton. Those gentlemen in Ottawa, although university graduates full of zeal, backed by men who are full of it, found that the expenses would be so great that at the end we said: "We will give you the lecturers for nothing; you pay the expenses the first year." But we could not go on doing that; and yet that was necessary, even in Ottawa. If that is the case in Ottawa, how many local centres are you going to have? Don't you see at once that unless you get some funds we will merely have engaged in a great show entertainment that won't amount to anything in reality? Even in these cities, we heard today what the efforts in the past amounted to. We were told that they succeeded very well, but in spite of the successes they all collapsed.

Dr. **Johnston**.—No, no; not in Montreal.

Dr. **Grant**.—They collapsed here; and Montreal is in a very exceptional position—there is a small minority of 30,000 or 40,000 Protestants, the whole wealth of the country goes to it, and there are a large number of ladies with nothing to do there—(laughter)—and to say that because you can get a few ladies in Montreal to listen to lectures, therefore that applies to the whole country, is a *non sequiter* altogether. (Laughter). I wish we had the ladies in the other parts of the country, but we have not got them. As a practical man I know the difficulties of this, and know that you cannot get people even to subscribe ten cents to a lecture in most of our centres ; and to expect that you are going to get men to settle down to what Prof. Clark told us yesterday rightly was the real hard work of study —that you are going to get them to do that and pay all those expenses of printing, travelling expenses, board of lecturers and payment of lecturers—it is absolutely moonshine, gentlemen. (Hear, hear and laughter).

Prof. BOVEY.—Prof Cox says in England they are not dependent on the local centres ; they are working for grants from the County Councils.

Dr. JOHNSTON.—If they won't pay for it they won't come.

Dr. RAND moves in amendment to Dr. Johnston's motion :—" *Resolved*, that this Association relies on voluntary contributions for the carrying on of this work." Let us settle the question here ; do not leave it to the Council. Why should we break up without settling this question ?

Dr. GRANT.—I would rather that we went as a united body in our first meeting to the public ; and by the time the Council meets we will have had two or three months to think over this question ; but if it is put in the papers that on a subject of this kind there was radical difference of opinion, it will do us harm.

Dr. RAND.—I do not press this to a vote, but I want to express an opinion which I think is radical in this whole movement. I agree with Dr. Grant that it would be unwise to instruct the Council to depend entirely on local resources for the payment of the lecturers. I think we ought to look to them for it ; but I think that if the Council can receive money from other sources, that it may apply it in that direction if it sees fit. I would not tie its hands ; but the one thing, and the only thing, that I have seen in this university movement that has charmed me at all, is the fact that here is a door open for the application of a new force in the educational world. (Hear, hear). That is the only ground on which I see the slightest hope of success ; and in it I do see the grandest hope for large expectations. Now, what is the fact in this country ? We are brought up to lean on the Government from the time we are born.

The CHAIRMAN.—I'm sorry. (Laughter).

Dr. RAND.—We lean on the Government all the way up—I speak of our educational system, and I am not finding fault with it, I am merely pointing to the fact—and our people are actually apathetic in regard to the possibilities that lie open to them in this great work of moving society in the lines of education, which are denied to the Government, or any Government. If we are going to our Town Councils and Provincial Legislatures to ask them to give us the funds to carry on this work, that very movement has stopped completely the fountains of public beneficence. (Hear, hear). They will not come forward with a dollar—(hear, hear)—and we are entirely turned aside from any new path, and our work becomes simply an added force along the lines of the educational provisions which already exist in this country. That is the radical ground I have of objection to this movement, and why I want to see the movement rely on voluntary contributions. I concede at once that you are not going to make the public impression this year and next year on my plan that you will on another plan ; but I say that in ten years from this time this plan will give results altogether outstripping the results which can possibly be had by any reliance on the Government and the Town Councils. Just one remark more; I think Dr. Grant is misinformed about the money grant in the State of New York to the Board of Regents. If I am rightly informed that money does not go to aid the local teaching force at all.

The CHAIRMAN.—No ; it is just for clerical force.

Dr. JOHNSTON asks for information from Prof. James on this financial question.

Dr. JAMES.—We have not yet asked for a cent from any source except voluntary subscriptions, either in the form of annual subscriptions to the Soceity or in the form of direct appeals to wealthy individuals whom we know could give money. At the same time I am very clear in my own mind that the movement is not going to stay very long within these channels. (Hear, hear). In the State of New York they have already begun with this preliminary clerical service ; but I am sure they are not going to stay at that. Whether this is going to injure the work or not is a point on which there may be two very radically different opinions; but I am sure with us, before very long, we shall find in every State in the Union a direct attack upon the public treasury for money to carry on this work—I think almost without exception. We have not found that necessary yet, and we are going to work along our present lines as long as we can; when we cannot do that any longer we propose to take up the other.

Prof. Cox.—The scheme has been running in England for fifteen or sixteen years, and he universities have not found any money for it from the first, except the salary of the presiding Secretary and the syndicate which supervises the teaching; but no money has been found for the local centres by the universities. The local centres have been entirely responsible. What has been their history? In the first place it has not been possible to establish centres except in towns of considerable size; and, generally speaking, one looks at the towns from 30,000 to 50,000 people as places to go to—although centres have been organized in smaller places. The first year shows a balance; but the third or fourth, according to the experience in different places—especially if they have a weak lecturer by accident--(laughter)—then the pinch comes; the first enthusiasm goes off; those who do not intend to keep up continuous study drop away, and, above all, they take to the system of those who are interested in literature and those in science, attending only the lectures in their own subjects, instead of both supporting both kinds of lectures and taking them alternately. Here, then, they do find financial difficulties, and the central body finds it necessary to send around a travelling secretary with some enthusiasm—Dr. Roberts—in order to remove those centrse which have come to grief and fallen below par. Sometimes they take a lecturer like Dr. Milton and send him down to give one course, and possibly put them in funds that they can exist for three or four years. They have exhausted the local funds for years past, but they are trying to get funds from public bodies or benefactors. They have succeeded in getting some, because Mr. Goschen, having a great deal of money thrown on his hands through a vote in the House of Commons, passed it to the County Councils, and those County Councils have almost entirely decided to put it into technical education. In those cases, they have called upon the University Extension for the teaching; and in Kent alone they are supporting it in some fifty centres. The feeling of the men who have worked the scheme in regard to this point is that they are glad to have had to struggle along so many years without appealing to any public bodies, because they feel that they have had perfect independence in working out the scheme; but now that they have found their feet, and know the lines on which they wish to travel, they feel that they cannot travel those lines without further help. They all tell you that they cannot find lecturers with payment simply by the fees. £40 to £45 for a course of twenty-two lectures is the fee paid the lecturers.

The Chairman reads Dr. Johnston's resolution and Dr. Rand's amendment.

Dr. Rand.—As Dr. Grant has suggested that the matter be left over till the Council in January, I would withdraw that amendment from a vote.

The Chairman.—Dr. Johnston, do you propose to withdraw yours?

Dr. Johnston.—No.

The Chairman.—How many of you believe that this Association should rely solely on voluntary effort in the meantime?

On the vote being taken, six voted for the motion and ten contra.

Prof. Bovey.—I think it would be well to send out to the different universities the resolutions we have passed to-day.

The Chairman.—Would it not be better to appoint a small committee to draft a memorandum to the universities setting forth what we were doing, what our constitution is, and asking them to send representatives? The sending out of the bald resolutions would not have as good an effect as a declaration on behalf of this meeting, or a little more extended account of what we are doing and trying to get at.

Dr. Johnston.—I move that a committee be appointed to draw up a statement of what has been done to-day, and forward it to the several universities, with a request that they co-operate in the movement and elect representatives.

Prof. Kirkland.—Should that not also include affiliated colleges?

The SECRETARY.—Certainly. I would suggest that some other person besides myself, who has been here to-day, be added to that committee. I suggest that Dr. Rand be added.

The CHAIRMAN.—Let the circular be sent to all persons entitled to send representatives.

Dr. JOHNSTON's resolution was seconded by Dr. Burns, and on being put to the meeting, was carried, and the Secretary (Mr. Houston) and Dr. Rand were named as the committee to send out the circular.

The CHAIRMAN.—Allow me to say, before we adjourn, that I feel very much pleased indeed with the great success—unexpected success, I am bound to say—which has resulted from the call I sent out a few days ago, and to which so many of you responded so kindly. I am indebted to you for devoting, at your own expense, not only last evening, but the whole of this day, to the work which I had so near my heart; and I sincerely trust that whoever lives to see ten years from now will see a great scheme of university extension which will not only be a great help to our universities, but a great stimulus to all the work of education. No person feels more than I do the necessity for that enthusiasm which seems to be the motive power in work of this kind; and I have no doubt that this scheme of University Extension, organized as it is to-day under such favorable circumstances, will have a beneficial effect on every department of educational work, I hope all over Canada. (Applause).

Dr. RAND.—Before you leave the chair I should like to move a vote of thanks to President James, of Philadelphia, for his attendance at this Association, and for the information which he has given us both last night and this day, both at the meeting itself and in this conference.

Dr. BURNFIELD seconded the motion, which was carried amid applause.

Prof. CLARK.—I don't think we ought to separate without a vote of thanks to the Minister of Education who has so ably presided over this conference. I move that the best thanks of this meeting be tendered to the Minister of Education.

Dr. JOHNSTON seconded the motion, which was put to the meeting by Prof. Clark and carried enthusiastically.

The Conference then adjourned.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT,
TORONTO, January 6th, 1892.

The Council of the "Canadian Association for the Extension of University Teaching" met at 10 a.m. in the Public Hall of the Education Department.

Present—Hon. Mr. Ross, Minister of Education; Hon. Senator Allen and Mr. Sandford Fleming, C.M.G., Vice-Presidents; Provost Body and Prof. Jones, representing Trinity University, Toronto; Prof. Rigby, representing St. Hilda's College, in affiliation with Trinity University; Dr. Johnston and Prof. Cox, representing McGill University, Montreal; Dr. Rand and Rev. Dr. Goodspeed, representing McMaster University, Toronto; Rev. D J. Macdonnell and Rev. Dr. McTavish, representing Queen's University, Kingston; Rev. Dr. Burwash, representing Victoria University, Cobourg; Dr. Adams and Rev. John Langtry, representing the University of Bishop's College, Lennoxville; Prof. Duff, representing the University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, and the Secretary, Wm. Houston, M.A., Librarian to the Ontario Legislature.

The minutes of the Conference, held in the Education Department on the 6th November, 1891, were read, adopted, and signed.

The following communications were brought before the Council by the Secretary:—

(1) From Sir Donald Smith, informing the Council that absence in England would prevent his attendance as President.

(2) From Goldwin Smith, D.C.L., stating that it would be no longer in his power "to take part in this or any other movement."

(3) From B. E. Walker, General Manager in the Canadian Bank of Commerce, asking the Council not to confirm his appointment as Treasurer of the Association, as he could not, on account of press of other work, discharge the duties of the office.

(4) From Prof. Booz, of McGill University, and President Mills, of the Guelph Agricultural College, explaining the causes of their enforced absence from the meeting of the Council.

(5) From H. H. Langton, M.A., Registrar of the University of Toronto, acknowledging the receipt of the notice of the meeting, and stating that no representatives of that institution had, at that date (December 22nd, 1891), been named by the Senate.

(6) From H. A. Constantineau, Secretary of Ottawa University, expressing the sympathy of that institution with the movement, but intimating that no action would be taken till further information was received.

(7) From L'Abbé Laflamme, of Laval University, Quebec, regretting the impossibility of his attendance at the meeting, and expressing the happiness he would have felt in being able to assist in promoting "the grand cause of University Extension."

(8) From O. Joly, on behalf of College Bourget, Rigaud, stating that it was impossible for them, under the circumstances, to appoint a representative.

(9) From J. F. Webb, Secretary of McMaster University, certifying that Dr. Rand, Rev. Dr. Goodspeed and Prof. McKay had been appointed to represent the University, Principal Huston to represent Woodstock College, and Miss Adelaide L. Smiley, the Principal, to represent Moulton Ladies' College.

(10) From George Bell, L.L.D., Registrar of Queen's University, certifying that as Professors Coppon and Shortt could not attend the meeting, the Rev. Dr. McTavish and the Rev. D. J. Macdonnell had been chosen to fill their places at this meeting.

(11) From J. W. Brackenridge, acting secretary of McGill University, certifying that Dr. Johnston and Professors Bovey and Cox, had been chosen to represent the University on the Council.

(12) From Dr. Adams, Principal of Bishop's College, certifying that Chancellor Heneker, Rev. John Langtry, and Rev. Principal Adams, had been chosen to represent the University on the Council.

(13) From Alfred D. Smith, Secretary of the Faculty of the Mt. Allison University (Sackville, N.B.), certifying that President Allison, Professor S. W. Hunton, and Professor W. W. Andrews, had been chosen to represent the University on the Council.

(14) From A. W. Duff, secretary of the Faculty of the University of New Brunswick, certifying that Professor Thomas Harrison, M.A., LL.D., Professor W. F. Stockley, M.A., and Professor A. W. Duff, had been chosen to represent the institution in the council.

The roll of the council to date is as follows:—

President—
Sir Donald Smith, Montreal.

Vice-Presidents—
Senator Allan, Toronto.
Hon. Edward Blake, Q.C., Toronto.
Sandford Fleming, C.M.G., Ottawa.
L'Abbé Laflamme, Quebec.
Goldwin Smith, D.C.L., Toronto.

Secretary—
Wm. Houston, M.A., Toronto.

The Minister of Education for Ontario—
Hon. Mr. Ross.

McGill University Representatives—
Prof. Johnston.
Prof. Bovey.
Prof. Cox.

Trinity University Representatives—
- Provost Body.
- Prof. Clarke.
- Prof. Jones.
- Prof. Rigby (St. Hildas.)

McMaster University Representatives—
- Dr. Rand.
- Rev. Dr. Goodspeed.
- Prof. McKay.
- Principal Huston (Woodstock).
- Miss Smiley (Moulton).

Queen's University Representatives—
- Principal Grant.
- Prof. Cappon.
- Prof. Shortt.

Victoria University Representatives.—
- Chancellor Burwash.
- Prof. Reynar.
- Prof. Bain.

Bishop's College Representatives—
- Chancellor Heneker.
- Principal Adams.
- Rev. Dr. Langtry.

Mt. Allison University Representatives—
- Rev. President Allison.
- Prof. S. W. Hunton.
- Prof. W. W. Andrews.

New Brunswick University Representatives—
- Prof. Harrison.
- Prof. Stockley.
- Prof. Duff.

On motion of Dr. Rand, seconded by Rev. D. J. Macdonnell, the officers provisionally elected by the conference in November, were confirmed, under Art IV., Sec. 1, of the Constitution of the Association.

It was decided to proceed at once to the election of an executive committee, under Art IV., Sec 3, of the Constitution.

On motion of Provost Body, seconded by Dr. Rand, it was resolved that the executive committee be composed of the representatives of the Universities from time to time on the Council.

It was moved by Provost Body, seconded by Prof. Johnston, and resolved "That it be a recommendation to the executive committee to divide itself into sub-committees, made up of the members representing the various sections of the Dominion, that, in the appointment of lecturers and examiners each sub-committee should have the power of independent action, and that, such action should be reported from time to time to the executive committee."

On motion of Rev. D. J. Macdonnell. seconded by Prof. Cox, a recommendation was ordered to be forwarded to the executive committee "that no lecturer be appointed except on the nomination of the faculty of one of the Universities represented in this Council."

Moved by Prof. Johnston, seconded by Mr. Sandford Fleming, and resolved, that the place and week of the annual meeting of the Council of the Association be the same as those of the Royal Society of Canada, each year, unless otherwise determined by the executive committee.

The Council adjourned at 1 p.m., to meet at 3 p.m.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, Jan. 6th, 1892.
3 p.m. Wednesday.

On motion, the resignation of the treasurer of the Association, B. E. Walker, was accepted.

E. B. Osler was elected treasurer, instead of Mr. Walker, with J. H. Plummer, assistant general manager of the Bank of Commerce, and D. R. Wilkie, cashier of the Imperial Bank, as alternatives.

The following resolution was then adopted, on motion of Rev. Provost Body, seconded by Dr. Rand : " Each local committee shall be required to furnish a guarantee fund of not less than $150 for each course of lectures, the local committee to pay to the lecturer for each lecture, the fee settled by the executive committee, to procure suitable accommodation, to defray all travelling expenses, to arrange for the accommodation of the lecturer, to defray the cost of printing the syllabuses and examination papers, to pay postage, and to contribute five dollars for each course of lectures to the central fund of the Association ; but this shall not preclude the giving of a special course of not more than three preliminary lectures in any locality, with a view to the formation of a local centre ; the expense of each course to be borne by the locality.

Moved by Mr. Sandford Fleming, seconded by Dr. Johnston, and resolved, "That in order to assist the local organizations in making the courses of lectures self supporting, provincial governments and school boards be requested to allow the use of such educational buildings as are available whenever practicable."

On motion of Mr. Houston, seconded by Mr. Fleming, it was resolved, " That it be left to the discretion of the executive committee, or its sub-committees, to accept such courses carried on during the remainder of the present academic session, as may comply with the prescribed conditions, other than the financial guarantee.

On motion of Dr. Rand, seconded by Dr. Johnston, it was directed that the necessary preliminary expenses of the council be met by the fees of membership in the Association and by voluntary contributions.

Rev. Provost Body, Dr. Rand and Mr. Houston, were appointed a committee to prepare a circular, to diffuse information respecting the association and to solicit subscriptions.

It was recommended, by resolution, that the executive committee invite the various sub-committees to obtain membership subscribers and to aid in distributing the circulars issued by the association.

It was resolved, on motion of Dr. Rand, seconded by Rev. Provost Body, "That certificates be issued by the Council to all candidates, whom the executive committee shall from time to time report as having complied with the prescribed requirement, and as having successfully passed the final examination in any course of lectures."

The Council then adjourned to the call of the Secretary.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, Jan. 6th, 1892.

The executive committee of the Council of the " Canadian Association for the extension of University Teaching," met at 5 p.m.

Vice-President Allan presided, and W. Houston, M.A., acted as Secretary.

On motion of the Rev. Provost Body, seconded by the Rev. Principal Adams, it was resolved, " That the executive committee do constitute the following sub-committees for the purpose of appointing lecturers and examiners in the various provinces of the Dominion, as recommended by the resolution of the Council, such sub-committees to report their action from time to time to the executive committees, viz :—

1. The members of the executive committee representing the Universities of Ontario, to act for Ontario.

2. Those representing the Universities of Quebec, to act for Quebec.

3. Those representing the Universities of New Brunswick, to act for New Brunswick.

4. Those representing the Universities of Nova Scotia, to act for Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.

5. Those representing the Universities of Manitoba and the North-West Territory, to act for Manitoba, the North-West Territory and British Columbia.

It was resolved, on motion of Prof. Cox, seconded by Rev. Principal Adams, "That no lecturer be appointed except on the nomination of the Faculty of one of the Universities represented in this council.

On motion of Dr. Johnston, seconded by Dr. Rand, it was ordered that the minimum number of lectures in a course, for which a certificate is granted, be ten.

It was resolved, on motion of Prof. Cox, seconded by Dr. Rand, "That the other conditions prescribed for the carrying on of courses in local centres be as follows :—

1. Lectures (usually ten in number) shall be delivered for so many consecutive weeks, on the same day in each week, each lecture occupying one hour, a printed syllabus of the course to be obtainable by each student.

2. Each lecture shall be followed by a "class." when difficulties shall be dealt with and questions answered, the teaching in the class to be of a less formal character.

3. A weekly paper shall be set and the answers corrected by the lecturer during the week.

4. An examination shall be held at the end of the course and certificates awarded to successful candidates.

On motion of Dr. Johnston, seconded by Rev. Dr. Adams, it was ordered that the lecturer shall in all cases be one of the final examiners.

It was resolved, on motion of Provost Body, seconded by Dr. Rand, "That the local committees shall have the power of settling the fees to be required of candidates, and that the fee to be paid to the lecturers shall be not less than ten dollars for each lecture."

It was ordered, on motion of Dr. Johnston, seconded by Mr. Fleming, "That the president or secretary, on the recommendation of three of the officers residing in Toronto, be authorized to call a special meeting of the executive committee when it is deemed necessary.

The executive committee then adjourned to meet on the day to be hereafter appointed for the next meeting of the Council.

WM. HOUSTON,
Secretary.

REPORT

OF THE

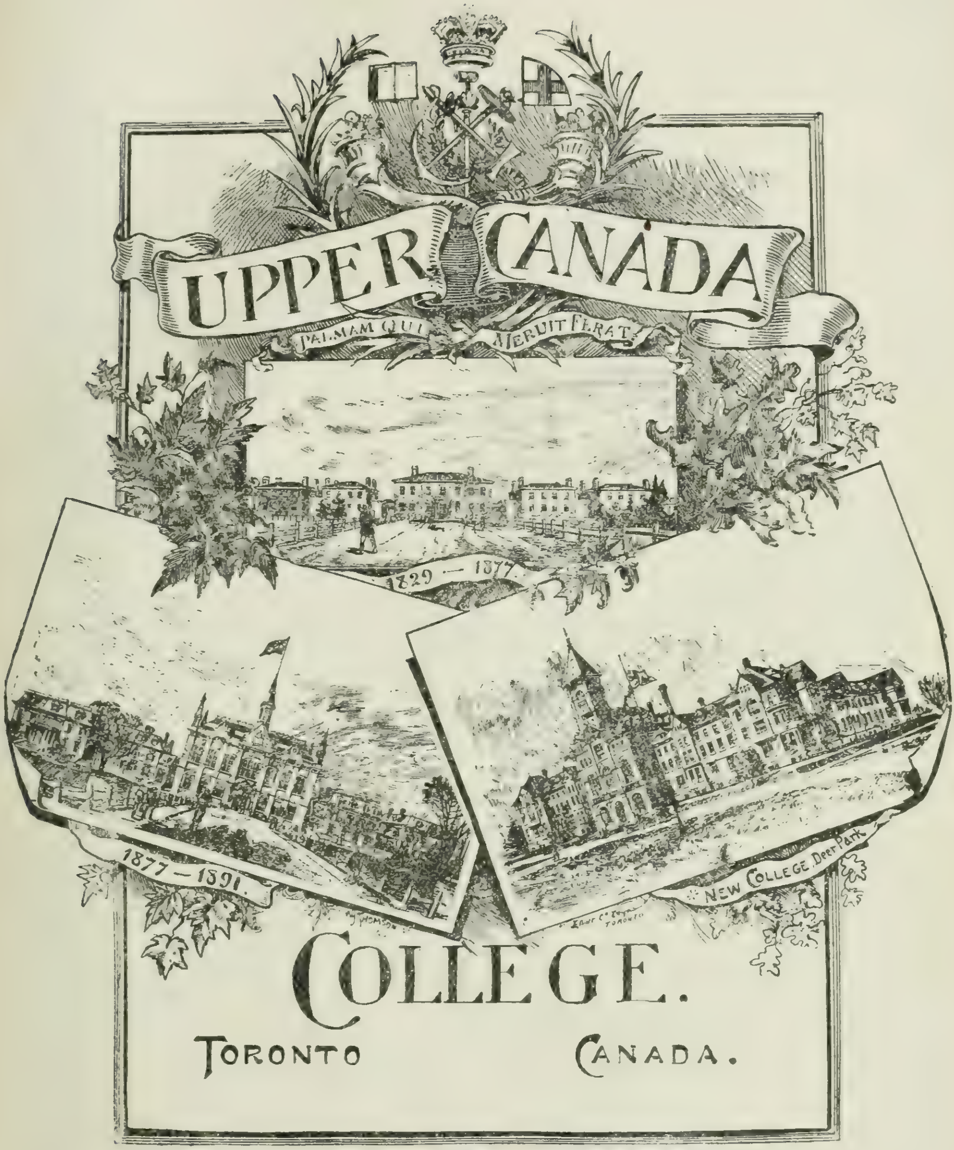
TRUSTEES OF UPPER CANADA COLLEGE

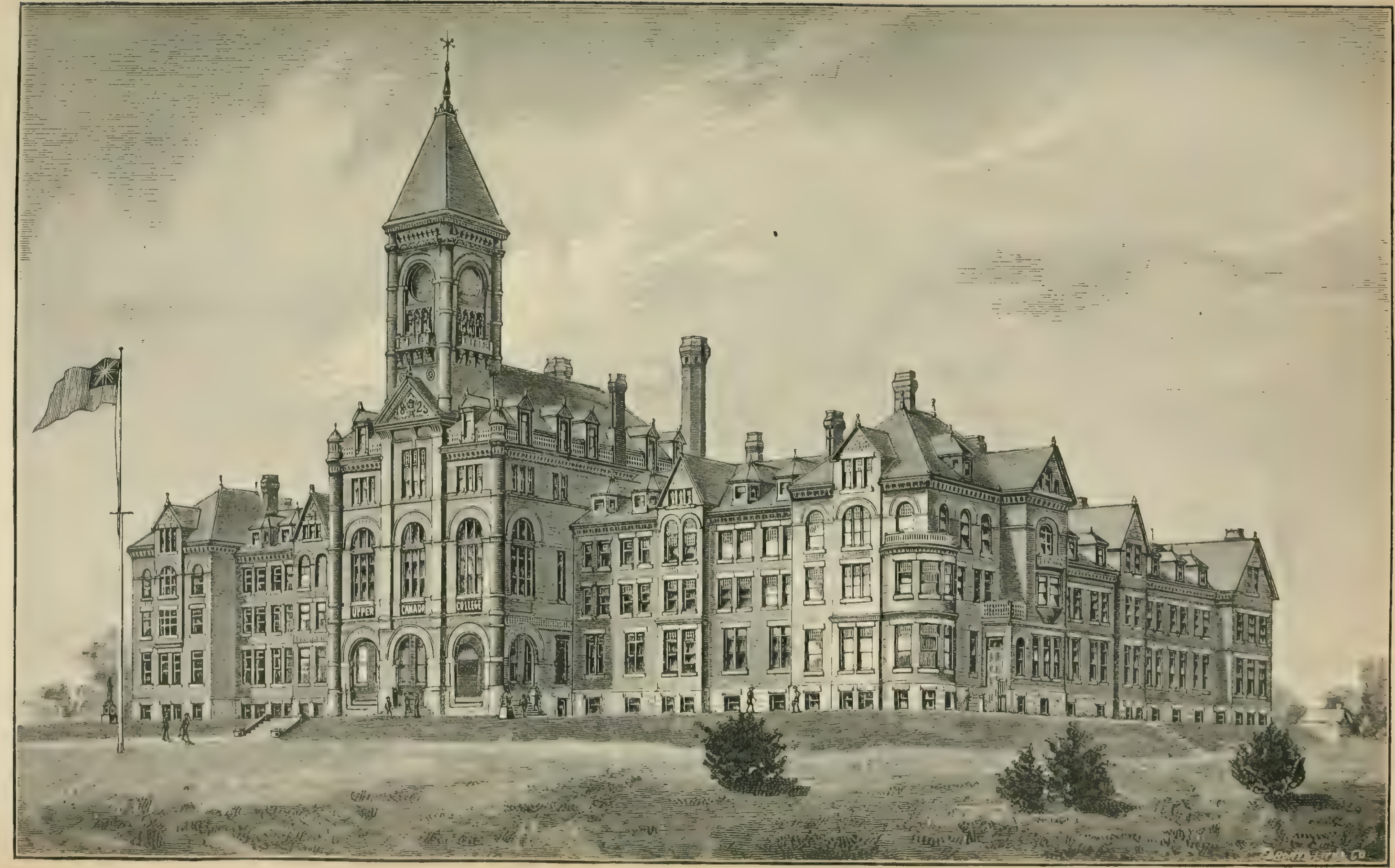
ON THE

NEW SITE AND BUILDINGS.

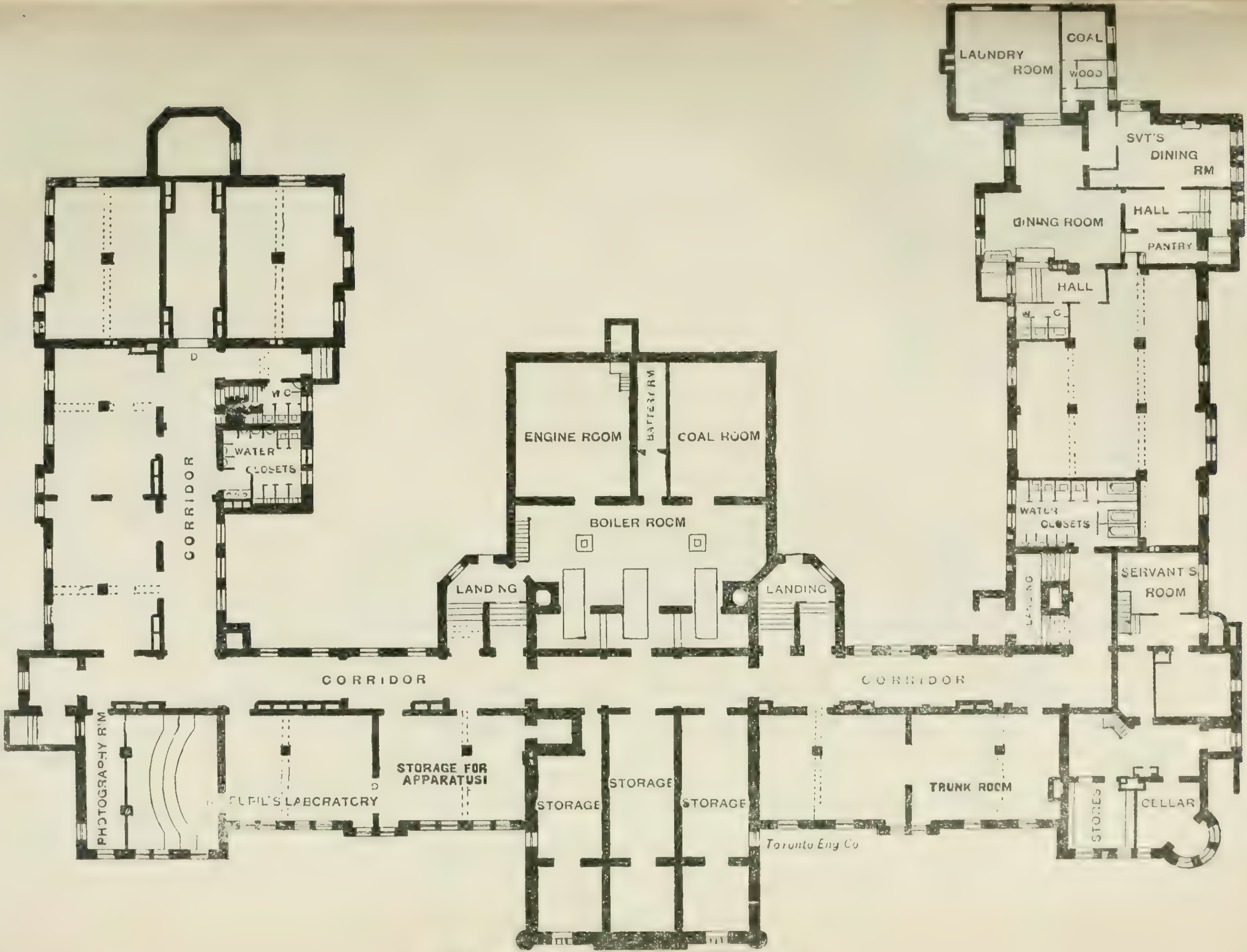
PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

TORONTO.
PRINTED BY WARWICK & SONS, 68 AND 70 FRONT STREET WEST
1892.

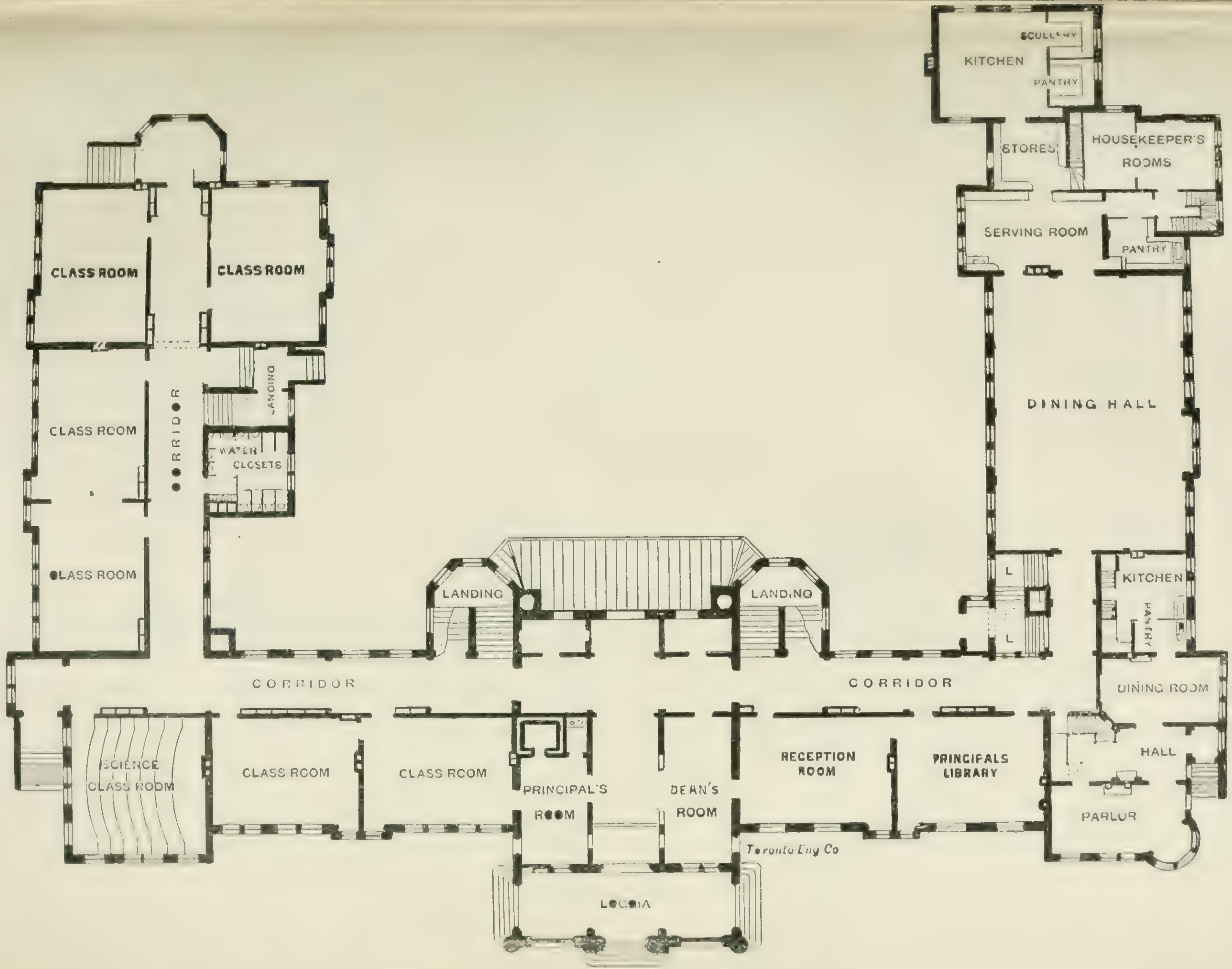

UPPER CANADA
PALMAM QUI MERUIT FERAT
1829 — 1877
1877 — 1891
NEW COLLEGE, Deer Park
COLLEGE.
TORONTO CANADA.



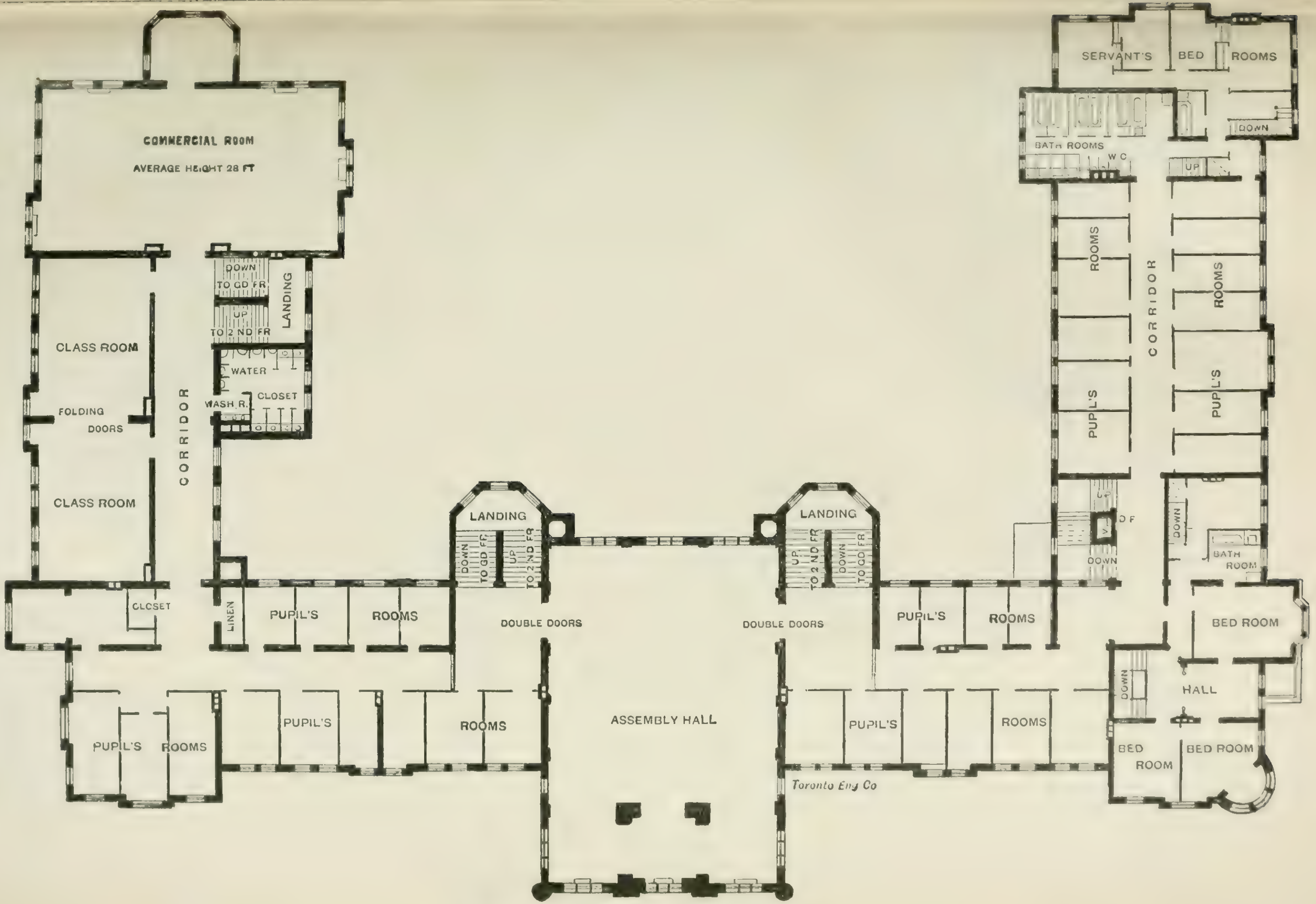
THE NEW UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.



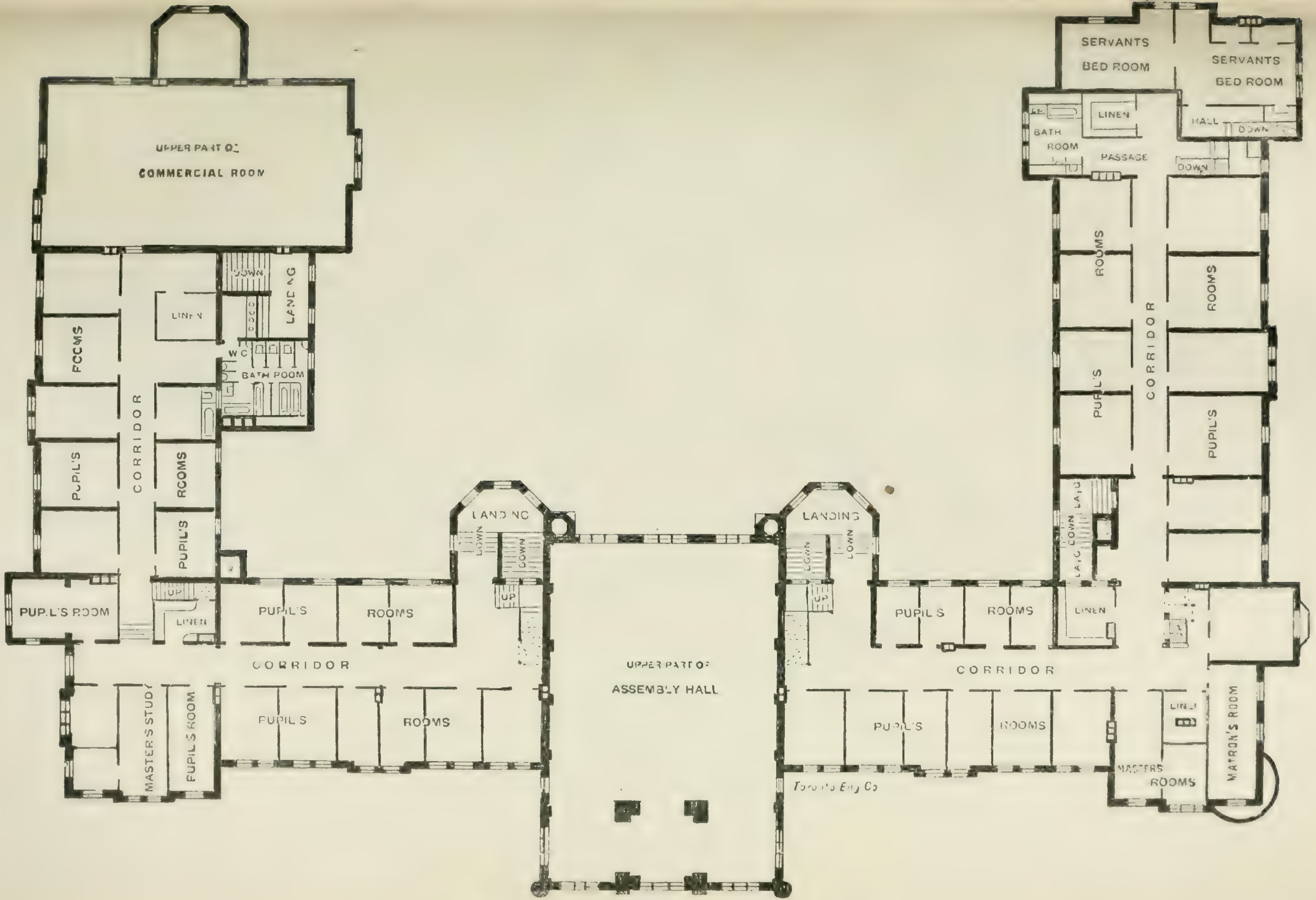
Basement Plan.



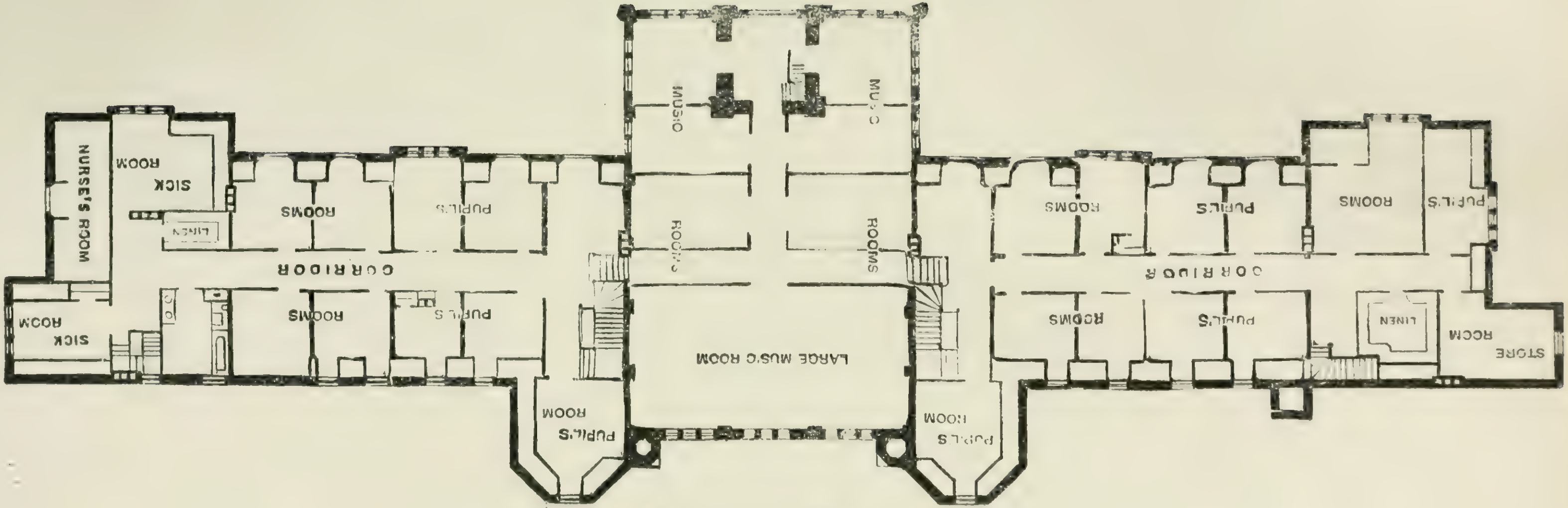
Ground Floor Plan.



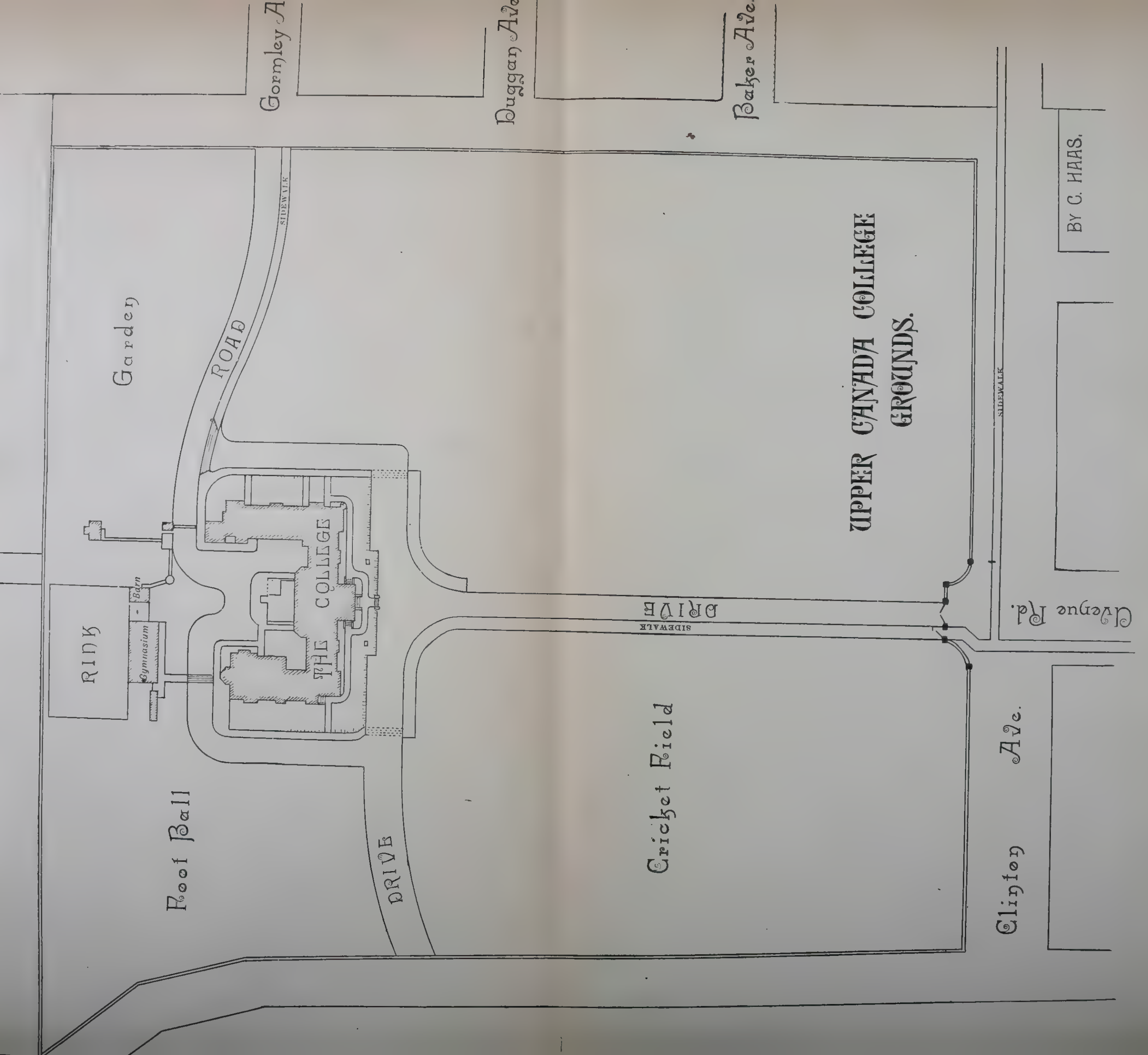
First Floor Plan.



Second Floor Plan.


STORE ROOM
PUPIL'S ROOMS
LINEN
CORRIDOR
PUPIL'S ROOMS
PUPIL'S ROOMS
PUPIL'S ROOM
MUSIC ROOMS
MUSIC ROOMS
LARGE MUSIC ROOM
PUPIL'S ROOM
PUPIL'S ROOMS
PUPIL'S ROOMS
CORRIDOR
LINEN
SICK ROOM
NURSE'S ROOM
SICK ROOM

Attic Plan.


UPPER CANADA COLLEGE GROUNDS.
BY C. HAAS.
Gormley A
Duggan Ave
Baker Ave.
Avenue Rd.
Clinton Ave.
Garden
ROAD
SIDEWALK
THE COLLEGE
RINK
Barn
Gymnasium
DRIVE
SIDEWALK
Foot Ball
DRIVE
Cricket Field
SIDEWALK

(No. 60).

Return to an Order of the House, of the twenty-ninth day of April, 1891, for a Return of copies of all papers respecting the deepening of the Nottawasaga River. Also, showing the amount of money expended upon such works. (*Not printed.*)

(No. 61).

Return to an Order of the House, of the twenty-fifth day of March, 1891, for a Return of copies of all papers and correspondence, subsequent to that already brought down, between the Government, or any member or officer thereof, and any other person or persons, in reference to widening, deepening, or cleaning out the channel of the Severn River at the outlet of Lake Couchiching, or with reference to any clearing out the channel made by the Public Works Department. (*Not printed.*)

(No. 62).

Report of the Inspector for the House of Industry, in the County of Elgin, for the year 1891. (*Not printed.*)

STATEMENT

Of the Toronto General Trusts Company for the year 1891.

Presented to the Legislative Assembly,

By Command.

J. M. GIBSON,
Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office.
Toronto, 22nd February. 1892.

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STATEMENT

OF THE TORONTO GENERAL TRUSTS COMPANY FOR THE YEAR 1891.

IN THE MATTER OF THE TORONTO GENERAL TRUSTS COMPANY.

We, John Hoskin, of the City of Toronto in the County of York, and John Woodburn Langmuir, of the same place, Manager of The Toronto General Trusts Company, make oath and say :—

1st. That the annexed schedules marked "A," "B," and "C" respectively, furnish a full and unreserved statement to the 31st day of December, 1891, of

A. The officers of the said The Toronto General Trusts Company ;

B. The total amount of its subscribed capital and its shareholders thereof ;

C. Its funds, property and securities, and the investments of same.

2nd. That the said schedules or statements are to the best of our knowledge and belief true in every particular.

The said John Hoskin was sworn before me at the City of Toronto in the County of York, this 18th day of February, 1892.
F. W. HARCOURT,
A Commissioner.

JOHN HOSKIN.

The said John Woodburn Langmuir was sworn before me at the City of Toronto in the County of York this 18th day of February, 1892.
J. D. EDGAR,
A Commissioner.

J. W. LANGMUIR.

"A."

STATEMENT

OF THE AFFAIRS OF

THE TORONTO GENERAL TRUSTS CO'Y

As required under the provisions of 35 Vict., Cap. 83, Sec. 13.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY

The Hon. Edward Blake, Q.C., LL.D. ...... President.
E. A. Meredith, Esq., LL.D. } ...... Vice-Presidents.
John Hoskin, Esq., LL.D., Q.C. }

DIRECTORS.

W. H. Beatty, Esq.
W. R. Brock, Esq.
George A. Cox, Esq.
B. Homer Dixon, Esq.
William Elliott, Esq.
J. J. Foy, Esq., Q.C.
George Gooderham, Esq.
H. S. Howland, Esq.
Æmilius Irving, Esq., Q.C.
Robert Jaffray, Esq.
A. B. Lee, Esq.
William Mulock, Esq., M.P.
Hon. Senator Frank Smith.
J. G. Scott, Esq., Q.C.
T. Sutherland Stayner, Esq.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

John Hoskin, Esq., LL.D., Q.C. ...... Chairman.
Hon. Edward Blake, Q.C., LL.D.
George A. Cox, Esq.
J. J. Foy, Esq., Q.C.
Robert Jaffray, Esq.
A. B. Lee, Esq.
E. A. Meredith, Esq., LL.D.
J. G. Scott, Esq., Q.C.
T. Sutherland Stayner, Esq.

INSPECTION COMMITTEE.

W. H. Beatty, Esq., Chairman.
Æmilius Irving, Q.C.
H. S. Howland, Esq.

J. W. LANGMUIR,
Manager.

J. D. EDGAR,
Solicitor.

December 31st, 1891.

"B."

STOCK LIST AND LIST OF SHAREHOLDERS.

Original Capital	$ 200,000
Increased 2nd April, 1882 to	300,000
Further increased 29th October, 1883, to	500,000
Further increased 15th July, 1887, to	1,000,000
Now 20,000 shares @ $50 each!	$1,000,000

Names.	Residences.	Number of Shares held by each.	Amount.
			$ c.
Anderson, W N	Toronto	342	17,100 00
Beatty, W. H	do	200	10,000 00
Bell, John	Belleville	200	10,000 00
Blake, Hon. Edward	Toronto	1,368	68,400 00
Brock, W. R	do	100	5,000 00
Burrows, Eustace H	London, Eng	200	10,000 00
Cox, George A	Toronto	1,014	50,700 00
Cox, Margaret	do	140	7,000 00
Dixon, B. Homer	do	684	34,200 00
Dunbar, estate of Richard	do	100	5,000 00
Edgar, J. D	do	84	4,200 00
Elliott, William	do	684	34,200 00
Fleming, Sandford	Ottawa	342	17,100 00
Foy, James J	Toronto	400	20,000 00
Foy, John	do	284	14,200 00
Fulton, A. T	do	684	34,200 00
Galley, Edward	do	342	17,100 00
Gooderham, George	do	228	11,400 00
Goodhue, Chas. F., estate	London, Ont	684	34,200 00
Henderson, James	Toronto	128	6,400 00
Hoskin, John	do	228	11,400 00
Howland, H. S	do	200	10,000 00
Irving, Emilius	do	684	34,200 00
Jaffray, Robert	do	1,131	56,550 00
Jarvis, Estate F. W	do	400	20,000 00
Kent, Rybert	Kingston	200	10,000 00
Kerr, J. K	Toronto	684	34,200 00
Labatt, John	London, Ont	684	34,200 00
Langmuir, J. W	Toronto	800	40,000 00
Lee, A. B	do	400	20,000 00
Lewis, G. W	do	452	22,600 00
Maclennan, Hon. James	do	684	34,200 00
Martin, Edward	Hamilton	200	10,000 00
Meredith, E. A	Toronto	200	10,000 00
Merritt, T. R	St. Catharines	684	34,200 00
Morris, Estate Hon. Alex	Toronto	684	34,200 00
Mulock, William	do	171	8,550 00
Nordheimer, S	do	342	17,100 00
Osborne, James K	Brantford	228	11,400 00
Scott, J. G	Toronto	400	20,000 00
Scott, James	do	342	17,100 00
Smith, Hon. Frank	do	200	10,000 00
Stayner, T. Sutherland	do	1,252	62,600 00
Stewart, F. J	do	200	10,000 00
Waldie, John	do	342	17,100 00
		20,000	1,000,000 00

"C."

DECEMBER 31st, 1891.

		$ c.		$ c.
To 13 per cent. call on $1,000,000, Company's stocks		130,000 00	By calls due and unpaid	1,389 37
" Reserve fund declared to 31st March, 1884	$ 4,000 00		" Mortgage Investments	160,422 51
" Addition to Reserve Fund declared to 31st March, 1885	11,000 00		" Company's Building	105,769 35
" Addition to Reserve Fund declared to 31st March, 1886	5,000 00		" Cash in bank	12,418 77
" Addition to Reserve Fund declared to 31st March, 1887	12,500 00			
" Addition to Reserve Fund declared to 31st March, 1888	32,500 00	65,000 00		
" Guaranteed Fund (formerly contingent fund):—				
declared 31st March, 1887	$ 5,000 00			
" " 1888	10,000 00			
" " 1889	15,000 00			
" " 1890	5,000 00			
" " 1891	8,000 00			
	$43,000 00			
Less amount carried to Mortage Investment Losses Suspense account	15,000 00	28,000 00		
To Building Reserve Fund:—				
passed as at 31st Mar. 1889	$ 15,000 00			
" " 1890	22,000 00			
" " 1891	20,000 00	57,000 00		
		280,000 00		280,000 00

J. W. LANGMUIR,
Manager.

(No. 64.)

Return to an Order of the House, of the twentieth day of March, 1891, for a Return showing the date of the certificate of the Judges appointed to try the election petition in the North Perth election case. The date when the certificate was received by the Clerk of the House. Copy of the Warrant for the issue of the new Writ for holding an election for the said Riding to fill the vacancy created by the decision of the Judges. Copy of the new writ for holding the said election. Copies of all correspondence between Members of the Government, or any of them, or any Departmental officer or officers of the House, or with any person or persons with reference to the issue of the said Writ for the holding of the said new Election. *(Not printed.)*

(No. 65.)

Return to an Order of the House, of the tenth day of April, 1891, for a Return by the Registrars of East and West Toronto, showing: (1) The total amount of fees earned during the year 1890. (2) The amount paid to the City of Toronto, or to Government for the City. (3) The amount of remuneration paid the Deputy Registrar. (4) The amount paid other Assistants and Clerks. (5) Amount paid for other purposes. (6) The average rate paid for copying per folio where payment was made in that way. (7) The total amount received by the Registrar for his personal use. (8) The expense which the City of Toronto has incurred to complete the divisions of the Registry office. (9) The amount which would have been paid to the City if there had been one Registrar instead of two. (*Not printed.*)

(No. 66).

Reports of County, Township and Horticultural Societies in Ontario for the year 1890. (*Not printed.*)

(No. 67).

Copy of an Order in Council respecting the commutation of fees payable under the Surrogate Courts Act to His Honour Judge Morson, Second Junior Judge of the County Court of York. (*Not printed.*)

RETURN

To an Order passed by the Legislative Assembly on the 29th day of April, 1891, for a Return of copies of all correspondence between members of the Government and other parties, on the subject of the alleged education of medical students in part, at the public expense by the payment to members of one Medical Faculty of fees received from students for teaching done by Professors and Lecturers, whose salaries are paid entirely out of the funds of the Provincial University.

By Command,

J. M. GIBSON,
Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Toronto, 1st March, 1892.

(*Mr. Balfour.*)

HOLYROOD VILLA, 52 MAITLAND STREET,
TORONTO, December 27th, 1889.

To the Hon. Oliver Mowat, LL.D., etc., etc :

DEAR SIR.—I hope you got the letter I sent you a short time ago. I know you have been from home, and very busy, but as it has not yet been acknowledged I thought possibly it might not have reached you. It referred to the Medical College matters, of which we spoke when I had last the pleasure of seeing you.

The following extracts from newspapers, of the period referred to in that letter, should have accompanied it:

To show the view taken and acted upon by the Government of Canada in 1852, and subsequently, on these matters, a very few brief extracts are given below from the Government organ of that year, published in Toronto. Although in the discussion which then took place direct money grants were chiefly referred to: the principle laid down covers *any kind of state aid, direct or indirect,* and it is as applicable to the use of costly buildings and to equipment, erected and provided out of the public funds for the purpose of medical education, as to the giving of public money direct for such purposes.

The *Leader*, November 2nd, 1852, says, speaking of Medical Education:—"When we take our stand on an impregnable principle of political economy, and "assert that the state is not justified in employing public moneys to produce an "article which experience has shown that private enterprise is abundantly able to "supply." No one is bold enough to controvert this principle. Also from the the same paper, October 26th, 1852:

"There are three Medical Schools in Toronto, why continue to sustain *one* by "public money, when the facts show that the article you want is supplied by *two* "out of the *three* by private enterprise? But some say why not teach law and "medicine in the Public University as well as literature? Literature belongs to "the *general* education, common to doctors, lawyers, merchants, bankers, and other "intelligent people in the country."

"But to give a profession is another thing. A profession is a doctor's and a "lawyer's capital—the source of his income—like the stocks or lands of the "capitalist, the ships of the merchant, and the goods of the tradesman. The state "cannot furnish the capital to all classes. Why select the two professions of "medicine and law?"

In another article, of nearly the same date, the following paragraph occurs; the Editor supposing that if under any circumstances aid should be given for medical education, the following principle should always be carried out in giving it:

"No Government can now afford to be partial, unfair or unjust in the distribution of that patronage which for the public benefit it is permitted to control. "If medical education is to be encouraged by the extraneous assistance of public "funds, that encouragement must proceed on the *distributive*, not on the "*monopoly* principle—its operation must tend to stimulate healthy competition, "not to the destruction of competition."

I hear from all parts of the Province, from medical men in *the House* and from others not in it; also from persons not medical men, and I find that all acquainted with the past history of medical education in Ontario, and with the great services rendered to the profession and to the Province by the various medical colleges in their position as independent institutions, express great satisfaction with the state of things which the new departure has brought about. They say "was there any very loud cry from the country at large, in favor of such "a change as has been made?" They further say, "Doctors were supplied here-"tofore, as all must admit, in ample numbers to meet every possible need of the "country, and these were educated, as proved by their standing before our own "Medical Council Board and the several Boards of Great Britain and elsewhere, "as highly as any in the world." This being unquestionably true, I am asked by my correspondents to explain, if I can, how it comes that any *one* of our medical colleges should have had its position so entirely changed, and why Government should, in any case, sanction a very large expenditure of our public moneys, $50,000 *already*, and very confident forecastings, in the near future, of *further* grants for more buildings, principally if not entirely for the accommodation of this one new faculty, (see the Hon. Dr. Ross' speech in the *Mail* of Saturday, the 21st inst.) To these questions I can only reply, that we, of the independent medical colleges, regard what has been done as eminently unjust and most unfair to our institutions. I at the same time freely state our impression that this injustice and unfairness were not at all intentional on *your* part. When the Bill authorizing the changes complained of was *very late in the session*, (about the middle of April 1887,) being *hurried* through the House, and was being considered in *committee of the whole*, a very prominent member said that the creation of a medical faculty in the Provincial University would be regarded as a standing menace to the other medical colleges of the Province. The Honorable the Minister of Education replied, that the Government would see that all vested rights would be respected, and assured the House that the other medical colleges had nothing to fear from the passing of the Bill. (See *Globe* of April 14th, 1887.)

Now, *already*, notwithstanding this assurance, one of the most valued vested rights of our independent colleges, viz., that of *fair* competition is destroyed, for competition is obviously no longer fair when one medical college, possessing no special claim or merit, is subsidized by the state by being provided out of public funds with costly buildings and equipments. True, the other colleges have good buildings and excellent equipment also, and will continue year by year to improve these; but *all* they have provided, and they have done so most *liberally*, has been done at *an expense of many thousands of dollars, every cent of which was paid out of their own private funds.*

You asked me during our last conversation if I could point out any way of remedying the injustice complained of.

One means towards this end would be that Govenrment should *distinctly* and *formally* communicate with the several medical colleges to the effect *that each medical college in Ontario, entirely apart from its university connections, is regarded by the Government with equal interest, and that they respectively stand as public medical teachiny institutions on precisely the same level.*

And although we are fully persuaded that the right principle for Government to act upon, in relation to the several professions, or to the various departments of business or to trades of any kind is, *not to subsidize any of them in any way direct or indirect*, yet by the recent legislation camplained of, *this has been already done* to a large extent, and will be carried much *further*, if the speech referred to above can he regarded as foreshadowing the future intentions of Government in this matter.

Under this changed state of things, 1 can at present see no other plan, *at* *least of helping to make wrong right*, than by giving to each independent medical college, according to the number of its students, *a grant*, equivalent to the interest of the money *which has already been* or *which may hereafter be* laid out, for the accommodation and equipment of the recently formed University of Toronto Medical College.

At the same time I know I will receive the unanimons support of my colleagues in suggesting, that just as soon as the Government sees its way clear to revert once more to the sound principle of requiring *all medical colleges to be absolutely self-sustaining*, (including in this all necessary accommodation and equipment,) we shall be, not only most willing, but very glad to accept that principle, provided it be *carried out* with *absolute fulness* and *fairness*.

I have the honor to be,
Very faithfully yours,

(Signed) WALTER B. GEIKIE,
Dean, Trinity Medical College.

March 11th, 1890.

My Dear Sir.—Your letter to the Attorney-General, respecting the attitude of the Government towards Trinity Medical College, was transferred to me for consideration and reply.

I regret that owing to the pressure of other duties, I was unable to give it earlier attention.

By the Federation Act, of 1887, the faculties of law and medicine, of which the University was deprived by the Act of 1853, were restored, and, in this respect, the University of Toronto was placed upon the same footing as the other larger universities of Canada and the United States. In restoring these faculties, I can assure you it never entered into my mind, or into the mind of any member of the Government, that we were endangering the existence of other medical colleges or, in any sense, interfering with vested rights; and I cannot but express my regret, that what was then done in good faith is now regarded as a menace to existing colleges.

You will doubtless remember that before the establishment of a medical faculty in the University of Toronto, proposals were made both to Toronto and Trinity Medical Colleges to suspend their charters, and become the medical faculty of the university, with the assurance that, so far as possible, the members of such faculty or faculties would hold the same positions in the faculty of the university as they hold in their own colleges. Trinity Medical College declined this proposal; and so the position which she now occupies is one of her own choosing. No doubt the choice was made with due deliberation.

Without following your argument in all its details, will you kindly permit me to notice what appear to be your strongest objections to what has been done:

(1). You complain that "the Government sanctioned a very large expenditure of public money principally, if not entirely, for the accommodation of this one new faculty of medicine in the University of Toronto." You forget, however, that this expenditure was intended long before the Federation Act was passed, and would have been necessary if no medical faculty had been established, and was made in the interest of the Department of Biology, a department established twelve years ago as a sub-department of the Arts Course of the university.

(2). You complain that "the most valued vested right, that of fair competition, is destroyed" by the establishment of this faculty, but you forget that the students of Trinity Medical College have the same privilege to attend the lectures in the department of Biology as the students of the medical faculty of the University; that the lecture rooms are open to both on precisely the same terms, and, therefore, the expenditure on building is as much a subsidy to one medical college as to another. If Trinity has to provide out of its own private resources for certain buildings requisite for college purposes, so has the medical faculty of the University. The rent paid for the buildings formerly occupied by the Toronto School of Medicine is met by the fees charged for lectures; the allowance paid the professors is met in the same way. No part of the income of the University is used for the maintenance of the medical faculty or for the erection of buildings for the accommodation of the medical students The medical faculty of the University is quite as dependent for support upon public confidence as the medical faculty of Trinity.

In order to remove the grievances of which you complain, you suggest two remedies: (1). That the Government should distinctly and formally communicate with the other medical colleges to the effect "that each medical college in "Ontario, entirely apart from its University connections, is regarded by the "Government with equal interest, and that they respectively stand, as public "medical teaching institutions, on precisely the same level," If you omit the word "formally" from this request, I would offer no objection to it. The Government is delighted to know that all the medical colleges of Ontario, entirely apart from their University connections, are worthy of public confidence, and the Government freely admits that, as public teaching institutions, they stand on the same level.

The second remedy you suggest is that "Government should give a grant to each of the independent medical colleges according to the number of its students, equivalent to the interest of the money which has already been or which may be hereafter laid out for the accommodation and equipment of the recently formed University of Toronto Medical College." As the Government does not now give any aid to the medical faculty of the University of Toronto, either by the payment of the salaries of its professors or in providing for its buildings or their equipment, independent medical colleges can have no claims for public aid. Happily for Ontario the various learned professions provide for their own education, and the disposal of public moneys for such a purpose as you suggest is, therefore, unnecessary.

Allow me to add that, personally, I have always taken a deep interest in the success of Trinity Medical College,. I believe it has already contributed greatly to the improvement of the medical education of the Province, and I would be very sorry if its usefulness were impaired by any word or act for which I could be justly held responsible, or by any legislation which I had the honor to promote

Believe me,
Yours respectfully,

(Signed), GEO. W. ROSS.

W. B. Geikie, Esq., M.D.,
52 Maitland Street, City.

52 MAITLAND STREET,
TORONTO, March 22nd, 1890.

To the Hon. O. Mowat, LL.D., M.P.P., etc., the Attorney-General of Ontario:

MY DEAR SIR.—I herewith send you a copy of a letter sent to the Hon. the Minister of Education in reply to one received from that gentleman, which purported to be an answer to a communication sent to you dated December 27th, 1889, which you had transferred for the Minister to consider and answer.

I need hardly say that no one point of my letter was either discussed or answered satisfactorily, and most of them ignored in the official letter received, to which the enclosed is a reply. We firmly yet most respectfully ask that the manifest unfairness clearly pointed out in the accompanying letter, by which all other medical colleges, *save the one which is indirectly yet largely subsidized*, shall be put an end to, and that in future *no medical faculty* shall be allowed to advertise the Biological Department of the University otherwise than as a *separate* and distinct department, equally available for any medical student who desires to enter it from any medical school or college.

And that no part of the fees paid by any medical students, who attend the Biological Department shall go to any medical faculty, but shall go to the *general funds of the University*, out of which the teachers of this department and all the other ARTS professors are wholly paid.

I have the honor to be,
With great respect,
Faithfully yours,

(Signed), W. B. GEIKIE.

TORONTO, March 22nd, 1890.

To the Hon. G. W. Ross, LL.D., Minister of Education:

MY DEAR SIR,—Your reply to a letter dated December 27th, 1889, addressed by me to the Honorable the Attorney-General of Ontario, was received a few days ago.

My letter did not specially direct attention to the *attitude of the Government towards Trinity Medical College*, but had reference to *all* our independent medical teaching institutions under the great change of restoring, after the lapse of nearly forty years, a teaching Medical Faculty to the University of Toronto.

You say that in 1887, when the Act effecting the change was passed, the idea of *interfering with the vested rights of the other Medical Colleges never entered into the minds of the members of the Government.*

You are, of course, aware that Trinity Medical College got her first Act of Incorporation from the Legislature with the *special view* of securing in perpetuity, *affiliation with the University of Toronto.* (See the preamble.) When so radical a change as that of 1887 was contemplated, which in the opinion of very many has lowered the truly *provincial* position which the University of Toronto had so long occupied as a *Central Government University, examining students from every affiliated Medical College for Degrees in Medicine,* to what it is to-day—a mere *teaching Medical Faculty,* competing most keenly with all other medical schools for students—surely all independent colleges in affiliation with the University should have been consulted, and their views on the subject carefully considered. This was *not done* in the case of Trinity Medical College. On a previous occasion, (in 1875 or '76), when Government was only considering a proposal of the University Senate to alter the terms of affiliation to some extent, Trinity Medical Faculty was *formally communicated with, and its views of the proposed changes asked for.* The reason given for this courtesy on the part of the Government was that the school being in affiliation with the University, it was thought the right thing to do. In the legislation of 1887, this course was not pursued, although the changes made were *far greater* and very materially affected our *vested right of affiliation* —a right secured with great trouble, and at considerable expense. Prior to 1887, affiliation was *one* thing; as matters are now, it is quite *another.*

My letter said strongly and clearly that the changes made in 1887 "had not been called for by the country at large." You take no notice of this; yet it is emphatically true, that beyond a very few personally interested individuals, chiefly in Toronto, and notably several members of the late Toronto School of Medicine, who were on the Senate at the time, and all of whom became members of the new Faculty which they gave their influence to create—the changes made were neither *asked for* nor *needed* by the profession or by the public. There was no dearth—of well educated young doctors to meet every possible want of the Province—indeed, then, as now, large numbers of our young medical men look to the United States and to other countries in search of a wider field in which to practice. In your letter, and also in the House, you have alluded to a proposal made to Trinity Medical College in 1887, to suspend her Charter and amalgamate with the Toronto School of Medicine to form the new "University Medical Faculty." For many good reasons this was declined. The entire Faculty discussed the scheme fully, and unanimously reached the conclusion that it was "unpractical" and "impracticable." Indeed, for reasons which need not be detailed here, not a few members of the Faculty, who knew all about the *proposal* and its *origin*, considered it a mere trap, falling into which would have destroyed the identity of Trinity Medical College, to which in your letter you pay the warm tribute of having *already contributed greatly to the improvement of the medical education of the Province.* For your information I enclose a printed copy of our answer to the proposal referred to.

Further, and notwithstanding what you remark, the vested right of "fair competition" has undoubtedly been destroyed by the changes made.

The costly new Biological Building referred to in my letter, is manifestly far beyond the wants of "a sub-department of the Arts Course in the University."

It is well known to you and to every one, that the new lecture rooms and laboratories in the building are very largely used for *Medical teaching purposes.* Besides this, every medical student who attends classes in this building, (which as part of the Provincial University is *alleged by you in the House and in your letter, to belong as much to one Medical College as to another*) is enrolled *as a student of the Medical Department of Toronto University.* And, further, by a University Statute, *approved of by Government before it could come in force,* all fees paid by medical students attending the Biological Department, go into the funds of the *Medical Faculty*, and *not* into the *General Funds* of the University All the instruction these medical students get in this Department is given by teachers who are paid entirely by salaries, drawn, as in the case of all the other *Arts* professors, from the latter source. Thus certain Arts professors earn a large amount of medical students' fees, which goes, *not to the University*, the needs of which are said to be great, but to be distributed in a proportion fixed by University Statute to various members of the Medical Faculty who do not earn any part of it, and who do not teach the subjects for which it is paid. (For the statute and the proportion given to each, and the list of names of those who share these fees, see Ontario Sessional Papers, 1887, No. 52, page 110.)

How largely the University Medical Faculty is subsidized in this way, it is easy to shew. (For the fees, see University Medical Calendar for 1889-90, page 30.)

A class of 240, including all the *four* years, is a moderate estimate. This will give sixty medical students in each year. Total fees paid by each first year students, $73. Of this sum, $12 is paid for Physiology; $12 for Chemistry; $5 for Practical Chemistry, and $5 for Biology, (including Zoology and Botany.) The teaching in the branches named is all done in the Biological Department by "University" salaried professors, who receive no portion of these fees amounting to $34 for each first year's student—$34 x 60=$2,040—is thus paid into the *University Medical Faculty fund*, for work not done by the purely medical teachers, though they get all the fees for it.

In the second year it is much the same; $76 is the total amount of fees payable. Of this, the branches taught in the Biological Department are, Chemistry and Physiology, $12 each; Histology, $8; and Medical Chemistry, $5; in all $37 x 60=$2,220 paid into Medical Faculty funds for second year's fees, all earned by University paid (Arts) teachers. $2,040 first year's fees; $2,220 second year's fees=$4,260 paid into the Medical Faculty funds *each* year from first and second year's men alone.

This is abundant evidence, therefore, that the Biological Department is hard at work earning a large yearly *bonus* for this *Medical Faculty of the University*, which *bonus*, the fees of every medical student wherever he may come from, goes to swell, while for *the other Medical Colleges*, it does absolutely nothing, but is used as a bait to draw away their students, if possible. Even the women's Medical College in Toronto, where the Faculty get nothing, or next to nothing, for their hard and good work, has had last winter, numbers of her students drawn off in this way, their fees going to increase the *Medical Faculty Bonus*, and their names to swell the numbers in attendance.

The utter meanness and gross unfairness of such a thing makes one's cheeks tingle as it passes through the mind, and to think of this being *allowed*, much less *justified*, in Ontario *in* 1890!!! In all the independent Medical Colleges on the other hand, the professors of every branch are paid entirely from the fees they earn.

How, in the face of the facts stated, you can *write* and say in the House, as you do, in regard to the medical work done in the Biological Department, that *the expenditure on the buildings is as much a subsidy to one Medical College as to another*, is beyond my comprehension. It is impossible for you or for any one else to continue to deny those facts successfully. I am quite certain the Honourable the Attorney-General has had no full knowledge of them, otherwise I am sure from what I know of his *love* of what is right, and his *detestation* of what is unfair, this state of things would not have been tolerated.

To have one Medical Faculty largely subsidized, as under existing arrangements that of the Toronto University is, while the independent medical colleges have no such help, is indeed a great grievance. The friends of these latter colleges throughout the entire country, intend to leave nothing undone to remedy the evil, and will continue to protest and to work in every possible way against what they regard as a great wrong, and all the greater because of its sly, underhand character—a feature which on the one hand renders it difficult to make the wrong plain, to upright men who naturally do not expect a tortuous policy from Government in such matters, and who can hardly credit the *ugly yet stubborn facts*, and on the other, only too easy for those who desire to *mislead, to do so* by the dextrous use of a few well turned phrases.

I note with pleasure your remark that *personally you have always taken a deep interest in Trinity Medical College, and also your statement that the Government is delighted to know that all the Medical Colleges of Ontario entirely apart from their University connections, are worthy of public confidence, and the Government freely admits that as public* teaching institutions they all stand on the same level.

I have the honor to be,
Yours faithfully,

(Signed), WALTER B. GEIKIE,
Dean Trinity Medical College.

P. S.—I have sent a copy of this letter to the Honourable the Attorney-General.

(Signed), W. B. G.

(Personal.)

22nd April, 1890.

My Dear Mr. Geikie,—I am making enquiry into the matters complained of in your letter of the 22nd March, and hope to be able to give you a satisfactory answer in the course of a week or so, in regard to the disposition of the fees and the organization of the Medical Faculty of the University of Toronto.

Yours truly,

(Signed), GEO. W. ROSS.

Dr. W. B. Geikie, Toronto.

Youghal, New Brunswick,
July 21st, 1891.

Dear Mr. Mowat,—Here I am with one of my daughters rusticating for a time in a little place on the Bay of Chaleur—where there is fine pure air and the best of sea bathing—I hope you are enjoying your leisure in the pretty and quaint old island of Mackinac, and that Mrs. M's health and your own will be much the better for your trip.

I got the other day before leaving home a "British Medical Journal" which I send you, not that you may read it through, but because it contains something of interest akin to what we have been talking about recently.

For some years a plan was on foot to so connect the several medical schools in London with the London University, that London students might be able to get their degree from it. Every thing was arranged to the satisfaction of all parties, when the medical schools outside of London objected that the proposed plan would favor the London as against the provincial medical schools, and the whole scheme collapsed.

Now, a plan is on foot to establish a "new University" in London for the desired purpose—and to connect with it every medical school and college in the city, and I suppose elsewhere if they desire it.

The preliminary discussions and proposals are in many respects so like the scheme which, without being aware of this having been proposed in England, I submitted to you, that I am sure it will interest you. It is with us, with only *two* large medical colleges in Toronto, so much easier than in London, with 10 or 11, with besides a host of examining corporations with vested rights of centuries' duration.

Here the plan I proposed could be carried out readily, the only objectors being those interested in using a public institution and public funds to compete with and, if possible, destroy all save their own one teaching Faculty so unjustly favored—an end I am sure never intended when the present state of matters was brought about—at least by the Government as a whole.

Faithfully yours,

(Signed), W. B. GEIKIE.

P. S.—I know the English proposal *is not identical any more than what they wish to bring about* with the condition in Ontario, yet it is curious to have in so many points, a plan proposed resembling so closely what we have talked over, and showing all through a determination to have no unfairness or injustice allowed, of any kind, towards any existing body.—W. B G.

MEDICAL EDUCATION IN ONTARIO.

THE APPLICATION OF PUBLIC FUNDS TO THE UNFAIR STATE-SUBSIDIZING OF ONE TEACHING MEDICAL COLLEGE, WHILE ALL THE OTHERS IN THE PROVINCE DOING THE SAME WORK, EQUALLY WELL, ARE ENTIRELY SELF-SUSTAINING AND PROVIDE THEIR OWN BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT.

(*Copy of a Letter recently sent to the Honorable The Premier of Ontario.*)

To the Honorable OLIVER MOWAT, *LL.D., M.P.P., &c., &c.,*
Attorney-General for Ontario, etc., etc.

DEAR SIR,—I received your letter of September 24th, and would have answered it long since, but for being incessantly busy with College and other duties. You say you fear that my "scheme is not practicable here, without considerable modifications"—yet the conviction forces itself upon me more and more strongly, that unless this, or some other plan, equally fair to the several medical colleges in Ontario be soon adopted, the widespread, and ever increasing dissatisfaction with the present state of things, will become such, as to call for a Legislative investigation of some kind or other.

It has been Ontario's wise policy for many years to give public aid most liberally for purposes of *general* education, from the Public School up to the University—and even more recently, to Agricultural Colleges, and to the teaching of such branches of science, as form part of a *general* liberal education, or which the needs of the Province may require. But for forty years, the principle has been steadily asserted and carried out, *that it is not the duty of the State to use public funds of any kind, in educating students for a special profession* *such as medicine or law, any more than for any other calling by which people earn their living.* For this reason alone, the trifling *equal* grants given with characteristic fairness to each of our medical colleges for a few years, by the late Attorney-General J. Sanfield Macdonald were entirely withdrawn, and have never been restored. Long ago, the medical faculty of the University of Toronto, which was maintained at the public expense, and was the only medical faculty in the Province so maintained, was discontinued solely on this ground. And it is not a little singular, that since the recent restoration of a state-subsidized medical faculty to the same institution,—it has been proved to a demonstration, just as it was in former days, "*that private enterprise without any public aid whatever, is abundantly able to supply as many thoroughly educated young doctors and lawyers as the Province requires—besides furnishing in the case of the doctors, a very considerable number, who from preference go abroad to exercise their calling.* It was also long ago proved, and it is proved no less decisively to-day, that the *quality* of the professional men educated by a medical faculty maintained in part at the *public expense,* is not a whit better, nor do they take any higher standing than others do, towards whose education not one fraction of *public* money has been contributed. To-day and for years past, the standing of the candidates from the various medical colleges, at the examinations of the various Examining Boards in Great Britain, and at the Examinations of the Medical Council, which *all* who intend residing in Ontario have to take, proclaims this with trumpet tongue over the whole land. There can, I take it, be no better evidence than this, of the extreme unwisdom, as well as the gross injustice of subsidising *one* out of the *six* medical teaching faculties which, including the colleges for women, exist in Ontario. Our Province is inhabited by sensible people who can see and judge of such matters for themselves, and if the future is to be judged of by the past, the injustice of which we loudly complain, must be done away with before very long. You of course know, that in 1887, as soon as the medical faculty was restored, and *not before* the new Biological buildings in the park were hurried on to completion. On these buildings with their equipment, a very large sum of *public money* was spent. During the whole time they were being erected, and since their completion, it was given out, that they were intended for the use of the Arts Department, which the public rightly regard as the essential part of the University. This Department required accommodation for its Science teaching, and it is right, that it should have all the accommodation it needs without stint, but it goes without saying, that the provision made, far exceeds any possible needs of the not very numerous Arts students who take the Science Course, and as a matter of fact, *from the moment these buildings were opened till now*, they have been and continue to be used largely for *medical* teaching purposes—indeed they were so advertised in the Official Calendar—and as such they are on every occasion being exhibited to medical students and to the public. Yet when the restoration of the medical faculty was first mooted, it was distinctly and repeatedly stated by responsible parties, in high position, *that it would be entirely self-sustaining and would not cost the country or the University a single dollar.*

Now I ask, do not the facts just stated, prove *conclusively*, despite such repeated assurances, that this faculty has, *at very great public cost*, been furnished with well equipped buildings, while it is well known that all the other medical Colleges in Ontario, taught by experienced and very carefully selected teachers, and doing at least equally good work, have had to provide, entirely at their own expense, all the buildings and all the equipment they required, and they have done it fully and well. The disastrous fire of February, 1890, is fresh in everybody's recollection ; much that was destroyed has been restored, although it is ever to be regretted that many things of great value were consumed, which can never be replaced. The Legislature at once, and without, I think a dissentient vote, voiced the feelings of the country, not only by expressing the deepest regret and sympathy, but by ordering the sum of $160,000 to be given to the University to aid in restoring the burned buildings. At the same time the friends of the University over the entire country were called on for help, and many liberal donations were given spontaneously. It may appear incredible, but is nevertheless true, that at this very time, or almost immediately afterwards, other extensive and very costly buildings were contracted for, and pushed as rapidly forward as possible. They are erected at some little distance from the main structure which was injured by the fire, and adjoin the Biological Department. Completed only a few months ago, they were manifestly intended for medical teaching purposes, although during their construction *this was a carefully kept secret.* They are, to all intents and purposes, *medical school buildings,* including dissecting rooms above, vat rooms for preserving anatomical material below, with class rooms for other medical work between. They may, perhaps, be used for a certain amount of Arts teaching; but the official calendar for the year announces that all the teaching of the University medical students of the *first* and *second years* will be done in them. These buildings also were paid for, out of the funds of the University. On a public occasion, not long ago, a principal member of the University Senate, and a very high authority on all university matters stated, in reference to these new buildings and their equipment, in order to show what had been done to benefit the restored medical faculty, "*That the University had recently spent $130,000 in promoting Medical Education.*"

Those who know more about University finances than that speaker, place the outlay at nearer $145,000 than the sum named.

It is a curious fact, but one resting on undoubted authority, that even the Government, as such, knew nothing of the purposes for which these buildings were intended, till some months ago, when they were examined after their completion. Most unquestionably the Legislature of Ontario, which had hastened to vote $160,000 to aid in repairing the damage done by the fire, had no idea that the most of the sum, so promptly and liberally voted, would be at once spent in a way which was never for a moment intended, viz., on dissecting rooms, vat rooms, planned for the study of human anatomy, and other class rooms, chiefly for the students attending this one Medical College, while, as stated above, the other *five medical colleges* provide and equip every building they require, wholly at their own cost, which answer perfectly all the purposes of the highest and best medical education given in any part of the Empire, without having cost the Province, or any one of our public funds, so much as *one cent.*

It is impossible, in view of these facts to repress the question, why should our Ontario Government have permitted these great and, to the other medical colleges, most unjust outlays, outlays most unjust, too, to *the Arts Department of the University*, which needs all the money it can get from every quarter, and more, to meet its large and ever increasing necessities. The public, the other medical colleges, and the Legislature of Ontario, ever since the session of 1887, have been solemnly and repeatedly assured by the highest educational authority, speaking on behalf of the Government, that the carrying out of the Medical Faculty restoration scheme would not involve the spending of a dollar of University or any other public money.

How frequently these assurances were given, inside as well as outside of the Legislature, is within every body's recollection; yet we find that by far the greater part of the generous Legislative gift $160,000 has been lavishly spent on these dissecting rooms, vat rooms, and other apartments for medical teaching, a mode of spending it which was never authorized, nor even dreamt of by the House which voted the money, or by the country to which the money so voted belonged.

This lavish and unjust expenditure of public money on *one* medical college, is strange treatment for the Government to mete out to all our *wholly self-supporting* medical colleges, which all hold charters from the Legislature, and do precisely the same work, and, as is abundantly proved, do it as well as it can be done, and entirely at their own cost, providing everything, buildings and equipment included.

But further, and as a necessary result of the present most unfair policy, these self-sustaining colleges find the Provincial University, not as they might naturally expect in an Institution which, as part of the public, they help to maintain, a friendly co-worker with each of them, but an active competitor for every student, competing unfairly, too, on account of the Provincial Institution being permitted to squander public funds so freely on this one medical teaching body. Last spring a further bold movement was made public, when an influential committee of the Senate was appointed to ask Government to sanction *the endowment, at the public cost*, of *three* chairs in the restored medical faculty. This came to nothing, for it was promptly and very strongly protested against. Several influential members of the Senate, too, were known to disapprove of the suggestion, yet only the other day, certain speakers at a University public gathering referred to further action on this very matter, as being "*merely postponed*" on account of the losses caused by the late fire, thus plainly foreshadowing their intention of again, in due time, pressing this preposterous claim on the Government.

In the case of these three chairs sought to be endowed at the expense of the public in this already largely subsidized University Medical College, it is right that the Government and the public should know, that in the self-sustaining colleges, each of them is filled by a professor, who in every instance is fully competent to teach the subject committed to his care with thoroughness. Besides this, *all expenses connected with these chairs*, including the payment of the professors, *are as they should be, borne by the fees of the students who attend the respective classes.* But in spite of everything which has been done in the way of spending public money without stint on *one* medical college, to crush the unsubsidized medical colleges out of existence, or to cripple them as far as possible, these self-sustaining colleges have prospered and continue to prosper.

Yet had the Government openly and above board avowed its intention to swamp or cripple our independent medical colleges, which have done, and are doing such excellent work, the course which has been pursued is exactly what might have been expected. Indeed nothing in the direction of injuring them, which could have been at all safely attempted, has been left undone. But happily the effect produced in the country by this *strange policy*, has been one which had apparently not been anticipated. A very strong feeling of sympathy has everywhere sprung up in favor of the independent colleges, to which not merely *scant justice*, but the grossest *of injustice* has been done by the Government which chartered them, and from which they naturally expected at least "*a fair field for all, with special favours for none.*" This sympathy has greatly sustained and encouraged them, for it is manifestly based on a very large share of the confidence of the public and of the profession. These institutions continue their work most successfully with large classes, and intend to prosecute it in future, even more faithfully and energetically than ever. They confidently expect, and I speak especially for my own college, that the palpable injustice complained of,—a kind of injustice which should never have been permitted in a free young Province like ours,—will soon be so strongly and so widely felt as to lead to its being set right. To the Government, and to the Legislature of the country, we continue to look for redress. The numerous letters from persons of high standing and great influence in every part of the country, which our very numerous class of Freshmen this year, (the largest with a single exception since the founding of the college,) have handed to us, satisfy us, that our expectations will not be disappointed for any very long time, for they show that the Profession and the people largely and very strongly, holds view on this subject, identical with those expressed in this letter. Your short note has *obliged me* once more to bring these matters fully before your notice, as those for whom I speak, regard them as of very great importance. I am quite confident, from your own high character and your known love of what is *right* and *fair*, that had you foreseen the difficulties and the injustice which have arisen since 1887 in connection with this whole matter, the changes then made, would not have been allowed to be rushed through the House near the close of the session as they were, but would have been delayed long enough at least, to have admitted of all the Bodies like our own, whose vested rights would be seriously affected by them, being fully consulted, which was not done at all. Had this been done, it is not too much to say, that all the evils of which we complain so strongly and so justly, would have been prevented.

You speak of "*union of colleges*," and this was suggested in 1887—but medical colleges large enough to require the services of a complete staff of professors and other teachers, can no more be rolled together than can large congregations, or Collegiate Institutes, or Public Schools, and "*It is never wise to attempt the impossible*."

It is however quite possible, and quite within the power of the Government even now, to have the University Medical Faculty *erect*, equip and occupy *its own buildings at its own cost*, as all the other *medical faculties in Ontario have done*. And this carried out, it would also be quite possible to use the buildings recently erected at such great cost, to carry on the University Arts and Science Departments with full success Besides this, the teachers of the various branches of the Science Department are entirely paid out of the general funds of the University, which are public funds, and it is *most objectionable* that they should form a part, or be advertised as forming a part, of any *one* medical faculty, whether that of the University itself, or of any other. The adoption of this principle is called for by the provincial character and maintenance of this Department. The mere charging a sum as rent against the medical faculty of the University, as is now said to be done, fractional as it is, in proportion to the great cost of the buildings, does not at all meet the case, for the Government was admittedly deceived in the erection of these buildings for purposes which were never intended, and the very same experts by whom it was hoodwinked in this major matter, can readily manage, by any one of a dozen different, yet familiar expedients, to evade the payment of rent, whether this be large or small. This is no new thing in the history of the renting of buildings, by the University of Toronto for medical teaching purposes, as the printed records of the House in past years show. Many of the best friends of the University of Toronto are of the opinion,—and their number is fast increasing,—that were she to apply her entire energies and resources to develop her Arts and Science Departments, she would find *congenial, ample*, and *to the country most profitable work* for any number of coming years, and work regarding which no complaints of injustice would be made. But in a Province like ours, where there is a sufficient number of excellent medical colleges in operation, and all of them have been so long self-sustaining, there should be no subsidizing now, of any *one* of them, *directly* or indirectly.

If there must be a medical faculty in Toronto University, let it be as *purely* and *squarely* self-supporting in every respect, as all the other medical colleges are and in that case, without interfering with the autonomy, or the legal rights of any of these colleges, or Provincial University might ally herself by special affiliation and be equally *friendly* with them all, instead of occupying as now, the undignified and unprovincial position of being a keen and a most unfair, because a *subsidized* competitor with every one of them, for each student—and this, notwithstanding the fact, that some of these colleges, our own for example, have been for many years affiliated with her under our charter. A just and liberal policy like that suggested, would attract many students for *graduation* in Medicine, who are now from their own choice, *to which they have a perfect right*, being educated in the different Institutions, and who under *present* circumstances would not think of such a thing. But it is the Government alone which can, and which should, as speedily as may be bring about such changes (*and this is all we ask*) as will put an end to unfairness, and establish what is just and right, on a firm basis,—a basis which shall be equally just to each of our medical colleges, of which Ontario and Ontario's Government have good reason to be proud.

This letter already too long would be sadly defective if I omitted to mention a very glaring abuse, long since pointed out, but still uncorrected. We have the overwhelming evidence of figures proving that state paid University Professors are, and have been ever since 1887 earning a large yearly *bonus* for the medical faculty of the University, which bonus, the fees of every medical student, *wherever he may come from*, goes to swell, while the respective medical faculties of all the other medical colleges get nothing but what they themselves earn. This abuse, worthy of Ottawa, is as follows:—In the University of Toronto, under a special University statute, approved of by Government before it could come in force, all fees paid by Medical Students go *into the funds* of the "Medical Faculty," and not into the "General Funds" of the University. Since *1887 Physiology, General Chemistry, Practical Chemistry, Biology, including Botany and Zoology*, have been taught to the medical students of the University of Toronto by Professors and other teachers, whose salaries are wholly paid out of the *"General Funds" of the University.*

These medical students *pay fees for this teaching*, such as are charged in all the other medical colleges in Ontario, in which however, *every teacher is paid* solely out of the fees he individually earns.

The fees paid by every 1st year's student for the branches above named amount to $34 and the amount paid by each 2nd year's student for this teaching, done wholly by *State paid* teaching, is $37.

Suppose there are 60 students in each of these years; 60x34 will give $2,040 received in fees from 1st year's men. 60x37 will give $2,220 received from 2nd year's men—making a grand bonus of $4,260 from the men of these two years, which goes into "the Medical Faculty Fund." The fees, therefore, which University of Toronto medical students pay for the branches named, do not go, as they should, into the general funds of the University, to help to pay the salaries of those who earn them, but under the statute above referred to, are paid into "the Medical Faculty Fund," which fund is distributed (less expenses) amongst the teachers of purely Medical subjects. Thus certain University of Toronto Arts professors, earn a large amount of Medical Students' fees, which goes, *not into the general fund of the University,—the needs of which are great,* *but to be distributed in a proportion fixed by University statute, to various members of the medical faculty who do not earn any part of it, and who do not teach the subjects for which it is paid.* For the statute, and even the exact proportion given to each teacher, and the list of names of those who share these fees, see Ontario Sessional Papers, 1887, No. 52, page 110.

In November, 1891, this glaring abuse, long since so clearly proved, that no denial of its existence has come from any quarter, *remains unrectified,* although it is a great wrong, first, to the University Arts Department itself, and a far greater wrong to our other *five* chartered medical colleges, which ask no public aid, and receive none.

I have done—and would have been glad could this letter have been made shorter consistently with bringing these matters again fully before your notice. The existing troubles having been all created by the Government, it is only right that it should undertake the task of correcting them, and I hope that this will be undertaken with the least possible delay, and that it will be done effectually.

I have the honor to be, yours with very great respect,

WALTER B. GEIKIE,
Dean, Trinity Medical College

Toronto, Nov. 3rd, 1891.

HOLYROOD VILLA, 52 Maitland Street, Nov. 20th, 1891.

To the Hon. EDWARD BLAKE, M. A., LL. D., Q. C., etc.,
Chancellor of the University of Toronto.

DEAR SIR:—I have the pleasure of enclosing herewith a printed copy of a letter recently sent to the Hon. Attorney-General Mowat, on the subject of Medical Educational matters in Ontario, which are just now unfortunately in a somewhat complicated state, to which your careful attention is respectfully called. You will readily believe that the position taken and maintained by us has been assumed in no spirit of hostility to the University of Toronto, but quite the reverse.

The college over which I have the honor to preside exists, as you know, under a special charter. This was obtained in 1877 as stated in the preamble of our Act of Corporation "*with a view to its continued affiliation with the University of Toronto being the Provincial University,*" and for other reasons " and is and always has been in affiliation with Toronto University. We have also other University affiliations, under section XII of the same Act, which expressly authorizes us to affiliate the college "*with any university or universities empowered to grant degrees.*"

The object we as a medical teaching body had, and have in view is to give the students we teach the privilege of graduating at any one or more of the several universities with which we are related. As a matter of fact up to 1887, we invariably had in our medical classes a large contingent of young men preparing for graduation in Toronto University—as many as between 30 and 40 such being sometimes in our college at once. Of course since 1887, though our attendance has gone on increasing, the number of these has dwindled very much—indeed to only a few each year. I enclose a list of our students (with 119 or 120 names on it and it is not quite complete) who have graduated in medicine in Toronto University. The printed letter explains itself. Like yourself I have an innate dislike to anything unfair, or unjust, or underhanded, and, while the policy of restoring a Teaching medical faculty to the Provincial University is one on which upright, fair-minded men have a perfect right to differ, it is not easy to justify the way in which it was done. This is especially the case in view of the solemn and repeated pledges which were made, only to be broken, that it would not cost either the University or the public a single dollar—of the failure to consult at the outset institutions like our own having affiliation with the University as one of our most highly prized vested rights—of the very lavish expenditure of public funds since 1887 for purposes of building and equipment, chiefly for medical teaching—and of the underhanded way in which the last erected building was proceeed with, with its dissecting and vat-room, etc.—for studying human anatomy, etc.—a knowledge of the purposes for which it was to be used having been confined within the narrowest possible circle. To my mind the last is one of the worst and most forbidding features of the whole matter,

I would like you very particularly to know that there is no ill-feeling involved in this question, either of a personal kind or of one medical college towards another—for our respective medical faculties are on the best of terms, individually and collectively.

It is a principle for which we contend, and I think a very important one, that is stated I hope clearly in the printed letter, that with *six* medical teaching bodies in Ontario, *five* of which are absolutely self-sustaining and self-equipping, *it is most unfair, unwise* and *impolitic* that one faculty should have so much public money lavished on it. The impolicy is the greater, and the unfairness none the less, as the money is so much needed at present, and will be for some years to come. in the Arts Department, which is certainly the essential part, the backbone of the University.

I write this letter and send the enclosed that you may understand exactly how matters stand and what views we hold and press on this subject as well as our reasons for holding them.

From your high character and keen sense of honor I am of course quite certain that you can have had nothing to do with the matters complained of and that possibly you may not have been in the least aware of there being any such just grounds for very serious complaint as I think is now very fully proved.

I am with very great respect,

P. S.—Your attention might have been directed in the above letter, but for the probability of your being already aware, to the fact that we are as absolutely *undenominational* as the University of Toronto itself. for the clause in our Act to that effect was taken from the Provincial University Act.

The following students of Trinity Medical College have graduated in the University of Toronto:

Algie, J.
Ashby, T. H.
Anderson, J. D.
Armstrong, G. S.
Baldwin, W. W.
Beck, G. S.
Bentley, L.
Bentley, F.
Beatty, W.
Bremner, W. W., L. R. C. P. & S., E.
Bonnar, J. D.
Baines, A. M.
Barkwell, R. H.
Burnham, G. H.
Bingham, G. A.
Cornell, W.
Cornell, S. A.
Caughlin, J. W.
Caven, W. P.
Chappell, W. F.
Clemens, L. B.
Cook, A. B.
Dafoe. W. A.
Davidson, A.
DeLone, H. A.
Doupe, W. H.
Duck, W. B.
Ellis, J.
Fraser, D. B.
Fotheringham. J. T.
Fere, G. A.
Fraser, D.

Ferguson, A. H.
Freeman, W. F.
Geikie, Arch. J.
Groves, W.
Hoople, H. N.
Hanbridge, W
Hartman, J.
Hatton, E. F.
Hobley, Thos.
Keane, M. J.
Kerr, H. K.
Kidd, T. A.
Langstaff, R. L.
Lundy, F. B.
Machlin, M.
May, P.
Mearns, W. A.
Milroy, T. M.
Mills, R. P.
Martin, M.
McKay, A. E.
Meek, H.
Meldrum, P. G.
Meikle, T. D.
McTavish, D. A.
McKeough, G. T.
McDiarmid, A,
McIlhargey, J. J.
Macoun, J.
McKenzie, D.
McKay, W.
McGraith, J.
McKinnon, J. A.
McWilliam, J.
McWilliam, R.
Minchin, D. J.
Park, T. J.
Panton, A. C.
Peters, W. F.
Prouse, E.
Patterson, R.
Ray, J. W.
Rankin, J. P.
Reid, J. B.
Stanley, U. M.
Stalker, M.
Spencer, B., M. R. C. S., Eng.
Sharp, J. W.
Shaw, J, E.
Shore, J. E.
Smith, H. W.
Stewart, D. A.
Stewart, R. L.
Saunders, M. R.
Staebler, D. M.
Sutton, M.
Sinclair, J. A.
Smith, J. W.
Strangways, W. F.
Stewart, W. T.
Third, Jas.
Thomson, A. S., L. R. C. P. & S., Ed.
Thuresson, E. M.
Tisdale, W.
Towle, R. E.
Vandervoort, D.
Wallace, R. R.
Wilson, A.
Wilson, H. D.
Wilson, T. J.
Wilson, R.
Welford, A. B.
Winskell, W. E.
Witherspoon, W. L.
Winnett, F,
Webster, J.
Springer, W. D.
Sullivan, Thos.
Sutton, Marshall.
Stutt, Albert Edward, L. R. C. P., Ed.
Spilsbury, E. A.
Spears, A. H.
Stark, T. H.
Sinclair, Jas. Alexander.
Sievewright, John Phillips.
Smith, John Washington.
Snelgrove, C. F.
Spence, A. M.
Stelle, M.
Stalker, John, L. R. C. P., Ed.
Strathy, P. J., M. R. C. S., Eng.
Toole, C. A.
Tuck, J. A.
Third, James
Thuresson, Eyre Mortimer, M. R. C. S. Eng.
Thornton, A. N.
Thomson, H. B.
Thomson, W. A.
Thompson, W. W.
Thomas, A. J.
Topp, R. W.
Tufford, A. F.
Towle, R. E,
Tweedie, G. H.
Teskey, Luke, M. R. C. S., Eng.

HOLYROOD VILLA, MAITLAND STREET,
TORONTO, Dec. 21st, 1891.

To the Hon. EDWARD BLAKE, Q.C., LL.D.,
Chancellor University of Toronto.

DEAR SIR,—Some short time ago I addressed a letter to you enclosing a copy of a printed letter, addressed some time previously to the Hon. Mr. Mowat, Premier of Ontario. You have doubtless been very much engaged, and away from home most of the time since you received the letter referred to, which fully accounts for your not having as yet acknowledged its receipt. I would like to add the following with your permission to the letter then sent, although it may very likely, owing to your full knowledge of all such matters, be quite unnecessary.

Your attention might and perhaps should have been directed to the fact that *Trinity Medical College* is as absolutely undenominational as the University of Toronto—the section to that effect in our special Act having been taken by Mr Biggar, our solicitor at the time, from that of the Provincial University.

I do not think there is in Ontario such a thing, nor indeed could a medical college be successfully conducted under denominational control—and no one unless of the Rip Van Winkle type, could imagine any thing so impossible or unworkable.

Toronto University has at present at least two medical colleges in affiliation with her, viz.: Trinity Medical College and the Woman's Medical College, Toronto, and the longer the matter is thought over, the more anomalous it appears—that with the provision in her constitution, a most important one in the case of a Provincial University of affiliating other medical colleges to an extent only limited by the number applying, there should have been such a change made in the law as permitted the restoration of a teaching medical faculty which, like its predecessor long ago, has already proved very costly as well as very embarrassing, besides placing the University in the singular position of a keen competitor with her own affiliated medical colleges, and a most unfair competitor, where such large sums have been directly and indirectly spent for the special teaching medical faculty, while her affiliated medical colleges neither ask nor receive anything for doing the very same work equally well, excepting this, as a condition of sending up as we formerly did a full quota of graduates for graduation that all teaching medical colleges in the Province, shall in their relation to the public University, be placed on precisely the same footing—no one of them anywhere in the Province absorbing or in any way having public funds spent upon it, while graduation in the Provincial University shall be equally open to all and the examinations equally fair to all—which cannot be the case when all the teaching is directed in the Provincial University by a single medical teaching body.

Faithfully yours,

HOLYROOD VILLA, 52 MAITLAND STREET,
TORONTO, Dec. 31st, 1891.

To the Hon. OLIVER MOWAT, LL.D., etc., etc.,
Attorney-General for Ontario, M.P.P.

DEAR SIR,—I enclose for your information a copy of each of the two letters lately sent by me to the Hon. Edward Blake, Chancellor of the University of Toronto.

We look however neither to Mr. Blake, nor to any other person, but to the Government which created the present difficulties, for their prompt and full correction.

From 1853 to 1887 our Ontario doctors and lawyers in numbers amply sufficient for the needs of the Province, received their entire professional education, which *during all these years* was up to the highest standard, *and absolutely free of all cost to the* public, in our independent chartered colleges and schools. The very high stand taken at competition examinations, and subsequently as members of their profession at home or abroad proved beyond cavil the thorough character of the training they received in our Province. On this account, whatever opinions might prevail elsewhere as to the necessity and desirability of state intervention, where the standard of professional education was very much less perfect than with us, ninety-nine per cent. of our own Ontario people have long and very decidedly held the view that it is no part of the duty of the state to burden itself with any portion, however trifling, of the cost of the professional education required by medical or law students. This being conceded, it goes without saying, that for our *only* state supported University to take over any *one* or even any *two* of our medical teaching bodies in order to form a *State Teaching Medical Department* is an anomaly.

Prior to 1853 it is true, such a medical department was in existence for some years, but it proved a very costly and in every way a most unprofitable experiment to the University. During the years it existed, the originally large University endowment became very considerably reduced as the published report of 1853 or '54 shows. Besides this, particularly during its later years, the gross unfairness of having even in those early days, one teaching medical faculty subsidized out of the public funds when others, doing equally good work as independent teaching medical colleges were all wholly self-sustaining, created such widespread dissatisfaction that it was discontinued when the facts were brought before the old Parliament of Canada—*two votes only being cast for its retention.*

In 1887 after the lapse of more than thirty years the restoration of a state teaching medical department although not asked for by the *profession at large*, or *by the public*, or *called for* by any paucity of doctors, was planned by interested parties. These succeeded in first quietly securing for their scheme, influential support. They then got it embodied in a few words in the University Act which towards the close of that session was hurried through the Legislature without the several medical colleges which were so deeply interested being even once formally consulted.

The writer of this letter pointed out to many of the members of the House in 1887, on the very night the Bill came up for its second reading, the troubles which were sure to result from the making of the change now complained of—and these have arisen exactly as was then foreshadowed. This would have been done earlier, but nobody knew *when* the Bill was coming up. Very few, perhaps none, of the members of the House were familiar with the story of the old state supported medical department, and it is greatly to be doubted whether more more than two or three of those who voted for it had the least idea that it contained anything in regard to medical education which was either wrong in principle or which contravened the policy of Ontario settled several decades before, on this very point—so that it was grossly unjust or indeed at all unfair, to our independent medical colleges. As regards the change made it is believed that nearly all the members supporting it only did so under the impression that it would probably tend to promote the interests of the University of Toronto. It is well known too, that certain prominent officials of that institution very strongly urged the change under this very impression. But it is respectfully submitted *as a principle which invariably holds good*, that any change like this, which is unsound in principle on the very face of it, and most unfair to all the chartered self-sustaining medical institutions of the Province could not in the nature of things prove ultimately beneficial or otherwise than hurtful to any institution whose friends sought in this mistaken way to do it service. From what has been said in this and in former letters it is evident that the injustice complained of would have been best avoided by not restoring a state teaching medical faculty at all, and it is the opinion of a great many of the wisest heads inside and outside the Legislature that even now the easiest way out of the difficulty is simply to let the late Toronto School of Medicine revert to its former excellent position as one of the several medical colleges now in affiliation with the University of Toronto.

The present position of the University law faculty also authorized by the Act of 1887 may perhaps however give the best clue of all to a wise and just solution of the whole matter. Entirely unlike the University of Toronto *medical* faculty the faculty of law is most properly so constituted as not to be in direct or in any kind of competition either with the present Law School in Toronto or with any branch of it which may hereafter be established elsewhere. On this ground alone, were there no other, the law faculty is quite unobjectionable. In this connection we wish it to be distinctly understood that the independent chartered medical colleges do not at all dread competition of any kind or from any quarter. What is objected to is competition from a Government institution sustained as the present medical faculty has been since 1887 by the lavish expenditure of *public money* which has been thus used most unjustly in the endeavor, happily unsuccessful, to crush as far as money *could* crush our unsubsidized medical colleges out of existence.

The law faculty of the University of Toronto in striking contrast to the medical faculty has not cost the University or the public one farthing for buildings or equipment or for anything else. So far as is known neither any lawyer nor the Law School can justly make any objection to the present constitution of their faculty of which the legal profession may well be proud.

The law professors in the University as well as the lecturers are unsalaried and honorary only—and the occasional lectures they give are of so general a character as to be a proper study for anyone claiming to be well educated in the proper sense of the term.

The members of the law faculty have evidently been selected for their acknowledged eminence—a feature worthy of all commendation.

If the University of Toronto *must* have a state medical faculty of some sort there could be no objection fairly brought against it were it constituted exactly on the model of the law faculty as it at present exists—with the professors and lecturers made honorary only,—and selected from the very best names in the various teaching medical colleges of the Province.

This position need not and should not at all affect the relation to the medical colleges to which they respectively belong. Such a faculty could well act as University examiners in medicine and being provincial in its character would be not only in keeping with the character of the University but would be sure to attract students for examination from all quarters.

Any lectures the faculty might give would be optional and special—and on such subjects of general interest as would be calculated to do good to the general profession and to the public. The expensive buildings recently erected at the public cost and now used chiefly for medical teaching purposes could be well utilized by the University. Only the other day an honor University science man complained bitterly in a letter to the *Mail* that with all the public money spent on the new buildings there was not even a suitably equipped mineralogical laboratory provided for the use of the students.

The biological department for its microscopy work could readily use the newly built dissecting rooms, which being well lighted from the ceiling, would be admirably adapted for such a purpose.

I have the honor to be, dear sir,
Yours respectfully,

(Signed) WALTER B. GEIKIE.

P. S.—I send you also a copy of a letter recently received from the Rev. Dr. Cochrane, of Brantford.

BRANTFORD, Ont., Dec. 21st, 1891.

DR. WALTER B. GEIKIE,
Toronto, Ont.

MY DEAR DR. GEIKIE,—I have read carefully the document regarding Medical Education in Ontario. I also read a former communication you sent, which appeared in one of the Toronto newspapers. I do not know that either my opinion or influence can be of much use in rectifying the abuse complained of, but my opinion decidedly is, that either no medical college should be subsidized by the Government of Ontario, or that all should, providing they are doing equally good work.

I cannot understand how Trinity Medical College, affiliated as it is with the University, should not share in the support given to the Toronto Medical School; or otherwise, that the support given to the Toronto Medical School should be withdrawn, so that each may stand upon its individual merits. I trust that your action in this matter will be crowned with success, and that the Ontario Government will recognize the fairness of your claim.

Believe me, yours very truly,

(Signed) WM. COCHRANE.

From the Rev. Dr. Cochrane, Brantford.)

(No. 69.)

Return to an Order of the House, of the twentieth day of April, 1891, for a Return showing: 1. The number of children said to be under the age of fifteen years, arrested and brought before any Court in the Province during the year 1890. 2. The disposition of such children, shewing the numbers sent to (*a*) The Common Gaol. (*b*) To Industrial Schools or any charitable institution. (*c*) The Reformatory for Boys or Girls. (*d*) Those otherwise disposed of. 3. The number of such children who were tried separate and apart from other offenders, at suitable times, designated and appointed for that purpose pursuant to the Act for the protection and reformation of Neglected Children. (*Not printed.*)

RETURN

From the Records of the several Elections to the Legislative Assembly, in the Electoral Districts of Kingston, North Renfrew, and East Wellington, since the General Election of 1890, shewing:—(1) The number of votes polled for each Candidate in each Electoral District in which there was a contest. (2) The majority whereby each successful Candidate was returned. (3) The total number of votes polled in each District. (4) The number of votes remaining unpolled. (5) The number of names on the Voters' List in each District. (6) The population of each District as shown by the last census.

CHARLES CLARKE,
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,
Toronto, 1892.

RETURN from the Records of the several Elections to the Legislative Assembly, in the Electoral Districts of Kingston, North Renfrew, and East Wellington, since the General Election of 1890, shewing:—(1) The number of votes polled for each Candidate in each Electoral District in which there was a contest. (2) The majority whereby each successful Candidate was returned. (3) The total number of votes polled in each District. (4) The number of votes remaining unpolled. (5) The number of names on the Voters' List in each District. (6) The population of each District as shown by the last census.

Electoral District.	Names and Numbers of Polling Sub-divisions.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes Polled for each.		Voters in each Sub-Division.			Ballot Papers sent out, and how disposed of in each Sub Division.							Tendered Ballot Papers sent out and how disposed of in each Sub-Division.			Population in each Constituency, as shewn by last Census.	Remarks.
				Total Number of Votes Polled.	No. of Votes remaining Unpolled.	No. of names on the Voters' List.	No. of Ballot Papers sent out to each Sub-Division.	Used Ballot Papers.	Unused Ballot Papers.	Rejected Ballot Papers.	Spoiled Ballot Papers.	Ballot Papers given to Voters who afterwards declined to vote	Ballot Papers taken from Polling Places.	No. of Tendered Ballots sent out to each Sub-Division.	Used.	Unused.		
Kingston.		William Melville Drennan.	William Harty.															23rd February, 1892.
	City of Kingston, No. 1	65	87	152	48	200	240	153	87	....	....	....	....	30	1	29	19261	City of Kingston.
	do " 2	48	111	159	46	205	240	159	81	....	....	....	....	30	2	28	......	
	do " 3	24	58	82	43	125	160	82	77	1	....	....	....	25	....	25	....	
	do " 4	31	83	114	56	170	200	114	85	1	....	....	....	30	2	28	....	
	do " 5	34	53	87	25	112	140	87	52	....	1	....	....	20	1	19	1974	Vil'ge of Portsmouth
	do " 6	32	52	84	35	119	150	84	65	....	1	....	....	20	....	20	......	N.B.—These figures include the convicts in the Kingston Penitentiary and the lunatics in Rockwood asylum. The real population aside from these is about 935.
	do " 7	36	58	94	35	129	160	94	66	....	....	....	....	25	....	25	.....	
	do " 8	69	96	165	58	223	270	165	102	2	1	....	....	35	....	35	....	
	do " 9	40	102	142	59	201	240	142	96	2	....	....	....	30	1	29	..	
	do " 9A	77	70	147	50	197	240	147	92	....	1	....	....	30	....	30	...	
	do " 10	83	112	195	75	270	318	195	122	....	1	....		35	2	33	....	
	do " 11	94	115	209	64	273	326	210	108	1	1	....		35	....	35	..	
	do " 12	80	73	153	62	215	236	153	80	....	3	....	....	30	1	29	....	
	do No. 12A	47	89	136	49	185	240	136	104	....	....	....	....	30	1	29	....	
	do No. 13	85	110	195	71	266	320	193	123	....	4	....	....	35	....	35	.....	
	do " 14	87	120	207	90	297	350	207	142	1	....	....	....	40	....	40	......	
	do " 15	67	94	161	60	221	260	161	98	....	1	....	....	30	....	30	......	
	do No. 15A	72	86	158	52	210	260	158	102	....	....	....	....	35	....	35	3349	Tp. of Kingston.
	do No. 16	82	124	206	75	281	340	206	130	3	1	....	....	35	....	35	......	
	do " 17	103	98	201	68	269	320	201	113	3	3	....	....	35	....	35	......	
	Portsmouth	40	131	171	28	199	269	171	97	....	1	....	....	30	1	29	.....	

	Tp. of Kingston .No. 1	62	69	131	44	175	210	131	72	3	4	....	....	30	...	30	....	
	do .. " 2	69	107	176	88	264	310	176	130	....	4	....	....	35	2	33		
	do .. " 3	21	81	102	53	155	190	102	88	..	....	....	....	25		25		
	do .. " 4	54	37	91	23	114	150	91	59	..	....	....	.	20		20		
	do .. " 5	21	92	113	57	170	200	113	87	....	....	....	...	25	1	24		
	do .. " 6	49	28	77	49	126	160	77	83	....	....	....	....	20	....	20		
	Totals	1572	2336	3908	1463	5371	6493	3908	2541	17	27	....	.	800	15	785	24587	
	Majority for Harty..	764																
Renfrew, N.R.		Barr.	Findlay.															23rd February, 1892.
1	Algona, South 1	81	2	83	70	153	164	83	80	1	..	....	....	25	...	25	..	
2	Alice and Fraser.. .1	48	35	83	59	142	147	83	61	3	....	....	....	25	....	25	....	
3	do 2	90	55	145	87	232	241	145	94	2	....	....	....	25	....	25	....	
4	Bromley 1	100	14	114	85	199	209	114	95	....	....	....	....	35	1	34	..	
5	do 2	101	28	129	56	185	198	129	69	....	....	....	....	25	...	25	..	
6	do 3	39	8	47	28	75	82	47	35	....	.	....	...	25	...	25	....	
7	Head, Clara & Maria.1	55	5	60	40	100	106	60	45	....	1	....	...	10	....	10	....	
8	Pembroke (town) ..1	87	88	175	121	296	300	175	125	...	....	....	....	35	1	34	....	
9	do 2	123	86	209	134	343	350	209	140	1	....	....	....	35	..	35	....	
10	do 3	126	74	200	120	320	320	200	133	....	....	....	...	35	5	30	....	
11	Pembroke Tp. 1	37	71	108	53	161	164	108	55	1	....	....	...	10	....	10	....	
12	Petewawa 1	58	69	127	69	196	205	127	76	2	....	....	....	25	..	25	....	
13	Rolph, Buchanan ...1	68	25	93	78	171	201	93	107	1	...	....	..	25	....	25	....	
14	Ross...........1	62	37	99	191	290	300	99	201	....	....	....	...	36	...	36	22719	
15	do 2	38	79	117	79	196	200	47	83	..	....	....	....	25	....	25	....	
16	do 3	57	20	77	80	157	163	77	86	....	...	....	...	10	..	10	....	
17	Stafford 1	36	54	90	34	124	133	90	43	....	....	....	....	10	....	10	....	
18	do 2	27	29	56	81	137	145	56	88	...	1	....	...	25	5	20	....	
19	Westmeath 1	53	99	152	98	250	256	152	104	....	....	....	....	35	...	35	....	
20	do 2	15	67	82	55	137	143	82	61	..	....	....	....	26	...	26	....	
21	do 3	56	87	143	117	260	267	143	123	1	....	....	...	25	1	24	....	
22	do 4	24	34	58	60	118	123	58	64	1	....	....	....	25	..	25	....	
23	Wilberforce & North Algona 1	71	53	124	69	193	190	124	64	2	....	....	....	10	....	10	....	
24	do do 2	75	29	104	88	192	200	104	96	....	....	....	....	24	....	24	....	
25	do do 3	42	3	45	75	120	125	45	79	1	....	....	.	10	....	10	....	
	Totals	1569	1151	2720	2027	4747	4945	2720	2207	16	2	....	....	596	13	583	....	
	Majority for Barr...	....	418															

RETURN from the Records of the several Elections to the Legislative Assembly.—*Continued.*

Electoral District.	Names and Numbers of Polling Sub-divisions.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes Polled for each.		Voters in each Sub Division.			Ballot Papers sent out, and how disposed of in each Sub-Division.							Tendered Ballot Papers sent out and how disposed of in each Sub-Division.			Population in each Constituency, as shewn by last Census.	Remarks.
				Total No. of Votes Polled.	No. of Votes remaining unpolled.	No. of Names on the Voters' Lists.	No. of Ballot Papers sent out to each Sub-Division.	Used Ballot Papers.	Unused Ballot Papers.	Rejected Ballot Papers.	Spoiled Ballot Papers.	Ballot Papers given to Voters who afterwards declined to vote.	Ballot Papers taken from Polling Places.	No. of Tendered Ballots sent out to each Sub-Division.	Used.	Unused.		
		Craig.	Kirkwood															10th November, 1891.
	1 Tp. of Nichol........	54	29	83	61	144	201	83	118	....	1	.....	...	10	....	10	....	
	2 do	58	11	69	38	107	200	69	131	....	...	.....	..	10	....	10	....	
	3 do	60	9	69	51	120	200	64	130	....	1	....	...	10	....	10		
	4 do	43	26	69	67	136	200	69	131	..	...	....	....	10	....	10		
	1 Tp. of Erin	7	173	180	16	196	208	180	27	1	....	....	..	10	....	10	....	
	2 do	8	92	100	56	156	156	100	54	....	2	.....	....	10	....	10	....	
	3 do	7	88	95	74	169	166	95	70	....	...	1	....	10	....	10	....	
	4 do	4	109	113	33	146	200	113	87	....	.	....	....	10	....	10	....	
	5 do	8	117	125	28	153	166	125	41	....		....	....	10	....	10	....	
	6 do	14	96	110	47	217	200	110	89	....	1	.....	....	10	....	10	....	
	1 Tp. of W. Garafraxa.	68	8	76	75	147	200	76	124		...	....	....	10	3	7	....	
	2 do do	50	12	62	75	137	200	62	138	....	....	.....	....	10	....	10	.....	In Census Returns of 1890-91, the population of West and East Luther is set down as 3347. In this Return the population of West Luther is computed at 1800
	3 do do	35	24	59	80	139	194	59	135	. ..	....	....	....	10	....	10	.....	
	4 do do	30	12	42	42	81	200	42	158	..	.. .	....	....	10	....	10	....	
	5 do do	54	35	89	64	153	200	89	111	.	..	....	....	10	..	10	....	
	6 do do	37	35	72	102	174	166	72	94	.	....	....	...	10	....	10	.....	
	1 Tp. of West Luther..	10	42	52	43	95	133	52	81	...	....	....	....	10	..	10	......	
	2 do ..	2	45	47	48	92	154	47	107	....	...	.....	. .	10	....	10	22227	
	3 do ..	19	36	55	51	100	168	55	113	....	....	......	....	10	....	10	.....	
	4 do ..	15	20	35	49	84	176	35	141	...	...	.....	...	10	...	10	.....	
	5 do .	20	12	32	75	107	133	32	101	.	... .	......	....	10	....	10	.....	
	1 Tp. of Arthur........	16	16	32	134	166	167	32	135	.. .	...	......	....	10	....	10	....	
	2 do	60	8	68	102	170	168	68	100	....	....	.... .	....	10	....	10	....	
	3 do	7	47	54	79	153	209	54	155	....	....	......	....	10	....	10	.....	
	4 do	47	4	51	101	152	195	51	144	....	....	.....	....	10	....	10	....	
	5 do	4	38	42	118	160	175	42	133	....	....	.....	....	10	...	10	.....	

N Ward..	Town of Mount Forest	29	35	64	104	168	140	64	76	....	....	.. ..	....	10	....	10	...
S Ward ..	do do	35	29	64	120	184	140	64	76	....	..	......	....	10	....	10	.. ...
E Ward.	do do	15	23	38	80	118	140	38	102	...	....	......	...	10	....	10	. ..
W Ward .	do do	22	24	46	107	153	133	46	87	....	....	......	....	10	....	10	.. .
1	Village of Fergus	107	17	124	35	159	200	124	76	....	....	... .	...	10		10	
2	do	114	24	138	56	194	203	138	65	....	...	.. ..	....	10	3	7	.. ...
1	Village of Elora.....	71	18	89	45	134	203	89	114	....	...	.. .	....	10	. ..	10	
2	do	67	21	88	39	127	133	88	45	....	.. .	......	. ..	10	....	10	....
	Erin Village.........	24	59	83	57	140	166	83	83	....	...	.....	....	10	....	10	. . ..
	Totals..	1221	1394	2615	2405	5020	6193	2615	3571	1	5	1	....	350	6	344	22227
	M'jrty for Kirkwood	....	173														

RETURN

To an Address to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor praying that he will cause to be laid before this House copies of all correspondence and papers with reference to the appointment of Commissioners to open this House at its present Session, or otherwise in regard to the opening of the House by some other than His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor.

By Command,

J. M GIBSON,
Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, 6th April, 1892

(*Mr. Meredith.*)

RETURN

TO AN ADDRESS FOR COPIES OF ALL CORRESPONDENCE AND PAPERS WITH REFERENCE TO THE APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSIONERS TO OPEN THIS HOUSE AT ITS PRESENT SESSION, OR OTHERWISE IN REGARD TO THE OPENING OF THE HOUSE BY SOME OTHER THAN HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

1.—TELEGRAM TO THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL FROM THE PREMIER OF CANADA, 9TH FEBRUARY, 1892.

THE HON. O. MOWAT,
St. George St.

Have you power to appoint Deputy or Administrator? I notice Order-in-Council passed here to appoint Bosse to open the Legislature when Governor Angers was ill; and Sir Thomas Galt was appointed by Order in Council to act during the absence of Sir Alex. Campbell on previous occasions. Wire what you wish done.

J. J. C. ABBOTT.

2.—THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S TELEGRAM IN REPLY.

THE HON. J. J. C. ABBOTT,
Ottawa.

There is nothing in the statute requiring the Lieutenant-Governor to open the session or read the Speech in person, and the matter being merely ministerial and formal, I think the power to appoint Commissioners for the purpose as in England is incident to the power to summon, and requires no express statutory or other authority. The judges who are to be Commissioners have not suggested any difficulty, and Chief Justices Hagarty and Galt and the Chancellor have agreed to be the Commissioners. But as you at least doubt, and as a different view was acted upon in the Quebec case which you mention, we prefer the appointment of an Administrator, say of Chief Justice Hagarty, if agreeable to you, as the head of our highest Provincial Court, and who was to be Chief Commissioner. Please have the Commission executed and forwarded by Wednesday night's mail, as the House is called for Thursday, and please telegraph me.

O. MOWAT.

3.—TELEGRAM FROM THE PREMIER OF CANADA TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL, 10TH FEBRUARY, 1892.

The Hon. O. MOWAT,
Toronto.

Order-in-Council will be passed to-day, and Mr. McGee, Clerk of Council, will go to Toronto by to-night's train to swear in Chief Justice Hagarty to-morrow morning.

J. J. C. ABBOTT.

Memorandum by the Attorney-General with Reference to the Opening of the Session of the Ontario Legislature, 11th February, 1892, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor being Unable From Illness to Attend in Person.

In England Parliament is opened by the reading of the Queen's Speech. Sometimes she attends in person and reads the Speech herself; sometimes it is read for her by a high officer of state in her presence, and sometimes without her personal attendance by Commissioners appointed by Her Majesty for this purpose.

The reading of the Lieutenant-Governor's speech by Commissioners appointed by him for the purpose would therefore be in strict analogy to the English practice at the opening of Parliament.

A speech by the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor does not appear to be in law essential to the validity of a session of a Provincial Legislature, but has been adopted with other formalities in colonial practice from attachment to British forms and old ways, and without any law requiring the speech or rendering it necessary.

The purpose of the Queen's Speech at the opening of the British Parliament is supposed or stated to be "to declare the causes of summoning Parliament;" and Sir Thomas May, in his book on the Imperial Parliament, states the rule in England in this way: "As the King appoints the time and place of meeting, so also at the commencement of every session he declares to both Houses the cause of summons by a speech delivered to them in the House of Lords by himself in person, or by commissioners appointed by him. Until he has done this neither House can proceed with any business."

Mr. Fennings Taylor, late Deputy Clerk and Clerk Assistant of the Senate of Canada, in his book entitled "Are Legislatures Parliaments?" speaking of the first Legislature or Parliament under Governor Simcoe, observes:—"No doubt Governor Simcoe had to find some way of communicating with the two Houses of the Legislature, and we venture to think he could legally have done so by message as by speech, by his secretary as in person. He chose the latter course for what, no doubt, he thought constitutional reasons. He had to establish a precedent, and the form he thought fit to adopt was convenient and imposing." I find nothing to the contrary of the view expressed in this extract. The practice was adopted because it was deemed "convenient and imposing," and was following the forms of opening the Imperial Parliament, and not because the course so adopted was required by any statutory or other authority, or was legally necessary to the holding of the session to which the Legislature had been summoned.

There is certainly nothing whatever on the specific subject in the B. N. A. Act, and nothing purporting to introduce in a general way or otherwise the English procedure for the commencement of a session of the Provincial Legislature; nor (so far as has yet been discovered) has such a course been prescribed by any Royal Commission or Royal Instructions. For anything enacted in any statute or enjoined in any Royal Commission or the like, a message would have been as competent a mode of communication as a speech delivered by the Governor in person or by Commissioners or otherwise.

It is to be noted that by the constitutional doctrine Parliament is not obliged to consider any one of the subjects mentioned in the Speech; nor on the other hand is the authority of Parliament confined to such of those subjects as either House chooses to take up. The speech is thus a mere matter of ceremonial. The practice at opening the British Parliament includes the firing of cannon, a guard of honour, bands of music and other formalities, and these also have been generally adopted in the Colonies and Provinces, as well as the presence of the Lieutenant-Governor in regulation dress, and a speech from what for the occasion is called the throne.

All these ceremonies have, like the Speech, been adopted from that attachment to British forms and old ways which Britons everywhere manifest more or less; but there is no law for any of the ceremonies observed; and no one supposes there is any legal necessity for any of them, unless it is for the Speech. What the B. N. A. Act provides is merely that "the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario and Quebec shall from time to time in the Queen's name by instrument under the Great Seal of the Province summon and call together the Legislative Assembly of the Province" (s. 82). This has been done. The statute contains no enactment declaring or implying that the Assembly, when so called and summoned together, shall not proceed to business until the Lieutenant-Governor shall have come in person or otherwise and stated the causes of their being summened.

On the other hand, the 86th section of the Act expressly provides that "there shall be a session of the Legislature of Ontario and that of Quebec once at least in every year, so that twelve months shall not intervene between the last sitting of the Legislature in each Province in one session and its first sitting in the next session." This, like several other provisions in the B. N. A. Act, is in accordance with British practice, but was not on that account deemed to be so implied that an express enactment on the subject was unnecessary.

That there is not in law an identity between the rules applicable to the Imperial Parliament and those applicable to a Provincial Legislature appears further from the decisions to the effect that Provincial Legislatures have not by implication the privileges which belong to the House of Lords and House of Commons by the *lex et consuetudo Parliamenti*, though these privileges are deemed of great importance to the proper discharge of legislative functions. To vest in a Provincial Assembly these privileges, statutes were held to be necessary, and have been passed in several and perhaps all of the Canadian Provinces. The validity of even statutes for this purpose was questioned, but has been upheld in *Landers* v. *Woodworth*, 2 Can. Sup. Court Rep., 158 etc.

Another of the British customs which have been imitated in British Colonies, but without any statutory enactment, is the immemorial custom of the Sovereign's appearing at the first session of a new House in person or by commission with all the usual forms and ceremonies observed on the first day of every session; and, instead of the usual speech, of announcing by the mouth of one of Her Ministers that Her Majesty does not see fit "to declare the causes of the summoning of Parliament" until a Speaker shall have been chosen by the House, and that on the following day Her Majesty will declare the causes of Her calling Parliament. The members then return to their own chamber and elect a Speaker. The same ceremonies as to attendance take place on the following day, and when the Sovereign takes Her seat on the Throne, the Speaker addresses to Her a set form of words purporting to inform Her Majesty of his election as Speaker, and amongst other things humbly claiming for the House their rights and privileges, and claiming especially that they may have freedom of speech in their debates. Thereupon Her Majesty through some high officer replies, declaring that She grants to the House these constitutional privileges. So, in the colonies as a matter of practice the Speaker is not usually elected until after the Governor has met the House; and after the same forms have been gone through with as in England, the Governor retires as the Sovereign does in England, and comes again on the following day, when he is addressed by the Speaker in the same form of words as the Speaker on the like occasion addresses Her Majesty; and the Governor by the mouth of one of his Ministers answers in the same manner as Her Majesty. But, while as a matter of sentiment and usage this course is followed, it has been held not to be a necessary course. At the first Session of the old Parliament of Canada the Speaker was elected without the prior attendance of the Governor, he being at the time too ill to attend. This was done at the instance of the Government. Mr. Draper then Attorney-General for Upper Canada and afterwards Chief Justice, and Mr. Ogden also a very able lawyer, and then Attorney-General for Lower Canada, sanctioned this course as perfectly legal and proper. There was a party debate on the point at the time, but the legality of the Session was never subsequently questioned that I can discover.

Though this instance showed that, notwithstanding the English custom, the Governor's previous attendance was not in point of law needed before proceeding to elect a Speaker, yet the former practice was continued at the first session of every succeeding Canadian Parliament, and (no doubt) for the same reason that it was originally adopted, namely, the desire as a matter of sentiment, to observe the ceremonial in use in like cases in England.

It is to be noticed also that, though the form of the Speaker's asking and the Governor's granting the privileges and rights of the House continues to be observed, yet these privileges and rights do not depend on the Governor's granting them as the form observed would imply: they belong as of right to the House without any so-called grant from the Governor. Thus the request and the grant are with us, and now I presume are in England also, mere matters of ceremony, however material the Royal Grant may have been in England in former days.

But if for some reason or other the analogy of the course in England were legally necessary to be followed by Colonial Legislatures, it would follow that these Legislatures may likewise be opened by Commission: for there is no substantial reason whatever why, as regards a Provincial Legislature, that part of the English practice which relates to opening by Commission should not be proper as well as that part which relates to opening by the Queen in person.

The only shadow of a reason that I can imagine for a different view is the possible applicability of the maxim *delegatus non potest delegare.* It is I apprehend quite true that, on that ground, a Governor cannot delegate his Governorship as a whole, or the total of his powers as Governor, just as the Sovereign cannot delegate the total of Her powers. (Todd on Parliamentary Government, 2nd ed., 1st vol., p. 280.) But there is no such rule as that a Governor cannot on an emergency delegate any power however formal or purely ministerial or ceremonial, and cannot do anything by deputy unless expressly authorized. That would be saying that a Governor has in this respect less authority than any agent appointed by a private corporation or private individual; and there is no legal ground on which that strange inferiority could be maintained.

The maxim is dealt with in Broom's Legal Maxims, p. 839, 5th edition, in its bearing on agents and deputies generally.

After observing that a deputy cannot, according to the above maxim, transfer his entire powers to another, the author observes that a deputy possessing general powers may, in many cases, constitute another person his servant or bailiff, for the purpose of doing some particular act; provided, of course, "that such act be within the scope of his own legitimate authority."

"For instance, the steward of a manor with power to make a deputy, made B. his deputy, and B. by writing under his hand and seal [and be it observed without any expressed power to do so] made C. his deputy, to the intent that he might take a surrender of G. of copyhold lands. It was held, that the surrender taken by C. [the deputy of the deputy] was a good surrender; and Lord Holt, insisting on the distinction above pointed out, compared the case before him to that of an under sheriff, who has power to make bailiffs and to send process all over the Kingdom, and that only by virtue of his deputation"

Another decided case is mentioned. "S's wife was in the habit of managing his business, and *inter alia* of drawing, accepting and endorsing bills in his name. On one occasion a promissory note was endorsed by S's daughter in his name, in the presence and by the direction of her mother, who then delivered it to the plaintiff. Upon any issue as to the endorsement of the said note by S. (the husband), the question was held to be one of fact, whether or not the evidence showed an authority given by the husband to the wife to endorse in the way mentioned. The maxim, *delegatus non potest delegari*, observed Maule J., has no application at all here; and again, there was evidence that the wife had the general management of her husband's business. And when he authorized her to draw, accept, and endorse bills in his name, that may fairly be extended to authorizing her to select some person, *pro hac vice*, to write the name of her husband for her,"

These examples of the limitations of the maxim referred to are sufficient to show that the maxim, so far as applicable to the case of a Governor or a Lieutenant-Governor, does not prevent his appointing another person to act for him in a matter of ceremonial like that of reading his Speech at the commencement of a session, the like office being frequently performed in that way at the opening of the Imperial Parliament. The right is as much incident to the office of Governor as reading the speech in person can be, there being no express or statutory provision requiring either.

An attempt was made before the courts to apply the maxim mentioned to legislative bodies constituted by the Imperial Parliament; it being argued that the authority of these bodies being delegated authority, the maxim referred to prevented them from delegating any legislative jurisdiction to any other Body or person.

But this position has been repeatedly denied by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Their Lordships agree that a legislative body so constituted cannot "arm with *general* legislative authority a new legislative power," but that this inability does not include every delegation of legislative power, and that the delegation of a limited power may be perfectly valid. Accordingly, the validity of such a limited delegation has been maintained in several cases of the highest authority—*The Queen* v. *Burah*, 3 Cartw. 409, 429 ; *Hodge* v. *The Queen*, ib 144, 162 ; *Powell* v. *Apollo Candle Co.*, ib 432. Now the case of a Governor or Lieutenant-Governor with the merely implied powers incident to the office of a Governor or Lieutenant-Governor, seems a case in which *a fortiori* a rigid and absolute application to these powers of the maxim against delegation is out of the question. There are a multitude of matters, and of almost daily occurrence, in which Executive or gubernatorial powers are exercised through the agency of others.

For all these reasons, it seems to me clear beyond reasonable question that the validity of a Provincial Session does not depend on its being opened by the Governor's reading a Speech in person ; that a Governor may legally have his speech read by commissioners whom he may appoint for that purpose, and that if the Speech is a legal necessity, and is not a mere matter of courtesy and ceremonial which may at discretion be observed or dispensed with, the House after the reading of the Speech by a Commissioner will be as competent to proceed with business as if the Speech had been read by the Governor in person.

5.—QUESTION BY MR. MEREDITH IN THE HOUSE 29TH FEB., 1892.

"Whether it was at any time proposed to open the present Session of this House by Commissioners appointed for that purpose by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. If so, why that method of opening the Session was not carried into effect. Whether a Commission was issued by His Honour, and if so, to whom for the purposes aforesaid."

6.—ANSWER READ TO THE HOUSE BY ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

It had been intended to open the present session of the Legislature by Commissioners appointed for the purpose by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. Why the intention was not carried out I shall state. Late on Tuesday evening, the 9th, I received a friendly telegram from Mr. Abbott intimating doubt whether the contemplated Commission was within the power of the Lieutenant-Governor and informing me that on one occasion when the present Governor of Quebec was unable from illness to attend the opening of the House in that Province, an Administrator had been appointed by his Excellency the Governor-General in Council to read the Speech. I still had no doubt of the sufficiency of the course which we had intended to adopt, for I had looked into the question fully. But the reading of the Speech by an Administrator would, no doubt be equally good, and there could therefore be no objection to following the precedent mentioned, if a Commission appointing an Administrator would come in time. I therefore telegraphed the same evening to Mr. Abbott saying so, mentioning at the same time my opinion of the competency of Commissioners appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor, and giving briefly some of the reasons for that opinion. On Wednesday, the 10th, the necessary Order for the appointment of an Administrator for this limited purpose was accordingly made, and the Commission was promptly sent up by a special messenger the same night, as I had suggested, and it arrived here in good time on Thursday morning. I had had a telegram on Wednesday stating that this would be done. Such were the reasons why our original intention was not carried out. The Lieutenant-Governor's Commission had been prepared but was not completed, signed or sealed, the new arrangement taking its place. The Commissioners under it were to have been Chief Justice Hagarty, Chancellor Boyd, and Sir Thomas Galt. Chief Justice Armour was to have been associated with them, but he had declined in consequence of his judicial engagements.

REPORT

Of the Master of Titles for 1891.

Presented to the Legislative Assembly,

By Command,

J. M. GIBSON,
Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Toronto, 11th March, 1892.

REPORT OF THE MASTER OF TITLES FOR 1891.

To His Honour
The Honorable Sir Alexander Campbell
Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.

Toronto, 24th February, 1892

Sir :—I have the honour to submit the following report showing the business done during 1891 under the Land Titles Act, in the City of Toronto, County of York, and the Districts of Muskoka, Parry Sound, Nipissing, Algoma and Thunder Bay, including the territorial district of Rainy River, being the portions of the Province in which the Act is at present in operation

The volume of business done at this office, covering the land title transactions of Toronto and the County of York, has, on account of the recent stagnation in real estate in and about Toronto, been very much less during the year being reported on, than during 1890. This stagnation was to some extent felt in 1890, but it was very much more pronounced in 1891, the registrations in 1891 being only 3,216 as against 4,129 in 1890 and 4,679 in 1889. This is the natural result of the height to which the price of city and suburban property rose during the speculation that prevailed for some years prior to the middle of 1890, some properties having changed hands two or three times during a few months, and each time at a considerably increased price.

The same reason has prevented applications for first registration being filed during the year, where the object was merely to facilitate the transfer in sub-division lots of lands brought under with a view to early sale, and in most of the new applications other reasons of a special nature existed for making the applications. Of these there have been 26 filed during the year. The applications granted number 28. Some of these were filed prior to 1891. The total value of land registered for the first time during 1891 was $414,588. Of this $246,388 was vacant land, $164,200 was improved property on which buildings were erected, and $4,000 was farming land. The total value of first registrations in 1890 was $922,680, of which $783,275 was vacant, and $133.255 built upon. It will thus be seen that notwithstanding the aggregate value of first registrations during 1891 is little more than a third of the aggregate of 1890, the value of the first registration of improved property in 1891 is $30,945 in excess of that of 1890.

The receipts of the office for 1891 were $6,470 and the expenses $7,562.51. The receipts during 1891 were $9,062 and the expenses $7,816.55.

For convenience of comparison I state here the value of the first registrations had at this office during the various years the Act has been in force as valued at the time the lands were brought under. These values have vastly increased through building and other improvements. The present aggregate value is probably between $11,000,000 and $12,000,000.

Year	Vacant Land.	Built Upon.	Farming.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
1885	32,000 00	28,250 00	....	60,250 00
1886	625,239 00	352,200 00	....	977,439 00
1887	827,074 00	175,105 00	11,500 00	1,013,679 00
1888	363,820 00	265,300 00	25,000 00	654,120 00
1889	759,421 00	127,940 00	400 00	887,761 00
1890	783,275 00	133,255 00	6,150 00	922,680 00
1891	246,388 00	164,200 00	4,000 00	414,588 00
Aggregate	3,637,217 00	1,246,250 00	47,050 00	4,930,567 00

The total number of first registrations during the above years was 259. These lands now constitute about 3,700 separate holdings.

The aggregate number of instruments registered up to 31st December last is 16,129.

It may be here convenient to explain shortly the mode in which land is dealt with when first registered and subsequently. Upon first registration the applicant or his nominee is entered as owner subject to such incumbrances as may be on the land and the particulars of these incumbrances are set out in the entry of ownership. This land is numbered in order in the proper register, say, as Parcel 450 in the register for the West Section of the Township of York or otherwise in accordance with the locality in which it is situate and the order in which it is entered; each parcel of land in every register being numbered in regular sequence. As many of the pages following this entry as are thought to be probably necessary for the purpose are left blank for the entry of dealings with respect to this land, and this entry and the pages following are called the Register of the Parcel. All charges (or mortgages) affecting any part of the land are entered on these pages; so also are all dealings with these charges. In case the owner transfers the whole parcel the transferee is entered as owner subject to the incumbrances then existing and the parcel still retains the same number. If the owner only transfers part of the land, this part becomes a new parcel with a new number, the new owner being entered as owner, in a new part of the register-volume where the particulars of all the incumbrances then remaining on this portion, if any, are stated and a number of blank pages left for the entry of dealings in respect of this land.

In all cases where persons propose to purchase a piece of land, or to take security upon it, they should ascertain from the owner the number of the parcel and the register in which it is entered. These are always stated in the certificate of title, and also appear on the certificate of registration indorsed on the duplicate of every charge. The very frequent omission to obtain this information puts parties to the trouble and expense of searching the indexes in order to ascertain what, in most cases, they could have readily obtained by simply enquiring of the person with whom they are dealing.

Any number of lots may be entered together in the same parcel, and the charge for searching with reference to these is only twenty cents where the searcher has the number of the parcel as before stated. In the registry office the least charge is twenty-five cents for each lot. It is in the small expense incurred in searching titles and the short time it takes, that the great saving accrues by the Torren's System. From one to five minutes is the time usually required to examine a title in this office. The charges for entering instruments cannot possibly be less under the Torren's System than under the old registry system, as the labour to the office is very considerably more, as well as being of a more responsible character.

As it is entirely optional with owners whether they take out a land certificate or not, they very often in order to save the fee of $1 chargeable therefor dispense with the certificate. The result of owners not having certificates is that their solicitors or agents frequently draw up descriptions of the property being transferred or charged without careful reference to the description in the entry of ownership. Where, as not infrequently happens, the description so drawn varies from that in the entry of ownership the office is put to the trouble of correspondence in order to have the inaccuracy corrected, and the completion of the transaction is delayed. This more frequently happens where houses have been built upon the land subsequently to the entry; or where parts of the land have been transferred. The new transfer often describes the division line between the part previously transferred and that then being transferred in language not by any means identical, and not having the same legal effect. It is almost superfluous to say that the boundary line between adjoining lands should be described by like language in both entries of ownership and should consequently be similarly described in the documents on which the entries are founded. It seems extraordinary that the office should have considerable difficulty in impressing this almost self-evident principle upon conveyancers, but the fact is as stated. Where an applicant for a search cannot give the number of the parcel an additional twenty cents is charged.

In October I made my annual inspection of the local offices. In North Bay there had been a misapprehension by the local master in respect of the proper practice where certificates were not applied for, and this caused him to leave some registrations incomplete. In the office at Port Arthur I found a considerable number of registrations had not been completed. In both offices the arrears were made up without delay, and in Port Arthur arrangements have been made with a view of preventing the recurrence of an incident of this kind. In the other offices, namely, at Bracebridge, where Mr. J. E. Lount is Local Master; at Parry Sound. where Mr. P. McCurry is Local Master; and at Sault Ste. Marie, where Hon. Walter McCrea is Local Master, I found the work well up and carefully done.

The following table shews the business of these offices during the year, and also since the Act came into operation in these districts, namely, 1st January, 1888.

Table showing business at offices of Local Masters.	Parry Sound.		Sault Ste. Marie.		Bracebridge.		Port Arthur.		North Bay.	
	1891.	Since Act passed.	1891.	Since Act passed.	1891.	Since Act passed.	1891.	Since Act passed.	1891.	Since Act passed.
Patents received from Crown Lands Department........	162	680	191	598	91	347	145	431	58	174
Entered in register..........	166	674	187	594	91	......	115	399	58	174
In course of entry.........	6	......	4	....	none..	....	32	......	none.	......
Certificates delivered to Patentees....................	112	460	176	537	36	....	105	347	56	148
Certificates on hand awaiting delivery..................	......	207	....	57	....	55	......	28		26
Applications for first registration received...........	none.	5	none...	1	none..	1	1	5	none.	none.
Applications for first registration granted..............	none.	4	none...	1	none..	1	none.	1	none.	none.
Applications for first registration refused.	none.	none..	none...	none...	none..	none..	none.	1	none.	none.
Applications for first registration pending...........	none.	1	none...	none...	none..	none..	3	3	none.	none.
Number of instruments registered..................	79	233	174	343	49	133	113	226	60	107
Fees payable upon registrations....................	$ c. 189.55	$ c. 554 38	$ c. 458 45	$ c. 816 61	$ c. 131 10	$ c. 336 60	$ c. 259 70	$ c. 566 60	$ c. 108 10	$ c. 178 40
Fees payable upon special matters.	none.	31 30	60 54	105 15	none..	28 10	......	......	none.	4 50

I presume it is not expected that many lands will be brought under the Act in these new districts for some years, other than the lands newly patented, the object of its introduction in the districts being chiefly to prevent the evils of the old system attaching to lands which are only now being patented by the Crown.

The amount to the credit of the Assurance Fund on 31st December, 1891, was $15,132.90. Of this $1,371.06 is for lands in the districts. The remainder, $13,761.84, is in respect of lands in the County of York and City of Toronto.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. G. SCOTT,
Master of Titles.

Table shewing the value of each parcel first registered under the Land Titles Act at Toronto during 1891, and the costs of the Land Titles Office on first registration.

No.	First Registered Owner.	Value.	Costs.
289	James John Hunter	$1,540	$11 10
184	William F. Eddy	625	27 10
280	Thomas Taylor	800	6 60
254	Alexander McRoberts	60,000	41 30
288	John Brown	2,701	16 50
290	Alexander Cathcart	2,000	11 60
284	Daniel W. Clendenan	16,000	8 50
294	Donald Fraser	1,500	22 10
296	William Stewart	8,000	30 00
299	Samuel S. Bates	2,100	21 40
285	Livius S. King	16,000	36 40
287	William Pinkerton	39,000	37 00
291	Francis Hendry	1,300	7 20
301	Donald McDermid	35,000	27 10
298	John Heaslip	8,000	28 30
278	John Mallon	15,000	56 40
275	John K. Leslie	18,700	24 70
295	McCall and Blackley	12,000	31 30
302	William Forbes	8,000	22 20
303	Rachel S. and David A. Gilliam	2,122	30 80
292	Allan and Sarah J. Royce	86,500	14 00
293	James, J. P., and T. C. Daly	7,500	11 20
310	Robert McCowan	12,300	20 40
311	Isaac Stobo	10,900	17 90
238	George W. Badgerow	4,000	25 30
306	James Hunter	17,400	27 40
309	Saunderson Pearcy	25,000	16 40
313	James R. Mills	600	19 15
	Total	$414,588	

(No. 73).

Return to an Order of the House, of the sixth day of April, 1891, for a Return showing what municipalities have passed By-laws under the provisions of the 4th section of the Act, 53 Vict. Cap. 55, imposing a business tax in lieu of the tax on personal property, and what municipalities, after consideration of the question, have decided not to put the provisions of the said section into effect. (*Not printed.*)

DESPATCH

From the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, covering Copies of Communications from Her Majesty the Queen and their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, respecting the death of H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor, Duke of Clarence and Avondale, K.G.

Presented to the Legislative Assembly of Ontario.

By Command,

J. M. GIBSON,
Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, 14th March, 1892.

DESPATCH from the Colonial Office; Communications from Her Majesty the Queen and their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, respecting the death of H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor, Duke of Clarence and Avondale, K.G.

SCHEDULE.

Secretary of State for Canada to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario. 3

Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Governor-General of Canada 3

Letter from Her Majesty the Queen to the Secretary of State for the Home Department 4

Telegram from Sir Frances Knollys 4

Ottawa, March 1, 1892.

Sir,—I have the honour to transmit to you, herewith, for the information of your Government, copy of a printed circular despatch from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, covering copies of two communications received by the Home Secretary, one from the Queen and the other from the Prince and Princess of Wales, written in connection with the sad and premature death of His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor Duke of Clarence and Avondale, K.G.

Both Her Majesty and their Royal Highnesses give expression to their deep sense of the loyalty and affectionate sympathy everywhere manifested by the Queen's subjects on the distressing occasion—an occasion which, as Her Majesty touchingly observes, is "More sad and tragical than any but one which has befallen me and mine, as well as the nation."

It is the desire of the Government that these eloquent and moving messages from the sorrowing Sovereign and parents should receive the widest publicity in Canada: and, furthermore, that, in accordance with Lord Knutsford's suggestion, the documents in question should finally be deposited with the public records of the several Governments.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. J. C. ABBOTT,
For the Secretary of State.

His Honour
The Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario,
Toronto, Ont.

Circular.

Downing Street,
1st February, 1892.

My Lord,—I have the honour to transmit to you a copy of a letter from the Queen expressing Her Majesty's deep sense of the loyalty and affectionate sympathy evinced by Her subjects in every part of Her Empire on the sad occasion of the death of Her grandson, His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor, Duke of Clarence and Avondale, K.G., eldest son of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales.

I have also the honour to enclose a copy of a telegram, dated Windsor Castle, the 20th of January, in which their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales express to Her Majesty's subjects, whether in the United Kingdom, in the Colonies, or in India, the sense of their deep gratitude for the universal feeling of sympathy manifested towards them on the sad occasion of the loss of their beloved eldest son.

I have no doubt that both these touching documents have been already published in the Colony under your Government, but I have thought it right that they should be communicated to you officially for record in the archives of the Colony.

I have the honour to be, My Lord,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

KNUTSFORD.

The Officer administering the Government of Canada.

WHITEHALL, January 27th, 1892.

The following letter from the Queen has been received by the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Home Department :—

OSBORNE, January 26th, 1892.

I must once again give expression to my deep sense of the loyalty and affectionate sympathy evinced by my subjects in every part of my Empire on an occasion more sad and tragical than any but one which has befallen me and mine as well as the nation. The overwhelming misfortune of my dearly loved grandson having been thus suddenly cut off in the flower of his age, full of promise for the future, amiable and gentle, and endearing himself to all, renders it hard for his sorely stricken parents, his dear young bride and his fond grandmother to bow in submission to the inscrutable decrees of Providence.

The sympathy of millions which has been so touchingly and visibly expressed, is deeply gratifying at such a time, and I wish, both in my name and that of my children, to express, from my heart, my warm gratitude to all.

These testimonies of sympathy with us, and appreciation of my dear grandson, whom I loved as a son, and whose devotion to me was as great as that of a son, will be a help and consolation to me and mine in our affliction.

My bereavements during the last thirty years of my reign have indeed been heavy. Though the labours, anxieties and responsibilities inseparable from my position have been great, yet it is my earnest prayer that God may continue to give me health and strength to work for the good and happiness of my dear country and empire while life lasts.

VICTORIA, R. I.

The following official telegram has been received from Sir Francis Knollys, at Windsor Castle :—

"The Prince and Princess of Wales are anxious to express to Her Majesty's subjects whether in the United Kingdom, in the Colonies, or in India, the sense of their deep gratitude for the universal feeling of sympathy manifested towards them at a time when they are overpowered by the terrible calamity which they have sustained in the loss of their beloved eldest son.

"If sympathy at such a moment is of any avail, the remembrance that their grief has been shared by all classes will be a lasting consolation to their sorrowing hearts, and, if possible, will make them more than ever attached to their dear country."

"WINDSOR CASTLE, January 20, 1892."

RETURN

To an Order of the Legislative Assembly passed on the 7th day of March, 1892, for a Return of copies of the application of Clara Brett Martin to the Law Society of Upper Canada for admission as a Sudent-at-Law; of the Report of the Special Committee of the Benchers to which the application was referred; of the minutes of the meeting of Benchers at which the report was adopted, and of all correspondence on the subject between the Law Society and other parties.

J. M. GIBSON,
Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Toronto, March 14th, 1892.

RETURN of copies of the application of Clara Brett Martin for admission as a student-at-law; of the report of the Special Committee of the Benchers thereon; of the minutes of the meeting of Benchers when report was adopted and of the correspondence on the subject.

SCHEDULE.

1891.

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LAW SOCIETY OF UPPER CANADA,
OSGOODE HALL.
To Wit. :

To the Benchers of the Law Society of Upper Canada in Convocation :

The petition of Clara Brett Martin, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, in the Province of Ontario, Spinster, daughter of Abraham Martin, formerly of the same place, Gentleman, deceased, most respectfully sheweth :

That your petitioner is of the full age of twenty-one years.

That she is a graduate in Arts of the University of Trinity College, Toronto, with first class honors in Mathematics, and herewith presents her University Diploma.

That she is desirous of becoming a member of the Law Society of Upper Canada and of being entered thereon as a Student of the Laws.

That owing to the fact of her being a lady she is aware that the circumstances of her case are different from those of an ordinary Student-at-Law ; she has therefore thought it advisable to submit this petition in order that your honourable body may have an opportunity of deliberating and deciding on the question of her admission as a member of the society, before she sends in the usual notice and petition required from Students seeking admission.

That she is encouraged in making application for admission to the Law Society by the fact, that where, in other lands, ladies have been admitted to the practice of Law they have not failed to prove themselves honourable and efficient members of the legal profession. And she feels confident that if permitted to enter as a Student-at-Law, she will not be found wanting in diligence in the study of the laws nor in fidelity to the rules and regulations of the Law Society.

Your petitioner, therefore, most respectfully prays that she be permitted to give the usual notice and present the usual petition for admission as in the case of a Student-at-Law, notwithstanding the fact that she is a lady.

In venturing to hope for a favourable answer to this, her prayer, she relies on the broad spirit of liberality and fairness that characterizes members of the legal profession.

And your petitioner will ever pray, etc.

CLARA BRETT MARTIN.

Dated at Toronto this 26th day of March, 1891.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MINUTES OF CONVOCATION IN REFERENCE TO THE PETITION OF MISS CLARA BRETT MARTIN.

Monday, 18th May 1891.

"The petition of Miss Clara Brett Martin was read asking to be admitted as a Student-at-Law, although a lady.

"Moved by Mr. S. H. Blake, seconded by Mr. Macdougall,

"That consideration of the petition be referred to a Special Committee composed of Messrs. S. H. Blake, D. Guthrie, J. Idington, W. R. Meredith, Charles Moss, W. R. Riddell, G. F. Shepley, E. Martin and D. McCarthy. Carried."

Tuesday, 30th June, 1891.

"Mr. S. H. Blake, from the Special Committee, presented their report on the petition of Clara Brett Martin, as follows :

"LAW SOCIETY OF UPPER CANADA, OSGOODE HALL.

"Report of the Special Committee on the admission of Clara Brett Martin as a Student-at-Law, to be considered by Convocation on Tuesday, 15th September, 1891.

"The Committee to which was referred for consideration the petition of Clara Brett Martin begs leave to report as follows :—

"The question raised and which has to be determined, is not whether it is desirable that women should be admitteed as students of the Laws, as is asked in the petition in question, but whether the Law Society of the Province of Ontario is permitted to allow a woman to be entered as a student of the Laws, as a step to her becoming a member of the Law Society.

"The Statutes which incorporate and regulate the Law Society do not in terms apply to women, but the interpretation clauses of the Interpretation Act, so far as material and applicable are made to apply to the Rules and Orders of the Society ; the Act, of course, applies to the Statutes in question. We have, therefore, Statutes, Orders and Regulations, which, although in their terms do not apply to females, are extended by the Interpretation Act so as to include females as well as males. It is to be observed, however, that at the time this enactment and these rules and regulations were passed, women were not empowered in Canada or Great Britain, under any circumstances, to be entered as Members of the Legal Societies. For centuries in England, this rule, which still exists there, has been observed. The rules and regulations based upon the Statutes in question, from their tenor show that it was thought that the aforesaid Statutes only empowered the Society to deal with male applicants.

"The question seems to be whether or not the Statute is to be interpreted according to the usage that existed at the time it was passed, or whether it is to be interpreted by the advanced views of the present day. In some countries it has been found sufficient to cause a conclusion in the first alternative, that the words used in the Statute are of the masculine gender, and that long established custom and sound policy forbid a construction by the Statute which will include women. As to a similar matter, it has been asserted that when for several hundred years it has been continuously assumed and the assumption acted upon, that women are not of ability to vote, it is not incorrect to say, they are under a legal incapacity.

' In some cases where a woman has claimed a Common Law right to office, and it has been accorded to her, the decision in her favour has been based on the fact, that it is an office which can be exercised through deputy.

"In several of the States of the United States of America applications of the kind made here were in the first instance refused by the Court which was asked to admit the person making the application, the Judge holding that there was no Common Law authority for the admission of women—that it would be a departure from the judicial function after a settled practice of centuries to inaugurate an innovation upon the long usage to the contrary. Many other reasons have been from time to time assigned by the authorities to whom these various applications have been presented, and the suggestion was made that the function was legislative, and unless power was derived from that source, the request made should not be acceded to.

"Your Committee submits that authority was not intended to be given to the Law Society of Upper Canada to admit women as members thereof, that the Statutes, Rules and Regulations aforesaid do not authorise it, and that the prayer of the petition should not be granted.

"The following authorities and reviews may be consulted with advantage:—

"*See* Lady Sandhurst's Case, 23 Q. B. D., 79.
Chorlton *v.* Lings, L. R., 4 C. P., 374.
Article, 18 Irish Law Times, p. 306, "Women and the Bar."
Review, 30 Albany Law Journal, p. 404.
Article, Sol. Journal, Vol. 12, p. 762, "Are Women Men?"
Article, American Law Review, N. S., Vol. 4 (1883), pp. 670, 675, 6-7-8-9.
Bradwell's Case, 55 Ill., 535.
Goodell's Case, 39 Wis., 232.
Robinson's Case, 131 Mass., 376.
Pump Court, April 25, 1891, p. 2.

"The report was received and it was ordered

"That a copy of the report be sent to every Bencher, including the memorandum of cases, and that the consideration of the report be deferred to the second day of Trinity Term, 1891."

Tuesday, 15th September, 1891.

"The report of the Special Committee on the application of Miss Clara Brett Martin, ordered to be considered to-day, was considered and adopted, and the Secretary was directed to notify Miss Brett Martin accordingly."

CORRESPONDENCE WITH MISS CLARA BRETT MARTIN IN REFERENCE TO HER PETITION.

OSGOODE HALL, Toronto, March 28, 1891.

MISS CLARA B. MARTIN, Toronto.

MADAM,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your petition to the Law Society and to state that it will be laid before Convocation at its first meeting next Term. The Legal Education Committee being of opinion that Convocation is the proper body to deal with it.

I am, Madame, yours very respectfully,

J. H. ESTEN,
Secretary Law Society.

[COPY.]

September 21, 1891.

MISS CLARA BRETT MARTIN, Toronto.

MY DEAR MISS MARTIN,—In the matter of your petition, Convocation is of the opinion that authority was not intended to be given to the Law Society of Upper Canada to admit women as members thereof, that the Statutes, Rules and Regulations which govern the Society does not authorise it, and that the prayer of your petition should not be granted.

I remain yours very sincerely,

J. H. ESTEN,
Secretary Law Society.

MISS CLARA BRETT MARTIN,
28 Homewood Avenue.

September 22, 1891.

DEAR MISS MARTIN,—I yesterday wrote to you to the post-office, Toronto, stating the decision of Convocation on your petition. Mr. Kennin has just given me your address.

Please ask at the post-office for the letter.

I am yours, etc.,

J. H. ESTEN.

RETURN

Of an Order of the House dated the 7th March instant, for copies of all Orders in Council setting apart or allotting out of any fund any sum or sums for the purchase of a site of Upper Canada College, or the erection of the College buildings or any buildings on the ground purchased for such site, or for the furnishing or equipment of the College, or for any other expenditure on capital account any way relating to the said College.

By Command,

J. M. GIBSON,

Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, March 16th, 1892.

(*Mr. Meredith.*)

RETURN

Of an Order of the House dated 7th March instant, for copies of all Orders in Council setting apart or allotting out of any fund any sum or sums for the purchase of a site of Upper Canada College, or the erection of the College buildings or any building on the ground purchased for such site, or for the furnishing or equipment of the College, or for any other expenditure on capital account any way relating to the said College.

Copy of an Order-in-Council approved by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the 4th day of March, A.D. 1889.

The Committe of Council have had under consideration the report of the Honorable the Minister of Education, dated 26th February, 1889, wherein he states that under the contract entered into between Her Majesty and John Herbert, builder, for the erection of new buildings for the use and accommodation of Upper Canada College, among other things it is provided that certain sums of money shall be paid to the said John Herbert, on his said contract, from time to time, and that under the provisions of section 4, cap. 231, R.S.O. 1887, said moneys shall be paid out of certain investments of the said Upper Canada College. The Minister recommends that the sum of $120,000, as provided by the said Act, be placed to the credit of the building fund of Upper Canada College, and that the Bursar of the said College, on the Minister's written instructions, be authorized to pay out of said sum of $120,000 such amounts as may be certified by the architect of Upper Canada College as due and payable under the said contract to the said contractor, John Herbert or his assigns.

The Committee concur in the recommendation of the Minister and advise that the same be acted upon.

Certified,
(Signed) J. LONSDALE CAPREOL,
Ass't Clerk Executive Council.

Copy of an Order-in-Council approved by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the 4th day of July, A.D. 1891.

Upon consideration of the report of the Honorable the Minister of Education, dated 2nd July instant, the Committee of Council advise, that further expenditure for the erection of a building in connection with Upper Canada College, for the shelter and exercise of pupils out of school hours in inclement or winter weather, not to exceed the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars ($1,500) be authorized, such expenditure to be communicated to the Legislative Assembly at its next session for indemnification.

Certified,
(Signed) J. LONSDALE CAPREOL,
Ass't Clerk Executive Council.

COPY OF AN ORDER-IN-COUNCIL APPROVED BY HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, THE 22ND DAY OF JULY, A.D. 1891.

Referring to the Order-in-Council of 4th July instant, and upon the recommendation of the Honorable Mr. Hardy, Attorney-General pro tempore under R.S.O. cap. 13, s. 3, the Committee of Council advise that an expenditure of one thousand and nine hundred dollars ($1,900), in lieu of the sum of one thousand and five hundred dollars ($1,500), be authorised for the purposes of the outside buildings at Upper Canada College, for the use of the students in inclement or winter weather.

Certified,

J. LONSDALE CAPREOL,
Ass't Clerk Executive Council,
Ontario.

SUPPLEMENTARY RETURN

Of papers respecting the new Site and Buildings for Upper Canada College.

By Command,

J. M. GIBSON,
Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Toronto, 22nd March, 1892.

SUPPLEMENTARY RETURN

Of papers respecting the new Site and Buildings for Upper Canada College.

TORONTO, 22nd March, 1892.

The Hon. G. W. Ross, Minister of Education, Toronto.

SIR.—I now have the honor to enclose copies of the Order of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in Council of 30th November, 1887, authorizing the purchase of a site for Upper Canada College, and of your report on which said Order was based.

I regret very much that the records of the Department failed te show any trace of such a document. This, however, may be accounted for by the fact that a former Entry Clerk inadvertently omitted to enter the Order in the Journal until after the same had been fully indexed, and upon subsequently entering it therein, failed to call my attention to the fact.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant

J. LONSDALE CAPREOL,
Ass't Clerk Executive Council.

COPY OF AN ORDER-IN-COUNCIL APPROVED BY HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, THE 30TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, A.D. 1887.

The Committee of Council have had under consideration the report of the Honorable the Minister of Education, dated the 30th day of November, 1887, wherein he states that he has considered the various sites available for Upper Canada College, and, having regard to the prices at which such sites are offered, their convenience and sanitary advantages, he is of the opinion that the parcel of land on St. Clair Avenue, at the head of Avenue Road, consisting of fourteen acres, and being part of the estate known as "Mashquetah," would best serve the purposes of the College. The Minister further states, that it is necessary to close the purchase at once in order to secure what seems the best site, and that it is not expedient to call into force the whole Act in which the authority for making the purchase is contained.

The Committee advise that the Minister be authorised to offer to the owners of the said parcel of land the sum of $35,000, and that in the event of their accepting the same, the said lands be conveyed to the Crown, and that the transaction be communicated to the Legislative Assembly at its next session for approval.

Certified,

J. LONSDALE CAPREOL,
Ass't Clerk Executive Council.

November 30th, 1887.

To His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

The undersigned has the honor to report that he has considered the various sites available for Upper Canada College, and, having regard to the prices at which such sites are offered, their convenience and sanitary advantages, he is of the opinion that the parcel of land on St. Clair Avenue at the head of Avenue Road, consisting of fourteen acres, and being part of the estate known as Mashquetah, would best serve the purpose of the College.

That it is necessary to close the purchase at once in order to secure what seems the best site, and that it is not expedient to call into force the whole Act in which the authority for making the purchase is contained.

The undersigned would, therefore, respectfully recommend that he be authorized to offer to the owners of the said parcel of land the sum of thirty-five thousand dollars, and that in the event of their accepting the same, the said lands should be conveyed to the Crown, and that the transaction be communicated to the Legislative Assembly at its next session for approval.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) GEO. W. ROSS,
Minister of Education.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT (ONTARIO).

MEMORANDUM FOR COUNCIL.

The undersigned has the honor to report that under the contract entered into between Her Majesty and John Herbert, builder, for the erection of new buildings for the use and accommodation of Upper Canada College, among other things, it is provided that certain sums of money shall be paid to the said John Herbert on his said contract, from time to time, that it is provided in section 4 of chapter 231, R.S.O. 1887, that said moneys shall be paid out of certain investments of the said Upper Canada College, the undersigned would, therefore, recommend that the sum of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars ($120,000), as provided in said Act, be placed to the credit of the building fund of said Upper Canada College, and that the Bursar of the said College, on the written instructions of the Minister of Education. be authorised to pay out of the said sum of $120,000 such amounts as may be certified by the architect of Upper Canada College, as due and payable under said contract to the said contractor, John Herbert, or his assigns.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) GEO. W. ROSS,
Minister of Education.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT (ONTARIO),
TORONTO, 26th February, 1889.

The undersigned has the honor to report for the consideration of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in Council:

1. That under the Act respecting the University of Toronto and Upper Canada College, entitled " An Act respecting the income and property of Toronto

University, University College and Upper Canada College," authority is given to expend certain moneys for the erection of new buildings for the said Upper Canada College;

2. That the amount so authorized has been expended, and that a further expenditure is needed for the erection of a building for the shelter and exercise of pupils out of school hours in inclement or winter weather;

3. That the College is expected to be opened on the 1st September next.

The undersigned therefore respectfully recommends that in the emergency an Order-in-Council be passed authorising the said expenditure, the same not to exceed $1,500, and that the expenditure be communicated to Parliament at its next session for indemnification.

(Signed) GEO. W. ROSS,
Minister of Education.

2nd July, 1891.

TORONTO, July 21st, 1891.

Referring to the Order-in-Council bearing date July 4th, 1891, authorising the expenditure of $1,500 in the construction of outside buildings at Upper Canada College for the use of the students in cases of inclement weather and other purposes, it is represented by the Minister of Education and by the Principal of the College that it is found that $1,500 is not sufficient to complete the building, but that a further sum of $400 will be necessary for that purpose.

The undersigned therefore respectfully recommends that authority be given for the expenditure of $1,900 instead of $1,500 as by said Order is provided.

(Signed) A. S. HARDY,
Acting Attorney-General.

To His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

(No. 77).

Return to an Order of the House, of the 7th day of March, 1892, for a Return shewing the names of all persons who were applicants for the position of assistant teacher of German in University College, together with copies of all correspondence between the Minister of Education, the Department of Education and the applicants and other persons relating thereto. *(Not printed.)*

(No. 78).

Return to an Order of the House, of the eleventh day of March, 1892, for a Return shewing the number of pupils attending the Collegiate Institutes and High Schools for the year 1890. Giving, as far as possible, the professions which in after life, these pupils intend to follow. (*Not printed.*)

ONTARIO
GAME AND FISH
COMMISSION.

COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

TORONTO:
PRINTED BY WARWICK & SONS, 68 AND 70 FRONT STREET WEST,
1892.

HAMILTON, 1st February, 1892.

The Honourable
J. M. GIBSON, Q.C., M.P.P.,
Secretary for the Province of Ontario.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith, for presentation to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the report of the Commissioners appointed to collect information upon the Game and Fish of the Province of Ontario, and the laws relating to their protection.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
G. A. MACCALLUM,
Chairman.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS

APPOINTED TO COLLECT INFORMATION UPON THE

GAME AND FISH

OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

To The Honourable
Sir Alexander Campbell, K.C.M.G.,
Lieutenant-Governor for the Province of Ontario.

May it please your Honour.

The undersigned, appointed by Commission under the Great Seal of the Province, bearing date the thirteenth day of November, A.D. 1890, to make enquiries, take evidence, and report generally, upon the game and fish of the Province of Ontario, and the laws relating to their protection, beg leave herewith to submit their report.

The Commission directs that the investigation shall include the following particulars:—

(1) The advisability of dividing the Province into districts for fish and game protection purposes, with appropriate close seasons for such districts respectively, suggesting what in such cases would be the proper close seasons for each of said districts, or, in the event of a district system not being thought advisable, suggesting what, if any, changes in the present close seasons may be thought necessary or advisable, making special reference to the spring shooting of game or any class or classes thereof.

(2) As to how far the deer of the Province are in danger of extermination under the existing laws; the approximate number still remaining and where found in different parts of the Province, with such suggestions of a practical nature as may be thought advisable, having special regard to more effective protection of that animal.

(3) Such reference to the game laws of neighboring States in the union as may have a bearing upon the interests of game or fish protection in this Province.

It is further recommended that the Commissioners have conferred upon them the powers of receiving evidence under oath and summoning and compelling the attendance of witnesses, as provided by the "Act Respecting Enquiries Concerning Public Matters," Cap. 17, R.S.O., 1887.

It is further recommended that the Commissioners hold general meetings of the Commission at such times only as may be thought useful and necessary for furthering the prosecution of the enquiries, the consideration of recommendations and settlement of their report; and that for the purpose of facilitating and expediting their work they may be given authority to sub-divide among themselves the various branches or subjects of enquiry embraced in the scope of the Commission, and to take evidence at different localities in the Province by means of sub-committees as may be found convenient and as may be approved of from time to time by the Provincial Secretary; that, in addition to the taking of evidence under oath or by declarations, the Commissioners may collect information in the shape of replies to letters and circulars of enquiry.

COPY of the Order in Council approved by His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor, the 13th day of November, A.D. 1890.

The Committee of Council have had under consideration the annexed report of the Honourable the Provincial Secretary recommending the appointment of a Commission to make enquiries, take evidence and report generally upon the Game and Fish of the Province of Ontario, and the laws relating to their protection and advise that the said report be acted upon.

The Committee further advise that your Honour, by the Commission confer upon the Commissioners the powers authorised by R.S.O. Cap. 17.

Certified,

(Signed) J. LONSDALE CAPREOL,
Ass't Clerk, Executive Council.

TORONTO, October 31st, 1890.

In pursuance of the recommendation of the select committee of the House at the last session of the Legislature, appointed for the purpose of considering certain proposed amendments of the Game Laws of the Province, and in deference to suggestions from various quarters calling for a more effective protection of the fish of the Province, the undersigned begs to recommend that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor be advised to issue a Royal Commission directed to:—

Richard Allan Lucas, of the city of Hamilton, in the county of Wentworth, merchant;

Robt. G. Hervey, of the town of Brockville, in the county of Hastings, railway manager;

John H. Wilmott, of Beaumaris, in the district of Muskoka;

G. A. MacCallum, of Dunnville, in the county of Haldimand, physician;

Walter S. Pulford, of Leamington, in the county of Essex, carriage manufacturer;

John Mitchell, of the city of Guelph, in the county of Wellington, accountant;

Alex. H. Taylor, of the city of Ottawa, in the county of Carleton;

A. D. Stewart, of the city of Hamilton, in the county of Wentworth, agent;

H. K. Smith, of the city of Belleville, in the county of Hastings, photographer;

*E. W. Thomson, of the city of Toronto, in the county of York, journalist;
Authorizing them to make enquiries, take evidence and report generally upon the game and fish of the Province of Ontario and the laws relating to their protection; and that they be instructed to report specially upon the following matters:—

1. The advisability of dividing the Province into districts for Fish or Game protection purposes, with appropriate close seasons for such districts respectively, suggesting what, in such cases would be the proper close seasons for each of said districts, or, in the event of a district system not being thought advisable, suggesting what, if any, changes in the present close seasons may be thought necessary or advisable, making special reference to the spring shooting of game or any class or classes thereof.

2. As to how far the deer of the Province are in danger of extermination under the existing laws, the approximate number still remaining and where found in different parts of the Province, with such suggestions of a practical nature as

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*NOTE.—Mr. Thomson resigned his position on the Commission shortly after the work was commenced, on account of removal from Toronto to Boston.

may be thought advisable, having special regard to more effective protection of that animal.

3. Such references to the game laws of neighboring states in the Union as may have a bearing upon the interests of Game or Fish protection in this Province.

It is further recommended that the Commissioners have conferred upon them the powers of receiving evidence under oath and summoning and compelling the attendance of witnesses, as provided by "The Act Respecting Enquiries Concerning Public Matters." Cap. 17, R.S.O., 1887.

It is further recommended that the Commissioners hold general meetings of the Commission at such times only as may be thought useful and necessary for furthering the prosecution of the enquiries, the consideration of recommendations, and settlement of their report; and that for the purpose of facilitating and expediting their work they be given authority to sub-divide among themselves the various branches or subjects of enquiry embraced in the scope of the Commission and to take evidence at different localities in the Province by means of sub-committees as may be found convenient, and as may be approved of from time to time by the Provincial Secretary; that, in addition to the taking of evidence under oath or by declarations, the Commissioners may collect information in the shape of replies to letters and circulars of enquiry.

It is further recommended that the remuneration of the Commissioners shall be $5 per diem and expenses while actually engaged in the prosecution of the enquiry.

It is further recommended that the said G. A. MacCallum be appointed chairman, and A. D. Stewart Secretary of the Commission.

(Signed) J. M. GIBSON,
Provincial Secretary.

Your Commissioners met in Toronto on the 10th Dec., 1890, to consider what means should be taken to satisfactorily discharge the important duties devolving upon them.

Your Commissioners were addressed by the Hon. J. M. Gibson, Provincial Secretary, and by the Chairman of the Board, both gentlemen outlining shortly the nature of the work to be undertaken, and suggesting methods by which it should be carried out.

After a full discussion it was decided, for the purposes of the Commission, to divide the Province into districts, so as to enable your Commissioners to sit in sections for the purpose of taking evidence throughout Ontario.

The following sub-divisions were then agreed upon :—

DISTRICT NO. 1.—All east of western line of Lennox and Addington, and all east of westerly line of Renfrew, protracted through to the Ottawa river.

DISTRICT NO. 2.—To embrace all north of a line drawn from Kincardine to north-west corner of Lennox and Addington.

DISTRICT NO. 3.—All south of district No. 2 and east of a line drawn from Hamilton to Collingwood as far east as district No. 1.

DISTRICT NO. 4.—All west of a line drawn from Hamilton to Collingwood, and south of district No. 2.

A sub-committee was assigned to each of the above districts, as follows :—

DISTRICT NO. 1.—Messrs. Hervey, Smith, Taylor, Stewart.

DISTRICT NO. 2.—Messrs. Wilmott, Thomson, Pulford, Stewart.

DISTRICT NO. 3.—Messrs. Mitchell, Thomson, Smith, Stewart.

DISTRICT NO. 4.—Messrs. MacCallum, Pulford, Lucas, Stewart.

In order that evidence might be systematically received, not only from such witnesses as might from time to time present themselves for examination before your Commissioners, but from practical sportsmen and others who might not be able to attend these meetings, the following list of questions were carefully prepared.

Return this form when filled up to A. D. Stewart, Secretary Ontario Game and Fish Commission, Court House, Hamilton, Ont.

ONTARIO FISH AND GAME COMMISSION.

QUESTIONS RELATING TO DEER.

Name and Address of Witness.

Mr.

Occupation

Address

Post Office County

---

1. What persons of your acquaintance can give information about deer?

Answer—

Mr.	P.O.	County
Mr.	P.O.	County
Mr.	P.O.	County
Mr.	P.O.	County
Mr.	P.O.	County
Mr.	P.O.	County

2. What deer hunting districts are you familiar with?

Answer—County
"
"
"
"

3. About what time of the year do does produce their young?

Answer—Month of

4. Should does be hunted while carrying their young?

Answer—

5. How many does have you seen with one buck after the rutting season?

Answer—

6. About what time of year does the herding or yarding season begin?
Answer—Month

7. About what time in spring do the bucks leave the does?
Answer—Month of

8. What time or in what weather does the rutting season usually begin?
Answer—

9. How long does the rutting season usually continue?
Answer—Till

10. How many fawns does a doe commonly bring forth at one birth?
Answer—Number.

11. Are bucks and does in good condition for human food during the rutting season?
Answer—

12. At what age do young does first take the buck?
Answer—

13. What is the dressed weight of a yearling unskinned?
Answer—

14. Should the killing of fawns or deer of less than that weight be forbidden?
Answer—

15. At what time of year are bucks in best condition for human food?
Answer—

16. Are does then in prime condition?
Answer—

17. Should deer-killing be entirely prohibited for a term of years, and, if so, for how long?
Answer—

18. Should the hounding of deer be forbidden?
Answer—

19. State your reasons for foregoing answer.
Answer—

20. Should runway shooting before hounds be forbidden? If so, why?
Answer—

21. Should deer be allowed to be killed in the water?
Answer—

22. State your reasons for foregoing answer.
Answer—

23. Do summer fishing or camping parties often destroy deer?
Answer—

24. By what illegal means are deer often destroyed?
Answer—

25. Is crust hunting much practiced? If so, by what classes?
Answer—

26. Is summer "Marsh" or "Jack-light" hunting much practiced? If so by what classes?
Answer—

27. In what districts of Ontario were deer formerly numerous to your own knowledge?
Answer—

28. Are they numerous there now?
Answer—

29. If not, what has caused the scarcity?
Answer—

30. The law now allows 5 deer per season to one hunter, 8 to a party of two, 12 to a party of three, and no more than 12 to any party, no matter how numerous. Should this provision be changed? If so, in what respects? And what are your reasons for the answer?
Answer—

31. Should foreigners be permitted to kill deer in Ontario?
Answer—

32. If so, should they be required to pay for a permit ? What price ?
Answer—

33. Should exportation of venison be prohibited ?
Answer—

34. Should the exportation of venison be permitted on a special fee and permit for each carcase ?
Answer—

35. If so, what fee should be charged on each permit ?

36. Present close season is from 20th November to 15th October of following year. Should this be changed ?
Answer—

37. If so, in what respects ? Why ?
Answer—

38. Is the close season commonly disregarded, and by what classes ?
Answer—

39. Would there be any reasonable objection against allowing pioneer settlers to kill deer for their own families' food, at all seasons, if they were effectually prevented from killing deer except for family food ?
Answer—

40. What are your reasons for foregoing answer ?
Answer—

41. Do you favor the establishment of a special service of game protectors or wardens to enforce the game laws ?
Answer—

42. If so, should the sub-wardens be residents of localities under their charge ?
Answer—

43. What are your reasons for foregoing answer ?
Answer—

MOOSE, CARIBOU, ELK.

44. In what parts of Ontario have you found any and which of these animals ?

Moose in district of

Caribou in district of

Elk in district of

45 Should the present prohibition against killing these animals be extended beyond October, 1895 ?

Answer—

46. Is the prohibition generally respected where these animals are found ?

Answer—

Return this form when filled up to A. D. Stewart, Secretary Ontario Game and Fish Commission, Court House, Hamilton, Ont.

ONTARIO FISH AND GAME COMMISSION.

QUESTIONS RELATING TO BIRDS.

Name and address of witness.

Mr.

Occupation

Address

Post office County

1. Where are you accustomed to observe or shoot any of the following wild birds ?

NAME OF BIRD.	County of	When arrive in spring.	When leave in autumn.	Do they breed here.
GROUSE (*Pheasant*) :				
Ruffed Grouse or Birch Partridge ..				
Canada Grouse or Spruce Partridge..				
Pennated Grouse or Prairie Chicken.				
Sharp Tailed Grouse				
QUAIL				
TURKEY				
WOODCOCK......................				
SNIPE :				
Common or Wilson's				
Pectoral Sandpiper or Jack Snipe...				
Redbreasted				
RAIL :				
Sora or Carolina.....				
King				
Virginia				
PLOVER :				
Golden				
Tell Tale or Greater Yellow Shanks.				
Lesser Yellow Shanks				
Curlew				
SWAN :				
Whistling......				
GEESE :				
Brant.....................				
Canada				
Snow				
DUCKS :				
Gadwall				
Redhead				
Black				
Pintail				
Mallard................				
Shoveller or Spoonbill				
Canvasback				
Blue Winged Teal..................				
Green Winged Teal				
American Golden Eye.............				
American Widgeon				
Buffle Headed....................				
Wood Duck......................				
Scaup or Blue Bill................				
Ruddy Duck				
Coween or Long Tailed				
Scoter				

NOTE 1.—Place a cross **X** before the name of any bird that breeds in the locality named.

NOTE 2.—Place a square |‾ after the name of any bird that does not breed in the locality named.

NOTE 3.—Place a line —— under names of birds of passage, or birds that stay but a short time.

2. Fill in the following table so far as you can do so from your own knowledge.

WILD BIRDS.	Relating to birds breeding in Ontario.				Relating to migratory birds.		Remarks.
	Laying time.	No. of eggs.	End of hatching time.	Time when all young are strong on wing.	Arrive.	Depart.	
GROUSE (*Pheasant*):							
Ruffed Grouse or Birch Partridge.							
Canada Grouse, or Spruce Partridge							
Pennated Grouse, or Prairie Chicken							
Sharp Tailed Grouse..............							
QUAIL							
TURKEY							
WOODCOCK							
SNIPE:							
Common or Wilson's							
Pectoral Sandpiper or Jack Snipe.							
Redbreasted							
RAIL:							
Sora or Carolina.........							
King							
Virginia							
PLOVER:							
Golden							
Tell Tale or Greater Yellow Shanks							
Lesser Yellow Shanks...........							
Curlew							
SWAN:							
Whistling.......................							
GEESE:							
Brant....................							
Canada							
Snow							
DUCKS:							
Gadwall							
Redhead							
Black...........................							
Pintail							
Mallard...................... ..							
Shoveller or Spoonbill							
Canvasback......................							
Blue Winged Teal							
Green Winged Teal							
American Golden Eye............							
American Widgeon							
Buffle Headed....................							
Wood Duck.................. ..							
Scaup or Blue Bill							
Ruddy Duck							
Coween or Long tailed....							
Scoter							

NOTE 1.—Place a cross x before the name of any bird which should not be marketed or sold.

NOTE 2.—Place a square |□| after the name of any bird which should not be exported.

NOTE 3.—Place a line —— under the name of any bird which should not be imported except under a high duty.

NOTE 4.—Make remarks on back if there is not room enough in column

3. If you are opposed to the marketing of any of the foregoing birds, state which and why.

Answer—

4. If opposed to the exportation of any, state which and why.

Answer—

5. If opposed to the unrestricted importation of any, state which and why.

Answer—

6. Should the marketing or sale of game birds be strictly limited to the shooting season ?

Answer—

7. What are your reasons for the foregoing reply ?

Answer—

8. Should a certain time after the close season begins be allowed to dealers for sale of their stock ? If so, how many days ?

Answer—

9. Should the killing of wild turkeys be prohibited ? If so, for how many years ?

Answer—

10. The present close seasons are:

Grouse, Pheasant, Prairie Fowl, Partridge,	January 1st to September 1st.
Quail, Wild Turkey,	December 15th to October 15th of the following year.

Woodcock, January 1st to August 15th, same year.

Snipe, Rail, Plover,	January 1st to September 1st, same year.
Swan, Geese,	May 1st to September 1st, same year.
Ducks, and all other Water Fowl,	January 1st to September 1st, same year.

Are these seasons all properly set ? If not, what changes do you recommend ?

Answer—

11. If you have recommended any changes in close seasons, what are your reasons?

Answer—

12. Should spring shooting of ducks, geese and swan be forbidden? If so, why?

Answer—

13. Should individual sportsmen be restricted to the shooting of a certain number of ducks in any one day? If so, to how many?

Answer—

14. Should duck shooting from sail boats and steam yachts be forbidden? If so, why?

Answer—

15. With a view of preventing the shooting of some birds in part of their close season, the suggestion that all shooting except quail should begin in September 15th has been made. Do you approve of this?

Answer—

16. If so, state your reasons.

17. Should foreigners be allowed to shoot game birds in Ontario?

Answer—

18. If so, should a license fee be exacted from them, and to what sum?

Answer—

Return this form when filled up to A. D. Stewart, Secretary Ontario Game and Fish Commission, Court House, Hamilton, Ont.

ONTARIO FISH AND GAME COMMISSION.

QUESTIONS RELATING TO FISH.

Name and Address of Witness.

Mr.

Occupation

Address

Post Office County

1. In what waters have you taken or observed any of the following fishes? State spawning times.

NAME OF FISH.	Name of Water.	County or District.	Spawning time.	
			Begins.	Ends.
Common Speckled Trout or Brook Trout				
River Trout				
Great Lake Trout				
Salmon Trout				
White Fish				
Bass, Small Mouthed Black				
" Large " or Oswego				
" Rock				
" Silver				
Maskinonge				
Pickerel (doré)				
Pike				
Sheepshead				
Suckers				
Mullet				
Channel Catfish				
Grayling				
Mud Pout				
Eels				
Gold Eye				
Herring				
Chub				
Shiners				
Perch				
Sun Fish				
Sturgeon				
Dog-fish				
Gar-pike				

NOTE 1.—Place a cross x before the names of valuable or useful food fishes in above list.

NOTE 2.—Place a square □ after the names of fish that are useful as food for valuable fish.

NOTE 3.—Place a line —— under the names of fish that should be destroyed on every occasion.

2. Do you know of any other Ontario fish? If so, name them?

Answer—

3. Name waters that have been, to your knowledge, wholly or nearly depleted of speckled or brook trout.

WATERS.	COUNTY.

4. Name waters wholly or nearly depleted, to your knowledge, of black bass, maskinonge, pickerel, sturgeon.

WATERS.	COUNTY.

5. Name waters wholly or nearly depleted, to your knowledge, of salmon trout, lake trout and white fish.

WATERS.	COUNTY.

6. Draw a line under the written names of such of the above waters as are still clean, free from sawdust, or in a condition to be profitably re-stocked with fish fry or eggs.

7. What were the principal causes of destruction of fish in the depleted waters?

Answer.

8. What illegal methods of killing fish are commonly practiced to your knowledge?

Answer.

9. The close seasons now set for fish are:

Speckled trout, 15th September to 1st May.
Salmon trout, White fish. } 1st November to 30th November.
Bass, Maskinonge. } 15th April to 15th June.
Brook or river trout, 15th April to 15th May.
Pickerel, 15th April to 15th May.

10. If you think any of the above close seasons improperly set, state which and give your reasons.

Answer.

11. Should pioneer settlers be allowed to take fish by legal methods at all seasons for their family food?

Answer.

12. In what waters of any of your acquaintance should all netting be forbidden.

Return this form when filled up to A. D. Stewart, Secretary Ontario Game and Fish Commission, Court House, Hamilton, Ont.

ONTARIO FISH AND GAME COMMISSION.

GENERAL QUESTIONS.

Name and Address of Witness.

Mr.

Occupation

Address

Post Office County

1. Are close seasons for game and fish generally respected in localities that you know of?

Answer—

2. If not, what classes offend?

Answer—

3. Do many visitors shoot and fish in your neighbourhood?

Answer—

4. Do sporting and angling visitors put much money into circulation in your neighborhood?

Answer—

5. If the streams now depleted were re-stocked, and the game preserved would your neighborhood be considerably more attractive to visitors?

Answer—

6. Do you approve the suggestion that a provincial force of game and fish wardens, or protectors, should be established?

Answer—

7. If so, should the sub-protectors or sub-wardens be permanent residents of the localities under their supervision, and why?

Answer—

8. Can you suggest any method for raising a revenue from game and fish that would be sufficient to support non-resident sub-wardens?

Answer—

9. Do you approve the suggestion that every owner of sporting fire-arms should be required to register his weapon, receive a license to use it, and pay a nominal fee therefor?

Answer—

10. Do you approve the suggestion that shooters and anglers, when sporting in counties where they do not reside, should be required to take out a local permit at a small fee, to go to the expense of supporting the local game and fish wardens.

Answer—

11. If you approve of hunting deer with hounds, should every owner of a hound used in running deer be required to take a license for the dog?

Answer—

12. Should the exportation of game and speckled or brook trout from Ontario be entirely forbidden?

Answer—

13. If not, should outside sportsmen be required to pay something for permits to take their game and fish beyond the Province?

Answer—

14. Should dealers in game be required to take out licenses, forfeitable in case they violate the game or fish protection laws?

Answer—

15. Are there any extensive marshes or waste lands in your neighborhood?

Answer—

16. If so, name them and state whether the title is still in the Crown.

Name of Marsh or Waste.	Township.	County.	Owner or Owners.

17. Do you approve the suggestion that residents near marshes or wastes should be encouraged to form associations to protect game and fish therein; the privileges of the association to be open to all county people paying a small fee, and to visitors paying a larger fee, both fees to be fixed by consent of the county council?

Answer—

18. Would the people of your neighborhood or county be likely to approve generally of such public and open game protection associations as are previously described?

Answer—

19. Should the formation of close or exclusive game and fish protection associations, covering marshes by freehold or lease, be encouraged or discouraged?

Answer—

20. Do any of the farmers of your neighborhood feed quails during the winter or take any other means to keep up game on their lands?

Answer—

Return this form when filled up to A. D. Stewart, Secretary Ontario Game and Fish Commission, Court House, Hamilton, Ont.

ONTARIO FISH AND GAME COMMISSION

QUESTIONS RELATING TO ANIMALS OTHER THAN DEER, MOOSE, CARIBOU, ETC.

Name and Address of Witness.

Mr.

Occupation

Address

Post Office County

Hares and Rabbits.

PRESENT CLOSE SEASON, 1ST MARCH TO 1ST SEPTEMBER.

1. Is this close season properly set ?
Answer—

2. If not, what change should be made ?
Answer—

3. What are your reasons for foregoing answer ?
Answer—

4. Should snaring or trapping be allowed ?
Answer—

5. If not, why not ?
Answer—

6. Should black and grey squirrels be protected ?
Answer—

7. If so, during what season ?
Answer—

Fur-bearing Animals —Beaver, Mink, Muskrat, Sable, Marten, Otter, Fisher.

8. Should the shooting of these animals in November, December or any other season be allowed ?
Answer—

9. What are your reasons for foregoing reply ?

Answer—

10. Should the trapping season, at present from 1st November to 1st May, be shortened ?

Answer—

11. If so, how ? and why ?

Answer—

Destructive Animals.—Wolves.

12. Every county treasurer is now obliged to pay $6 bounty for every wolf killed in his county, or within one mile of a settlement in his county. Do you approve of this ?

Answer—

13. Should the bounty be increased, reduced or abolished ?

Answer—

14. Should some arrangements for bounties on wolf killing in unorganized districts be made ?

Answer—

15. What further suggestions have you to make in the matter of wolf bounties ?

Answer—

Foxes and other Vermin.

16. Should a bounty be given for the destruction of foxes ?

Answer—

17. If so, why, and to what amount ?

Answer—

18. Should bounties be given for the destruction of owls, mink, weasels and hawks ?

Answer—

19. If so, why ? and to what amount ?

Answer—

20. What other vermin destructive to game or fish should be, if possible, destroyed ?

Answer—

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ONTARIO FISH AND GAME COMMISSION.

SPECIAL QUESTIONS TO HOTEL-KEEPERS AND STOREKEEPERS IN SPORTING LOCALITIES.

Name and Address of Witness.

Mr.

Occupation

Address

Post Office County

1. Do you do much business with campers, sportsmen and anglers?
Answer—

2. Would this business be improved if fish and game were protected and multiplied in your locality?
Answer—

3. Do summer parties often destroy deer?
Answer—

4. Are the close seasons for game and fish generally respected in your neighborhood?
Answer—

5. If not, who are the principal offenders?
Answer—

Return this form when filled up to A. D. Stewart, Secretary Ontario Game and Fish Commission, Court House, Hamilton, Ont.

ONTARIO FISH AND GAME COMMISSION.

SPECIAL QUESTIONS TO MANAGERS OR OTHER SUPERVISORS OF RAILWAY AND STEAMBOAT LINES.

Name and Address of Witness.

Mr.

Occupation

Address

Post Office County

1. Does your line do much traffic in sporting, camping and angling passengers?
Answer—

2. Upon what routes? if by steamboats, name them.
Answer—

3. Give, if possible, an approximate estimate of the value of the passenger, camping, and other traffic, arising from shooting and fishing sport.
Answer—

4, Would the preservation and multiplication of game and fish probably improve the traffic above mentioned?
Answer—

5. Some American railway companies give free transportation to fish fry from State hatcheries, and otherwise assist game wardens or protectors. Would your line probably act with similar liberality?
Answer—

6. Would you object to allowing your conductors or pursers on sporting routes to act on behalf of the Government in issuing permits or licenses, to shoot, or fish, if such licenses were required by law?
Answer—

Return this form when filled up to A. D. Stewart, Secretary Ontario Game and Fish Commission, Court House, Hamilton, Ont.

ONTARIO FISH AND GAME COMMISSION.

SPECIAL QUESTIONS TO CONDUCTORS, PURSERS, ETC.

Name and Address of Witness.

Mr.

Occupation

Address

Post Office County

1. Do you travel on a sporting or angling division or line?

Answer—

2. What division, line, or boat?

Answer—

3. Do sportsmen, campers, and anglers form a considerable portion of the passenger traffic in summer and fall?

Answer—

4. Do deer hunters usually bring hounds with them?

Answer—

5. Would you, if your manager consented, be willing to act on behalf of the Government in issuing licenses or permits for shooting and fishing?

Answer—

6. Could you probably give efficient service in these respects?

Answer—

7. What are your reasons for foregoing answer?

Answer—

Return this form when filled up to A. D. Stewart, Secretary Ontario Fish and Game Commission, Court House, Hamilton, Ont.

ONTARIO FISH AND GAME COMMISSION.

SPECIAL QUESTIONS FOR DEALERS IN GAME, FISH, ETC.

Name and Address of Witness.

Mr.

Occupation

Address

Post Office County

1. Is game commonly offered to you before the season opens?
Answer—

2. Is all vension in prime condition when the shooting season begins?
Answer—

3. Are November bucks in prime condition for food?
Answer—

4. Are most of the deer that come to market, shot through the neck and probably while swimming?
Answer—

5. What price is usually paid for raw fawn, doe, and buck skins in good condition?
Answer—

6. What price for large buck heads?
Answer—

7. Is there an active market for buck horn?
Answer—

Return this form when filled up to A. D. Stewart, Secretary Ontario Game and Fish Commission, Court House, Hamilton, Ont.

ONTARIO FISH AND GAME COMMISSION.

SPECIAL QUESTIONS FOR DEALERS IN GUNS, TACKLE, ETC

Name and Address of Witness.

Mr.

Occupation

Address

Post Office County

1. If owners of guns, rifles, and pistols, other than those used for military purposes, were required to register their weapons and take out shooting licenses at a nominal fee, what would be the effect on your trade?

Answer—

2. If gun and tackle dealers were supplied with such licenses and authorized to issue them on making sales, would the trade be affected?

Answer—

3. Would the strict enforcement of the game laws benefit your trade by increasing the game and the amount of shooting?

Answer—

4. If gun licenses were necessary to game preservation, and if your trade would be improved by game preservation, would you be willing to assist in carrying out the game license system?

Answer—

Return this form when filled up to A. D. Stewart, Secretary Ontario Game and Fish Commission. Court House, Hamilton, Ont.

ONTARIO FISH AND GAME COMMISSION.

SPECIAL QUESTIONS TO GUIDES.

Name and address of witness.

Mr.

Occupation

Address

Post Office County

1. Where do you act as guide ?
Answer—

2. What pay do you usually get ?
Answer—

3. How many days of the year are you commonly employed as guide ?
Answer—

4. How many other guides are there in your locality ?
Answer—

5. Do you furnish canoes and dogs ?
Answer—

6. If so, what do you get for use of canoes per day ?
Answer—

7. What for dogs per day ?
Answer—

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ONTARIO FISH AND GAME COMMISSION.

SPECIAL QUESTIONS TO BOAT AND CANOE BUILDERS.

Name and address of witness.

Mr.

Occupation

Address

Post Office County

1. Do you sell or rent many boats or canoes to campers, sportsmen, and anglers ?

Answer—

2. Would the preservation or multiplication of game-animals, birds, and fish, probably be beneficial to your trade in making the Province more attractive to sportsmen and campers generally ?

Answer—

As soon as these questions were ready for distribution, notice was given through the public press to this effect, and sportsmen and others interested in the question of the protection, preservation and propagation of the game and fish in the Province, and who were willing to aid your Commissioners by giving them the benefit of their advice and experience, were requested to send for a set of the tabulated questions.

The result of this notice was astonishing, for hardly had the advertisements appeared, before letters came pouring in from all parts of the Province and from all classes of the community, asking for copies of the questions, and promising assistance and co-operation in every possible shape and form.

In addition to the answers received to the above-mentioned questions, hundreds of interesting communications were received, not only from residents of the Province, but from sportsmen outside of Ontario, and these have in most cases been of great assistance to your Commissioners, and are hereby gratefully acknowledged.

It is gratifying to be able to state that, in travelling through the Province, your Commissioners found the work of the Commission to be highly popular, and it may safely be said, judging from opinions universally expressed, that the Commission was not issued a day too soon.

The work of collecting the information has been pleasant if laborious, and much valuable information has been acquired.

In reference to the answers given by witnesses, it is necessary to state that whilst a complete record has been kept, some of them are comparatively valueless, because they have been given from purely selfish motives. The true sportsmen, and those desirous of seeing the Province re-stocked with game and fish, have invariably expressed a willingness to sink all smaller considerations in order that the most good might be done. But others with narrower minds have given such answers as are applicable only to their own cases; some of them going so far as to say that no steps of any kind should be taken to preserve the game and fish in Ontario, because these were already scarce and might as well be used up by the present generation.

The following table will show the dates and places at which meetings were held by your Commissioners, and the names of the witnesses who appeared to give evidence.

No. 1 DISTRICT.

BELLEVILLE, 10th and 11th April, 1891.

COMMISSIONERS.—MESSRS. HERVEY, SMITH, TAYLOR AND STEWART.

WITNESSES.

D. R. Leavens, Farmer.
Jas. T. Bell, Physician.
R. S. Bell, Journalist.
E. B. Fralick, County Judge.
E. N. Leavens, Accountant.
Fred. Root, Carriage Trimmer.
J. N. Pringle, Manufacturer.
J. W. Loudon, Printer.
Geo. Twining, Painter.

BROCKVILLE, 13th and 14th April, 1891

WITNESSES.

Joseph Deacon, Barrister.
David S. Booth, Contractor.
A. F. Stagg, Butcher.
A. Armstrong, Hotel-keeper.
Geo. Bucher, Merchant.
Neil McLean, Banker.
J. R. Griffin, Banker.

OTTAWA, 15th, 16th and 17th April, 1891.

WITNESSES.

F. G. Vanderlip, Hotel-keeper.
J. B. Spence “ “
W. P. Lett, City Clerk.
W. R. McEwan, Clerk.
H. D. J. Lane, Clerk.
Louis J. Consolles, Patent Agent.
W. P. Batterton, Book-keeper.
P. A. McDougall, Physician.
A. H. Johnston, Farmer.
F. H. F. Mercer, Clerk.
T. G. Carpenter, Agent.
J. R. Quain, Electrician.
W. J. Topley, Photographer.
W. W. Boucher, Vet. Surgeon.
Geo. C. Wood, Clerk.

RENFREW, 18th April, 1891.

WITNESSES.

Xavier Plaunt, Farmer.
Donald McLaren, “
Xavier Plaunt, jr., Hotel Clerk.
Frank Byers, Farmer.
Robt. Cameron, “
Jno. McRae, Gentleman.
Jas. Craig, Barrister.
Jno. Park, Gentleman.
S. O. Gorman, Constable.
Joseph Beggs, Farmer.
J. D. Deacon, Physician.
David Barr, Gentleman.

No. 2 DISTRICT.

PETERBORO', 1st and 2nd April, 1891.

COMMISSIONERS.—MESSRS. SMITH, MITCHELL, THOMSON AND STEWART.

WITNESSES.

R. A. Morrow, Gentleman.
H. Winch, Butcher.
Wm. Hall, Merchant.
F. J. Moore, Carpenter.
G. S. Sproule, Photographer.
J. D. Collins, Gentleman.
H. Calcutt, Brewer.
T. W. Gibbs, Agent.
R. C. Strickland, Gentleman.
Jno. Bennett, Fish Inspector.
Thos. Eastwood, Hotel-keeper.
R. E. Wood, Barrister.
R. Watson, Inspector.
A. Paterson, Drover.
Samuel Ray, Tobacconist.
L. G. Steele, Farmer.
Jno. Richardson, Mason.
Wm. Brownscombe, Lock master.
R. Tivey, Bridge Inspector.
G. Cochrane, Inspector.
Thos. P. Atrill, Gentleman.

LINDSAY, 3rd and 4th April, 1891.

WITNESSES.

Thomas Walters, Contractor.
Geo. W. Rose, Steam-boat Captain.
Alex. Ross, Contractor.
Johnson Ellis, Farmer.
Wm. Thorndyke, "
E. A. Knowlson, Clerk.
J. Finnegan, Farmer.
A. J. Davis, "
Henry Cohen, Pump Maker.
Freemont Crandell, Engineer.
Joseph Littell, Farmer.
Wm. Mulcahy, Farmer.
B. Bryan, Contractor.
Thos. Fee, Farmer.
Chas. Spillsbury, Gentleman.
R. H. Hopkins, Book-keeper.
J. W. Wallace, Manufacturer.
J. Woods, Physician.
J. C. Hood, Physician.
W. A. Goodwin, Merchant.
G. Thornhill, Teamster.
A. W. J. DeGrassi, Physician.

FENELON FALLS, 6th April, 1891.

WITNESSES.

Jas. Dixon, P. L. S.
C. E. Bonnell, Physician.
W. J. Reid, Merchant.
W. T. C. Boyd, "
A. E. Bottum, "
Jno. Sedgewick, Farmer.
Geo. Whissle, Butcher.
E. R. Edwards, Livery Stable Keeper
A. Stevens, Miller.

Haliburton, 8th April, 1891

WITNESSES.

W. J. Austin, Merchant.
C. S. Austin, Gentleman.
Geo. Bemmister, Civil Engineer.
Jas. Warley, Cabinet Maker.
Jno. Reid, Carpenter.
Jno. Lucas, Hotel-keeper.
Eldridge Leith, Merchant.

P. O'Connor, Trapper.
C. R. Stewart, Gentleman.
Jos Kellet, Hotel-keeper.
Jos. Paul, Butcher.
Stephen Dawson, Farmer.
Fred. Freeman, Merchant.
L. M. Neily, Shoemaker.

No. 3 DISTRICT.

Toronto, 18th and 19th Dec., 1890.

Commissioners.—Messrs. MacCallum, Mitchell, Pulford, Lucas, Thomson, Smith, Taylor, Wilmott, Stewart.

WITNESSES.

Edward Harris
T. D. Wilson.
E. J. Cousins.
A. Peterson.
J. A. Sweeney.
Frank Wing
Joseph E. Rogers
Robert Gowans.
A. J. Taylor.
J. W. Mencke.
R. H. Holmes.
S. R. Clarke.
Major Lee.
Frank Binsett.
Wm. Brodie.
E. H. Bastedo.
S. G. Beattie.

Occupations not ascertained.

F. H. Gooch.
J. Pearsall.
F. S. Bayles.
R. M. Fisher.
J. G. Nunn.
R. Tinning, jr.
D. S Bottsford.
S. W. Semple.
Dr. Tyrell.
E. P. Borron.
J. S. Wallace.
F. G. Verity.
D. F. McDonald.
Dr. J. Teskey.
J. McLachlan.
James Douglas.
A. Tymon.

Occupations not ascertained.

No. 3 DISTRICT.

BRACEBRIDGE, 2nd and 3rd June, 1891.

COMMISSIONERS.—MESSRS. WILMOTT AND STEWART.

WITNESSES.

Jno. A. Dole, Saw-mill Proprietor.
Robt. Robinson, Jail-keeper.
Chas. E. Mawdsley, Law Student.
Hector McGinnis, Foreman Lumber Co.
Jas. Hall, Farmer.
Jno. Wardell, Butcher.
Jas. Hillman, Tinsmith.
E. F. Stephenson, Journalist.
Frank Kent, Vet. Surgeon.
Alfred Hunt, Banker.
Jas. Boyle, Town Clerk.
Jas. Ripkie, Law Student.
J. C. Davidson, Sawmill Foreman.
Singleton Brown, Shingle Mill Prop.

PARRY SOUND, 6th June, 1891.

WITNESSES.

S. B. Purvis, Lumberman.
Thos. McGowan, Farmer.
Jacob Joliffe, Contractor.
Wm. Fry, Farmer.
Wm. Cargill, Guide.
Alex. Cargill, "
Frank Lafex, Butcher.
Edward Taylor, Shoemaker.
Wm. Ireland, Newspaper Prop.
J. M. Anstey, Postmaster.
J. R. Legatt, Watchmaker.
W. L. Haight, Barrister.

BLACKSTONE LAKE, 8th June, 1891.

WITNESSES.

Jno. Vankoughnet, Farmer.
Henry Vankoughnet, Farmer.

BURK'S FALLS, 10th June, 1891.

WITNESSES.

Ridley Appleby, Farmer.
Jno. Thom, Farmer.

No. 4 DISTRICT.

WINDSOR, 5th May, 1891.

COMMISSIONERS.—MESSRS. MACCALLUM, LUCAS, PULFORD AND STEWART.

WITNESSES

Joseph Winter, Butcher.
Geo. A. Goodwin, Contractor.
Dan. G. Revell, Conductor.
Wm. Donaldson, Painter.
C. H. Paré, Farmer.
R. Digman, Carpenter.
Albert Drouillard, Custom Officer.

London, 7th May, 1891.

WITNESSES.

Jno. Pring, Lather.
F. L. Trebilcock, Jeweller.
N. H. Beemer, Physician.
C. R. Cameron, Barrister.
M. J. Kemp, Manager.
H. A. Nicholson, Banker.
H. A. Stevenson, Med. Student.
Jno. Burns, Bailiff.
E. A. Cleghorn, Wholesale Grocer.
L. McDonald, Dentist.
W. C. L. Gill, City Registrar.
W. T. Williams, Chief of Police.
E. W. Sayers, Accountant.
C. W. Davis, Hotel-keeper.
Wm. Avey, Hotel-keeper.
T. J. Hammond, Insurance Agent.
J. Schreiber, G. T. R. Agent.

Chatham, 6th May, 1891.

WITNESSES.

W. B. Wells, Div. Court Clerk.
Jno. Mercer, Sheriff.
Gordon Boles, Retired Captain.
J. L. Nichols, Dentist.
Jas. Thomas, Farmer.
Wm. Crow, Farmer.
S. Holmes, Miller.
Abbot Wilcox, Farmer.
G. A. Layer, Law Student.
David Wilson, Manager.
Jas. McGarvin, Farmer.
P. McGarvin, “
Alex. Ducedre, “
Geo. Kime, “
A. Alexander, “
J. B, Gillard, Warden.
Wm. L. Cameron, Farmer.
Chas. Eastlake, Merchant.
H. J. O'Hone, “
M. Massey, Farmer.
Jas. Kime, Vet. Surgeon.
C. Wheeler, Cattle Dealer.
D. Smith, Farmer.
Albert Williams, Farmer.
Abraham Alexander, jr., Farmer.
Jas. Rankin, Farmer.
J. H. Nelson, Bailiff.
Jas. Hamilton, Fisherman.
Jno. Houston, Farmer.
Henry Dagman, Merchant.
H. A. Crow, Farmer.
W. A. Campbell, Clerk.

Hamilton, 8th and 9th May, 1891.

WITNESSES.

R. Æ. Kennedy, Journalist.
Edwin Dalton, Farmer.
Geo. McCurley, “
Dan. McLean,
Wm. Payne,
David Maddocks,
Andrew Ross, Agent.
Caleb Lousley, Farmer.
Albert Clements, “
J. J. Steele, Maltster.
Jno. I. McKenzie, Inspector.
Andrew Murdoch, Agent.
Dr. McGregor.
A. Bowman.
Louis Snider.
Samuel McNair, Clerk.
Wm. Morton, Game and Fish dealer.
Wm. Drayton, “ “
A. E. Malloch, Physician.
Jno. Smith, Agent.
Jas. Crooks, Hotel-keeper,
Jno. S. Hendrie, Contractor.
Albert Smith, Salesman.
Thos. Hutchinson, Engineer.
E. Tinsley, Engineer.

SIMCOE, 14th May, 1891.

WITNESSES.

W. E. Tisdale, Barrister.
H. H. Groff, Private Banker.
Jno. Matthews, Collector of Customs.
J. W. Ryerson, Barrister.
J Lorne Campbell, Gentleman.
L. M. Sovereen, Merchant.
Jas. Duncan, Farmer.
Walter H. Anderson, Farmer.
Ed. Parker, Farmer.
W. T. Nickerson, Auctioneer.
J. B. Piche, Farmer.
J. H. Helmer, “
Jas. Overholt, Fisherman.

DUNNVILLE, 15th May, 1891.

WITNESSES.

Fred Lowe, Gentleman.
Martin Green, Fisherman.
John Green, “
Wm. McIndoe, Gentleman.
Freeman Green, Fisherman.
J. C. Eccles, Barrister.
Jas. Smith, Guide.
Jas. Clifford, Fisherman.
Wm. Lambier, Fisherman.
Jas. Vanderburg, “
Lewis Fox, “
Isaac Wismer, Blacksmith.
W. G. Wismer, “
S. W. Hornbirook, Farmer.
Chas. Ross, Fisherman.
Henry Fox, “

It happened in some cases, that witnesses who attended the meetings of the Commissioners, also sent written answers to the questions issued, and in cases of this kind the *viva voce* evidence only has been recorded, so that witnesses' names might not appear twice.

The questions issued by the Commissioners were answered as follows:—

Questions on Deer by	650	Witnesses.
Questions on Birds by	485	"
Questions on Fish by	497	"
General questions by	604	"
Questions on Animals other than Deer, Moose, Caribou, etc., by	578	"
Special questions to Hotel-keepers and Storekeepers in sporting localities	10	"
Special questions to Managers or Supervisors of railway and steamboat lines	5	"
Special questions to Conductors, Pursers, etc.	15	"
Special questions to Dealers in game, fish, etc.	11	"
Special questions to Dealers in guns, tackle, etc.	9	"
Special questions to Guides	7	"
Special questions to Boat and Canoe-builders	2	"

QUESTIONS RELATING TO DEER.

The questions prepared on this subject by your Commissioners were answered by 650 persons as follows :—

Name.	Occupation.	Address.	County.
Thos. Penfold	Gaoler	Port Arthur	Algoma.
John Piche	Wood-ranger	Sudbury	“
Thos. Frood	Farmer	Little Current	“
John Forde	Fur trader	Schrieber	“
Geo. Mair	Banker	Lucknow	Bruce.
R. Russell	Merchant	Hepworth	“
Augustus Smith	Brick Manufacturer	Port Elgin	“
Wm. Campbell	Carriage builder	Tara	“
J. E. Murphy	Lumberman	Hepworth Station	“
Jos. Robinson	Merchant	Wiarton	“
S. Irwin		“	“
C. Jones		“	“
R. M. Fisher	Physician	“	“
E. Rumley	Engineer	Lion's Head	“
A. F. Bowman	Farmer	Southampton	“
N. B. Zinkan	Merchant	“	“
John H. Burrows	Carpenter	“	“
Cecil Swale	Farmer	Wiarton	“
John H. Garnier	Physician	Lucknow	“
Hirman M. Smith	Miller	Southampton	“
W. J. Topley	Photographer	Ottawa	Carleton
W. W. Boucher	Vet. Surgeon	South March	“
Geo. Carleton Wood	P. O. Dept	“	“
J. R. Quain	Electrician	Ottawa	“
P. A. McDougall	Physician	“	“
A. H. Johnson	Farmer	Castleford	“
F. H. F. Mercer	Gentleman	Ottawa	“
T. G. Carpenter	Agent	Arnprior	“
F. G. Vanderlip	Hotel-keeper	Ottawa	“
J. B Spence	“	“	“
W. P. Lett	City Clerk	“	“
Michael Roddy	Farmer	Castleford	“
John Bruce		Ottawa	“
A. Pratt	Ass't Commissioner	“	“
Redmond Quain	Civil Servant	“	“
John T. G. White	Lumber Merchant	“	“
John Stewart	P. L. Surveyor	“	“
A. P. Sherwood	Police Commissioner	“	“
Thos. Stewart	Machinist	“	“
Harry Street	Farmer	March	“
Henry T. Smith	Clerk	Ottawa	“
John Sutherland	Contractor	“	“
G. S. MacFarlane	Lumber Agent	“	“
Alex. Stewart	Farmer	Hintonburg	“
Henry R. Smith	Lieut.-Colonel	Ottawa	“
Geo. Torney	Merchant	“	“
Wm. Ahearn	Blacksmith	“	“
J. H. Ellis	Carpenter	“	“
Wm. Hutchinson	Manufacturer	“	“
Wm. O'Leary	Farmer	Loretto	Cardwell.
Wm. McIntosh	Insurance Agent	Newcastle	Durham.
H. H. Burnham	Mayor	Port Hope	“
Geo. M. Furby	Manager	“	“
Job Dickinson	Farmer	Zion	“
R. Dinner	“	“	“
Ralph Casselman	“	Casselman	Dundas.
Joseph Markel	Cooper	Chesterville	“
W. Armstrong	Hotel-keeper	Morrisburg	“
Joseph Markebly	Gentleman	Chesterville	“
Alex. McKay	Farmer	Morewood	“
J. C. Fox	Pres. Orangeville Gun Club	Orangeville	Dufferin.
A. White	Miller	Orwell	Elgin.
Alfred Zavity	Carpenter	Sparta	“
Anthony Pettypiece	Farmer	McGregor	Essex.
John Walters	Carpenter	Harrow	“
Geo. E. Pettypiece	Farmer	McGregor	“

QUESTIONS RELATING TO DEER.—(*Continued.*)

Name.	Occupation.	Address.	County.
Wm. Brick	Farmer	Vereker	Essex.
Angus E. Wright	“	Harrow	“
Thos. B. Wright	“	Oxley	“
Geo. A. Goodwin	Builder	Windsor	“
Albert Snow	Farmer	“	“
Jerome Thomson	Lumberman	Sharbot Lake	Frontenac.
J. H. Borckwood	Rod and Flymaker	Kingston	“
John G. Gordon	Farmer	Parham	“
Wm. A. Wagar	“	“	“
M. Cronk	“	“	“
Robt. Clow	“	“	“
E. S. Rodgers	Vet. Surgeon	Meaford	Grey.
John Legat	Agent	Owen Sound	“
Jas. Gladstone	Bartender	“	“
Geo. Eucleigh	Barber	“	“
D. Hunter		Miller's Corners	Grenville.
H. Hughes	Merchant	Hickstone	“
Kemptville Fish & Game Club		Kemptville	“
Elias Harris	Farmer	“	“
John Bennett	“	Athol	Glengarry.
Fred B. Lacy	“	Beechmont	Hastings.
Jas Nosworthy	Gentleman	Belleville	“
Wm. Conley	Farmer	Madoc	“
R. S. Tivy	Merchant	Coe Hill	“
P. P. Clark	“	St. Ola	“
Samuel Haryett	“	Maynooth	“
Robt. McLean	Farmer	Boulter	“
R. C. Fair	Stove Merchant	Bancroft	“
James W. Ham	Farmer	St. Ola	“
Joseph Stonebug	Policeman	Belleville	“
Henry Foster	Hunter	Faraday	“
A. G. Allison	Despatcher G. T. Ry	Belleville	“
Ellis Stimer	Hunter	Bancroft	“
Edward Johnson	Bush Ranger	“	“
Geo. McAllister		Boulter	“
C. J. Baragar	Farmer	Sine	“
Stephen Badgley		Stirling	“
Francis Bird	Carpenter	“	“
S. Dennison	Farmer	Purdy	“
John Bell	“	Frankford	“
Thos. J. Moore	“	St. Ola	“
Geo. Pattison	“	Coe Hill Mines	“
John Lynch	“	Maynooth	“
Gilbert Holmes	“	St. Ola	“
Thos. B. Watt	“	Coe Hill Mines	“
Anson Cummings	“	Anson	“
A. W Tivy	“	Coe Hill Mines	“
Wm. H. Sweet	“	Bancroft	“
Bidwell Sim	“	Harold	“
Willet Turner	“	Farady	“
Thos. Nugent	“	Nugent	“
John Campbell	“	Havergal	“
Robt. Hewton	“	Faraday	“
Wm. S. Clarke	“	Holloway	“
J. C. George	Postmaster	Bancroft	“
John McAllister	Farmer	Bird's Creek	“
R. S. Bell	Journalist	Belleville	“
Jas. T. Bell	Physician	“	“
D. R. Leavens	Farmer	“	“
Frederick Root	Carriage Trimmer	“	“
E. B. Fralick	County Judge	“	“
G. N. Leavens	Accountant	“	“
Jno N. Pringle	Manufacturer	“	“
J. W. Loudon	Printer	“	“
Geo. Twining	Painter	“	“
Henry Bird	Farmer	The Ridge	“
Wm. Elliott	“	Coe Hill Mines	“
Fred Mullett	Hotel-keeper	Bancroft	“
John Alexander	Farmer	Tansley	Halton.

QUESTIONS RELATING TO DEER.—(*Continued.*)

Name.	Occupation.	Address.	County.
Albert Clements	Farmer	Trafalgar	Halton.
John Pirie	Blacksmith	Drumquin	"
Oscar E. Hood	Farmer	"	"
Wm. Panton	Editor	Milton	"
J. H. Burns	Gentleman	Burlington	"
Thos. Ireland	Farmer	Nelson	"
T. Glover	"	Freeman	"
John Boyes	"	Nelson	"
Geo. McCurlie	"	"	"
Daniel McLaren	"	"	"
John J. Filman	"	Burlington	"
Edwin Dalton		Tansley	"
Caleb Lousley		Trafalgar	"
T. J. Wheeler	Secretary	Georgetown	"
Wm. Dalton	Farmer	Tansley	"
John E. Ford	"	Georgetown	"
Geo. W. Stevens	"	Peterson's Corners	Haliburton.
C. Sawyer	Guide	Dorset	"
Peter Barr	Merchant	Irondale	"
W. J. Austin	"	Haliburton	"
C. S. Austin	Gentleman	"	"
Geo. Bemister	Civil Engineer	"	"
Jas. Worley	Cabinet Maker	"	"
Jno. Reid	Carpenter	"	"
Jno. Lucas	Hotel-keeper	"	"
E. Leith	Merchant	"	"
P. O'Connor	Trapper	"	"
C. R. Stewart	Gentleman	"	"
Jas. Kellett	Hotel-keeper	"	"
Jos. Paul	Butcher	"	"
Stephen Dawson	Farmer	"	"
Fred Freeman	Merchant	"	"
L. M. Neily	Shoemaker	"	"
Jas. Turnbull	Carpenter	Minden	"
Richard Davis	Shoemaker	"	"
Edward Noice	Merchant	"	"
Arch. McColl	Farmer	Gooderham	"
Geo. Gregory	"	Wicksteed	"
E. W. Lockman	Guide	Dorset	"
Geo. Tutt	"	"	"
Thos. Scott	Farmer	Kinnaway	"
P. Hawthorn	"	Seaforth	Huron.
Chas. Mitchell	"	Molesworth	"
W. H. Campbell	Contractor	Seaforth	"
Peter McEwen	Farmer	Leadbury	"
Peter J. Bishop	Stonemason	Ethel	"
John Lamont	Farmer	"	"
Fred Lowe	"	Dunnville	Haldimand.
Martin Green		"	"
Jno. Green		"	"
Wm. McIndoe		"	"
Freeman Green		"	"
J. C. Eccles	Barrister	"	"
Jas. Smith		"	"
Jas. Clifford		"	"
Wm. Lambier		"	"
Jas. Vanderbug		"	"
Lewis Fox		"	"
Jn. E. Scott	D'p'y.Supt.WellandCanal	"	"
Isaac Wismer		Cayuga South	"
W. G. Wismer		"	"
J. B. Gillard	Banker	Wallaceburg	Kent
Wm. L. Cameron	Farmer	Harwick	"
Wm. Weldon	Hotel-keeper	Morpeth	"
Samuel Burk	Farmer	Blenheim	"
Stephen Russell	"	"	"
J. B. Reynolds	Merchant	Rond Eau	"
Chas. Eastlake	Merchant	Ridgetown	"
H. J. O'Lone	Hardware merchant	"	"
N. Massey	Farmer	Chatham	"

QUESTIONS RELATING TO DEER.—*(Continued.)*

Name.	Occupation.	Address.	County.
Jas. Kine	Vet. Surgeon	Chatham	Kent.
O. Wheeler	Merchant	“	“
D. R. Watson	Caretaker	Morpeth	“
Joseph Deacon	Police Magistrate	Brockville	Leeds.
David S. Booth	Contractor	“	“
A. F. Stagg	Butcher	“	“
Geo. Bucher		“	“
A. Armstrong	Hotel-keeper	Athens	“
Wm. Fyfe	Mechanic	Westport	“
John K. Thomson		Rockport	“
Wm. Neilson		“	“
H. T. Fitzimmons		“	“
Reuben Gile	Farmer	Smith's Falls	“
P. W. Strong	Manufacturer	Brockville	“
Jas. Paton	Gentleman	Beamsville	Lincoln.
S. D. Woodruff		St. Catharines	“
F. McEwen	Physician	Carleton Place	Lanark.
Jas. E. Armstrong	Dentist	Almonte	“
Alex. McLaren	Clerk	Carp	“
John Boal	Farmer	Cedar Hill	“
Duncan Campbell	Tailor	Almonte	“
Geo. Bradford	Contractor	“	“
Chas. Gover	Carriagemaker	Carleton Place	“
Herman McFadden	Engineer	“	“
D. H. Davis	Tobacconist	Almonte	“
G. H. Gilbert	Hairdresser	“	“
Isaac Korny	Saw-miller	Waverly	“
D. G. Macdonell	Barrister	Almonte	“
I. L. Huffman	Druggist	Napanee	Lennox.
Uriah Sills	Farmer	“	“
Francis Van DeBogart	Ranchman	“	“
J. A. Dill	Merchant	Bracebridge	Muskoka.
Arthur Monteith	Hunter	Rosseau	“
J. Monteith	Hotel-keeper	“	“
J. McLean	Farmer	Torrance	“
Henry Austin	Yeoman	Bardsville	“
Wm. Clarke	Carpenter	Port Sydney	“
E. Brooks		Antioch	“
Geo E. Langford	Farmer	Bracebridge	“
H. G. King	Butcher	Gravenhurst	“
Benj S. Beley		Rosseau	“
Alfred Jackson	Farmer	Bala	“
Chas. Wm. Riley	“	Milford Bay	“
Wm. I. Terry	Settler	Vankoughnet	“
Richard S. Cole	Farmer	Dorset	“
Jno. A. Dale	Miller	Lake of Bays	“
Robt. Robinson	Jailer	Bracebridge	“
Chas. E. Mawdsley	Clerk	“	“
Hector McGinnis	“	“	“
Jas. Hall	Farmer	Stephenson	“
Jno. Wasdell	Butcher	Bracebridge	“
Jas. Hillman	Tinsmith	“	“
E. F. Stephenson	Journalist	“	“
Frank Kent	Vet. Surgeon	“	“
A. H. Campbell	Manager	Muskoka Mill	“
Francis Hammell	Farmer	Antioch	“
E J. Brooks	Post master	“	“
Wm. Gohm	“	Bracebridge	“
Thos. Burgess	Saw-mill proprietor	Bala	“
Thos. E. J. Salmon	Farmer	Dwight	“
Harris Demara	“	Baysville	“
W. G. Stewart	“	Brackenrig	“
Erastus Hanes	“	Utterson	“
Wm. Austin	“	“	“
Hugh Brown	“	“	“
Wm. Clark	“	“	“
Wm. J. Miller	“	Vankoughnet	“
Geo. Archer	“	Mecunoma	“
John Telfer	“	Ziska	“
Ed. Goldie	“	Dwight	“

QUESTIONS RELATING TO DEER.—(*Continued.*)

Name.	Occupation.	Address.	County.
Frank Pokorney	Trapper	Huntsville	Muskoka.
Samuel Green	Farmer	Bala	"
Wm. Jarvis	Purser	West Gravenhurst.	"
D. F. McDonald	Agent	Parry Sound	"
H. Spencer	Harness-maker	McKellar	"
Ridley Appleby	Postmaster	Doe Lake	"
John Thom	Farmer	"	"
J. Vankoughnet	"	Falding	"
Henry Vankoughnet	"	"	"
Alfred Hunt	Banker	Bracebridge	"
Jas. Boyer	Town Clerk	"	"
J. C. Davidson	Clerk	"	"
Joe Ripkie	Stonemason	"	"
Singleton Brown	Shingle-miller	"	"
Richard Clarke	Farmer	Port Sydney	"
G. F. March	Steamboat Owner	Huntsville	"
Jas. Perry	Farmer	Bracebridge	"
Geo. Brown	Carpenter	"	"
E. J. Goulair	Farmer	Dwight	"
Joseph Clark	Merchant	Aspdine	"
John Green	Farmer	Bala	"
S. J. White	"	Whiteside	"
John Cooper	Hunter	Bracebridge	"
Wm. Craft	Farmer	Doe Lake	"
Donald Gordon	"	Magnetawan	"
W. H. Green	"	Grassmere	"
Daniel E. Hough	Mechanic	Port Carling	"
Thos. Currie		Bala	"
Jas. Clark	Farmer	Monsell	"
John May	"	Port Carling	"
Chas. White	"	Glen Orchard	"
Jas. Fowler	"	Lake of Bays	"
J. Board	Gentleman	Bala	"
C. Henderson	Bushranger	Bracebridge	"
N. H. Beemer	Physician	London	Middlesex.
John Pring	Lather	"	"
F. L. Trebilcock	Jeweller	"	"
E. R. Tammon	Barrister	"	"
M. J. Kemp	Banker	"	"
H. A. Nicholson		"	"
H. A. Stevenson	Med. Student	"	"
John Burns		"	"
E. A. Cleghorn	Wholesale Grocer	"	"
John Burns	Bailiff	"	"
A. G. Chisholm	Barrister	"	"
W. H. Allison	Train Despatcher	"	"
Duncan Johnson	Teacher	Wardsville	"
D. Shoff	License Inspector	Clandeboye	"
W. Thomson	Writer	East Saginaw	Michigan, U. S. A.
A. W. Lawrie	Merchant	Port Dover	Norfolk.
J. M Salmon	Physician	Simcoe	"
Joseph T. Carson	Teacher	"	"
J. M. Sovereegn		"	"
Wm. Tisdale	Barrister	"	"
H. H. Groff	Banker	"	"
John Matthews		"	"
J. W. Ryerson		"	"
J. L. Campbell	Gentleman	"	"
J. J. Walker		"	"
W. J. McInnis	Physician	Vittoria	"
T. J. Nimmo	Farmer	Bensfort	Northumberland.
J. W. Dinwoodie	Contractor	Campbellford	"
M. S. Cassan	Farmer	"	"
J. H. McMaster	Mariner	Brighton	"
C. Montgomery	Farmer	Hilton	"
T. C. Lockwood	Postmaster	Brighton	"
R. H. Bonnycastle	Farmer	Campbellford	"
F. Bonnycastle	"	"	"
R. Jessup	Hunter	North Bay	Nippissing.
Chas. Legris	Hotel-keeper	Nosbonsing	"

QUESTIONS RELATING TO DEER.—(*Continued.*)

Name.	Occupation.	Address.	County.
J. P. Kirkwood	Farmer	North Bay	Nipissing.
F. M. Comstock	Principal	LeRoy	New York, U. S. A.
H. Huntingford		Woodstock	Oxford
R. McLean	Farmer	Innerkip	"
Jas. Borland	"	"	"
Jn. Cowan	"	Bright	"
A. W. Gissing	Druggist	Princeton	"
Wm. Hersie	Farmer	"	"
Thos. Cuthbertson	Architect	Woodstock	"
H. Westcott	Hardware Merchant	Beaverton	Ontario.
C. A. Paterson	Municipal Clerk	"	"
A. Miller	Sportsman	Seagrave	"
J. McRae	Merchant	Beaverton	"
D. M. Card	Conveyancer	Uxbridge	"
Albert Orchard	Farmer	Seagrave	"
E. Moore	Salesman	Uxbridge	"
Geo. W. Dryden	Manufacturer	Port Perry	"
Arch. McLean	Farmer	Seagrave	"
John Barnes	"	Stanley House	Parry Sound.
Donald Ross	"	Turtle Lake	"
S. B. Purvis	Lumberman	Parry Sound	"
Thos. McGowan	Farmer	Featherstone	"
Jacob Joliffe	Lumberman	Parry Sound	"
Wm. Cargill	Farmer	Foley	"
Alex. Cargill	"	"	"
Wm. Fry	"	Monteith	"
Frank Lafex	Hotel-keeper	Parry Sound	"
Edward Taylor	Shoemaker	"	"
Wm Ireland	Journalist	"	"
J. M. Anstey	Postmaster	"	"
J. R. Legatt	Watch-maker	"	"
W. L. Haight	Barrister	"	"
Dan. Starrat	Farmer	Starrat	"
John Davie	"	Doe Lake	"
Frank Johns	"	Nipissing Junction	"
Cyrus D. Lawrence	"	Sprucedale	"
C. W. Burns	Manufacturer	South River	"
Wm. McConnell	Labourer	Burk's Falls	"
John H. Bell	Bushranger	"	"
Wm. Pearce	Postmaster	Sprucedale	"
G. O. Smith	Fire Ranger	Burk's Falls	"
C. W. Burns, sr	Valuator	South River	"
T. J. Paget	Teacher	Restoule	"
H. R. Shaw	Landscape Painter	Ashdown Dist.	"
H. N. Crossley	Farmer	Rosseau	"
J. Ibbitson	"	Restoule	"
B. F. Kean	Sawlog Cutter	Parry Sound	"
J. Dinwoodie	Millwright	Lakefield	Peterboro.
W. A. Eastland	Grocer	"	"
Thos. P. Attrill	Gentleman	Peterboro	"
L. G. Steele		Lakefield	"
Geo. Cochrane		Peterboro	"
Wm. Brownscombe	Lock Master	"	"
Thos. Gordon	Canoe Builder	Lakefield	"
Thos. G. Eastland	Postmaster	Apsley	"
R. A. Morrow	Gentleman	Peterboro	"
Geo. Coones	Farmer	Apsley	"
John Lean	"	"	"
D. E. Strickland	Lumberman	Lakefield	"
Alex. Bell	Physician	"	"
W. H. Casement	Reeve	"	"
John E. Richardson	Canoe Builder	"	"
J. J. Welsh	Blacksmith	Apsley	"
R. C. Strickland		Lakefield	"
T. W. Gibbs	Agent	Peterboro	"
Wm. Hall	Merchant	Buckhorn	"
H. Calcutt	Brewer	Peterboro	"
John Bennett		"	"
H Winch	Butcher	"	"
F. J. Moore		Lakefield	"

QUESTIONS RELATING TO DEER.—(*Continued.*)

Name.	Occupation.	Address.	County.
Wm. McFarlane	Hotel-keeper	Young's Point	Peterboro.
J. T. Lillicrap	Salesman	Lakefield	"
Thos. F. Wallace	Stock-dealer	"	"
Francis Ellenhurst	Reeve	Apsley	"
J. D. Collins		Peterboro	"
Geo. S. Sproule	Artist	"	"
Henry Couse	Grain Buyer	Cheltenham	Peel.
K. A. Chisholm	Accountant	Brampton	"
W. Couse	Apiarist	Streetsville	"
A. Lalondie	Farmer	Prescott	Prescott.
W. A. Anderson	"	Mountain View	Prince Edward.
A. C. Shaw	Barrister	Stratford	Perth.
Xavier Plaunt, jr	Clerk	Renfrew	Renfrew.
D. McLaren	Farmer	Sandpoint	"
Xavier Plaunt	"	Sebastopol	"
Thos. Hiland	Hunter	Warnock	"
D. W. Turner	Bank Manager	Arnprior	"
A. Hood	Commercial Traveller	"	"
Richard Thomas	Farmer	Deacon	"
Geo. Carr	Jobber	Point Alexander	"
John S. Box	Merchant	Calabogie	"
John Brady	Woodranger	Renfrew	"
John Scott	Gentleman	"	"
John Hunt	Farmer	Mt. St. Patrick	"
Wm. Maves	Trapper	Pembroke	"
Jn. J. Gorman	Farmer	Esmonde	"
John Martin	"	Rockingham	"
Frank Byers	"	Renfrew	"
Robt. Cameron	"	Horton	"
John McRae	Gentleman	Renfrew	"
Jas. Craig	Barrister	"	"
John Park	Gentleman	Horton	"
S. O'Gorman	Constable	Renfrew	"
Joseph Beggs	Farmer	Pembroke	"
J. D. Deacon	Physician	"	"
David Barr	Gentleman	Renfrew	"
James Neil	Hunter	Castleford	"
John McMullen	Farmer	"	"
Samuel Lett	"	Eganville	"
Robert Bowes	"	Tramore	"
A. H. Johnson	"	Castleford	"
Robert C. Miller	Publisher	Pembroke	"
Geo. Sutherland		Micksburg	"
Aaron Sweezy		Deux Riviers	"
Andrew Hamilton, jr	Farmer	Pembroke	"
Taylor Hamilton	"	"	"
Albert Brum	"	Alice	"
Aaron Burwash	Lumberman	Arnprior	"
Rd. Dulmage	Barrister	"	"
Arthur Burwash	Barrister	"	"
Arch. McPhie	Hotel-keeper	"	"
John Denninson	Farmer	Combermere	"
George D. Bayne	Minister	Pembroke	"
John Payne	Farmer	Sebastopol	"
R. D. Featherston	Agent	Arnprior	"
Adam W. Lindsay	Merchant	Renfrew	"
H. F. McLachlin	Lumber Merchant	Arnprior	"
R. A. Graham	Bushranger	Pembroke	"
Wm. Mahon	Farmer	Rockingham	"
John Sullivan	"	Lynedoch	"
Wm. Scott	"	Renfrew	"
Geo. W. Kidd	"	Pembroke	"
George Eady, jr	Clerk Division Court	Renfrew	"
Angus McDonald		Carswell	"
Wm. McNab	Lumberman	Tramore	"
Alex. Parks	Farmer	Renfrew	"
Matthew Ryan	Bushranger	South Casselman	Russell.
Robert Cassells	Farmer	Embrun	"
Peter Lalondie	"	South Indian	"
Thomas Walker	"	Hawthorne	"

QUESTIONS RELATING TO DEER.—*(Continued.)*

Name.	Occupation.	Address.	County.
Gilbert Heron	Farmer	Billings Bridge	Russell.
Oscar Fulton	Merchant	Avonmore	Stormont.
James Cockburn	Lumberman	Edgar	Simcoe.
John Hutton	Hotel-keeper	Hutton House	“
Henry Fuller	Farmer	Minesing	“
Thos. Crosbie	“	Lisle	“
H. Jones	“	Sunnidale	“
Henry B. Nicol	Physician	Cookstown	“
D. Davidson	Lumberman	Penetanguishene	“
J. P. Kidd		Barrie	“
Thos. McQuary	Gentleman	“	“
George A Jebb	Farmer	Cookstown	“
Francis Lockhart	“	Stayner	“
Wm. Watson	“	“	“
Gideon Strothurs	Lumberman	Hillsdale	“
W. C. Seluciles	Despatcher	Allandale	“
J. T Harbourne	Farmer	Glen Orchard	“
John P. Secord	Superintendent	Orillia	“
Alfred Morren	Vet. Surgeon	Minesing	“
Arthur Schobey	Farmer	Alport	“
Wm. R Rowland	Clerk	Collingwood	“
Richard Watson	Farmer	Stayner	“
Jesse E. Doner	“	“	“
W. H. Soden	Harness-maker	Hillsdale	“
Thomas Elliott	General Merchant	Cookstown	“
George Ross	Carpenter	Midland	“
Alex. Trumble		Hampshire Mills	“
Geo. Strathern	Jeweller	Midland	“
J. Gray, jr.	Merchant	Coldwater	“
F. J. Hammell	Vet. Surgeon	Tottenham	“
Jas. R. Croft	Barber	Beeton	“
J. O. Perry	Merchant	Orillia	“
Thos. A. Millichamp	Farmer	“	“
S. A. Whittaker	Druggist	Hillsdale	“
James Martin	Bailiff	“	“
Andrew McQuary	Farmer	Sunnidale	“
John Hisey	“	Cashtown	“
V. A. Hart	Agent	Dalston	“
Robert H Ryan	Foreman	Port Severn	“
D. K. Ross	Farmer	Cookstown	“
Melchi Swalm	“	Nottawa	“
Ed. Bothie	“	Cookstown	“
Wm. Perry	“	Walker's Point	“
Wm. Mortimer	“	Mortimer's Point	“
W. F. Moore	Teacher	Cookstown	“
R. Wade	Gentleman	Orillia	“
Wm. Carr	Farmer	Bala	“
Jas. Mayhew	Vet. Surgeon	Cookstown	“
Redman McGrath	Carpenter	Lindsay	Victoria.
Nelson Banuier	Lumberman	Bobcaygeon	“
Norman Barnhart	“	“	“
James Purdy	Farmer	“	“
Charles E. Gunsoles	Saddler	“	“
J. Simpson	Physician	Lindsay	“
Seth Armitage	Farmer	Cambray	“
James Wells	Carpenter	“	“
Alex. Murray	Farmer	Kinmount	“
H. R. Herriman	Lumberman	Lindsay	“
John Howie	Farmer	Bury's Green	“
H. L. Tribe	“	Vankoughnet	“
Wm. Heedler	Mill Owner	Lindsay	“
James Dickson	P. L. Surveyor	Fenelon Falls	“
M. M. Boyd	Lumber Manufacturer	Bobcaygeon	“
J. G. Edwards	Hardware Merchant	Lindsay	“
A. Edgar	Lumberman	Bobcaygeon	“
W. H Bottum	Steamboat Captain	“	“
Wm. Kennedy	Contractor	“	“
Robert Orby	Farmer	Cambray	“
Alfred Stephens	Woodranger	Fenelon Falls	“
Robert Hayes	Farmer	Bobcaygeon	“

QUESTIONS RELATING TO DEER.—(*Continued.*)

Name.	Occupation.	Address.	County.
A. Knowlson		Lindsay	Victoria.
John Finigan		“	“
W. J. Davis		“	“
Henry Cohen		“	“
Fremont Crandell		“	“
Joseph Littel		“	“
Wm. Mulcahy		“	“
B. Bryan		“	“
Thomas Fee	Farmer	“	“
Chas. Spilsbury	Gentleman	“	“
R. H. Hopkins	Book-keepsr	“	“
J. N. Wallace	Woollen Manufacturer	“	“
J. Woods	Physician	Kirkfield	“
J. C. Hood	“	Lindsay	“
Wm. Gidley	Superintendent	Bobcaygeon	“
W. A. Goodwin	Merchant	Lindsay	“
G. Thornhill	Teamster	“	“
A. W. De Grassi	Physician	“	“
T. Crandell	Steamboat Captain	“	“
Scott & Sadler	Hotel-keepers	Kinmont	“
E. Bottum	Lock Maker	Bobcaygeon	“
W. F. Richie	Postmaster	Gelert	“
F. Minnis	Book-keeper	Bobcaygeon	“
John Dixon		Gelert	“
C. E. Bonnell	Physician	Bobcaygeon	“
W. J. Read	Merchant	“	“
John Sedgwick	Farmer	Snowden	“
W. T. C. Boyd	Lumber Merchant	Bobcaygeon	“
A. E. Bottum	Merchant	“	“
Wm. McCamus	Physician	“	“
Ancil Mills	Engineer	Lindsay	“
N. B. Tribe	Farmer	Vankoughnet	“
Thos. Walters		Lindsay	“
Capt. Rose		“	“
Alex. Ross		“	“
Jonathan Ellis		“	“
Wm. Thorndyke		“	“
George Brick	Forest ranger	Bobcaygeon	“
George Whissle	Butcher	Fenelon Falls	“
E. R. Edwards	Livery Stable Keeper	“	“
A. Stevens	Miller	“	“
Robert Aitkens	Farmer	Speedside	Wellington.
G. A. Richardson	Sect’y Guelph Gun Club.	Guelph	“
J. Gibbs	Finisher	“	“
A. C. Chadwick	Judge	“	“
Andrew Ross	Merchant	Hamilton	Wentworth.
J. J. Steele	Maltster.	“	“
D. McGregor	Physician	Waterdown	“
A. Bowman		Hamilton	“
Louis Snider		“	“
G. M. Hendrie		“	“
John I. McKenzie	Inspector	“	“
Edwin Dalton	Farmer	Nelson	“
George McCurly	“	“	“
Dan. McLaren	“	“	“
Wm. Payne	Bolt Maker	Hamilton	“
David Maddock	Iron Finisher	“	“
A. E. Malloch	Physician	“	“
J. S. Hendrie	Contractor	“	“
Albert Smith		“	“
John Smith		“	“
James Crooks	Hotel Keeper	“	“
Thomas Hutchinson	Engineer	“	“
E. Tinsley	“	“	“
Andrew Murdoch	Agent	“	“
Henry Laws	Farmer	Effingham	Welland.
Joseph Garner	“	Fenwick	“
John Mencke		Toronto	York.
F. D. Mencke	Accountant	“	“
Chas. Terry	Dentist	Newmarket	“

QUESTIONS RELATING TO DEER.—(*Continued.*)

Name.	Occupation.	Address.	County.
J. Murdoch	Sect'y Magnetawan Sporting Club	Parkdale	York.
R. H. Beatty	Merchant	Toronto	"
R. Wilson	Farmer	Sharon	"
W. A. Clark	Clerk of York Township	Eglington	"
R. Millichamp	Merchant	Toronto	"
Wm. Bassett	Farmer	Pine Orchard	"
J. B. Ross	Physician	Toronto	"
John B. Henderson	Sect'y Ochtwan Sporting Club	"	"
Wm. J. Middleton	Hotel-keeper	"	"
S. Scott	Physician	Newmarket	"
R. J. Talty	Shipping clerk	Toronto	"
T. S. Bayles	Superintendent	"	"
Isaac Dollery	Farmer	Fairbank	"
Alex. Ashinhurst	Clerk	Toronto	"
James Dixon	Photographer	"	"
S. J. Stammers	Banker	"	"
H. C. Matthews	Manager	"	"
John Fisher	Builder	Eglington	"
S. R. Clarke	Barrister	Toronto	"
F. F. Spies	Cartage Agent	"	"
J. T. Townsend	Inspector of telegraph	"	"
Richard Wells	Hotel-keeper	Aurora	"
H. D. Weaver	Student	Toronto	"
W. H. McConnell	Druggist	"	"
R. W. Gouinlock	Commercial Traveller	"	"

QUESTIONS RELATING TO DEER.

These questions were answered by the 650 witnesses before named as follows:—

1. What persons of your acquaintance can give information about deer?

Not necessary to answer here; simply asked in order to send questions out to probable witnesses.

2. What deer hunting districts are you familiar with?

Not necessary to answer here; asked with a view to testing the accuracy of answers given by witnesses.

3. About what time of year do does produce their young?

Answer—

March	29
April	135
May	255
June	100
July	1
Blank	130
	650

4. Should does be hunted while carrying their young?

Answer—

Yes	14
No	556
Blank	80
	650

5. How many does have you seen with one buck after the rutting season?

Answer—

One	28
Two	94
Three	74
Four	31
Five	34
Six	8

Seven	5
Eight	1
Ten	5
Twelve	3
Fourteen	2
Twenty	1
Blank	364
	650

6. About what time of year does the herding or yarding season begin?

Answer—

January	197
February	41
March	1
April	1
June	31
August	1
September	2
November	26
December	156
In deep snow	81
Blank	113
	650

7. About what time in spring do the bucks leave the does?

Answer—

January	12
February	7
March	106
April	141
May	52
June	31
July	3
October	2
November	1
December	5
In deep snow	1
Blank	289
	650

8. What time or in what weather does the rutting season usually begin?

Answer—

September	21
October	234
November	219
December	38
Cold weather	21
Blank	117
	650

9. How long does the rutting season usually continue?

Answer—

Till January	75
" February	2
" October	15
" November	85
" December	185
For three weeks	6
For two weeks	10
One month	43
Six weeks	39
Blank	190
	650

10. How many fawns does a doe commonly bring forth at one birth?

Answer—

One	79
Two	477
Three	9
Five	1
Blank	84
	650

11. Are bucks and does in good condition for human food during the rutting season?

Answer—

Yes	328
No	198
Blank	124
	650

12. At what age do young does first take the buck?

Answer—

Six months	23
Eight months	36
Nine months	12
Yearlings	164
Eighteen months	157
Three years	86
Blank	172
	650

13. What is the dressed weight of a yearling unskinned?

Answer—

Twenty-five pounds	2
Forty pounds	13
Fifty pounds	50
Sixty pounds	119
Seventy pounds	47
Seventy-five pounds	110
Eighty pounds	68
Ninety pounds	23
One hundred pounds	69
One hundred and ten pounds	9
One hundred and twenty pounds	16
One hundred and thirty pounds	7
One hundred and fifty pounds	1
Blank	116
	650

14. Should the killing of fawns or deer of less than that weight be forbidden?

Answer—

Yes	337
No	192
Blank	121
	650

15. At what time of year are bucks in best condition for human food?

Answer—

January	5
July	17

August	89
September	154
October	175
November	67
December	13
August to January	4
August to September	10
September to October	12
Blank	104
	650

16. Are does then in prime condition ?

Answer—

Yes	409
No	138
Blank	103
	650

17. Should deer killing be entirely prohibited for a term of years, and if so for how long ?

Answer—

Yes	31
No	504
One year	1
Three years	32
Four years	3
Five years	41
Six years	11
Ten years	4
Blank	23
	650

18. Should the hounding of deer be forbidden ?

Answer—

Yes	249
No	376
Blank	25
	650

19. State your reasons for foregoing answer.

The witnesses opposed to dog hunting assert that deer are being fast exterminated by this method of hunting, and say that the deer are driven into and shot in the water, which is not sportsmanlike. They also say that the flesh of the deer gets heated after a long run and becomes unfit for food.

Those who favour dog hunting say that the opposition comes from the still hunters, who are said to kill far more than any other class of hunters. They say that when shot by still hunters, the deer often escapes wounded, to die a miserable death, or fall a prey to the wolves. They assert that the killing of deer in the water cools the flesh and makes it sweet and palatable.

20. Should runway shooting before hounds be forbidden; if so, why?

Answer—

Yes	249
No	376
Blank	25
	650

21. Should deer be allowed to be killed in the water?

Answer—

Yes	374
No	240
Blank	36
	650

22. State your reasons for foregoing answer.

Answer—

See answer to number 19.

23. Do summer fishing and camping parties often destroy deer?

Answer—

Yes	225
No	315
Blank	110
	650

★24. By what illegal means are deer often destroyed?

Answer—

Killing out of season	27
Wolves	11

Crust-hunting	276
Clubbing	1
Jack-lights	138
Snares	15
Dogs out of season	61
Blank	229

★25. Is crust-hunting much practiced; if so, by what classes?

Answer—

Yes	468
No	61
Pothunters	78
Farmers and settlers	309
All classes	20
Lumbermen	50
Indians	113
Blank	121

★26. Is summer "marsh" or "jack-light" hunting much practiced; if so, by what classes?

Answer—

Yes	138
No	264
Farmers and settlers	137
Fishing parties	10
All classes	17
Pothunters	41
Indians	57
Campers	12
Blank	248

27. In what districts of Ontario were deer formerly numerous, to your own knowledge?

28. Are they numerous there now?

29. If not, what has caused the scarcity?

Answer—

Not necessary to answer the last three questions here; asked with a view of obtaining information as to localities in which deer are still plentiful. The answers show that deer were abundant at one time all over the Province, but have been getting scarcer and scarcer, year by year, owing to the clearing up of the land, the advent of the settler, the railways, the wolves, and the indiscriminate and merciless slaughter of the pothunter and skin assassin.

30. The law now allows five deer per season to one hunter, eight to a party of two, twelve to a party of three, and no more than twelve to any party, no matter how numerous. Should this provision be changed; if so, in what respects, and what are your reasons for the answer?

Answer—

Present law satisfactory if enforced	398
In favour of killing as many deer as possible	29
In favour of reducing number to be killed, but without specifying number	22
Change party clause to 3-5-9	1
“ “ “ 4-6-9	2
“ “ “ 3-6-10	1
“ “ “ 3-6-8	35
“ “ “ 2-3-5	1
“ “ “ 3-4-5	2
“ “ “ 2-4-6	2
“ “ “ 3-5-8	2
“ “ “ 4-6-8	2
“ “ “ 2-6-9	1
“ “ “ 5-7-10	1
Allow 3 deer to each gun	16
Allow 6 deer to each gun	1
Allow 2 deer to each gun	26
Allow 1 deer to each gun	1
Allow 4 deer to each gun	1
Allow 5 deer to each gun	2
Blank	104
	650

31. Should foreigners be permitted to kill deer in Ontario?

32. If so, should they be required to pay for a permit? What price?

Answer—

Yes	278
No	329
Blank	43
	650

Those who do not answer in the affirmative are not in favour of allowing foreigners to shoot deer in Ontario under any cirumstances.

Those who are in favour of allowing this privilege, are divided in opinion as to the propriety of charging a fee.

Half the witnesses think that a fee should be charged as a protective measure, whilst the other half favour free shooting on the ground that foreign sportsmen bring money into the country, and cause it to circulate freely.

33. Should the exportation of venison be prohibited?

34. Should the exportation of venison be permitted on a special fee for each carcass?

35. If so, what fee should be charged on each carcass?

Answer—

Yes	470
No	129
Blank	51
	650

Those who answer in the negative think that foreign sportsmen should be allowed to carry home the carcasses of the deer they shoot upon payment of a fee, for which a special permit would be given. The amount of the fee suggested varies from $2 to $50.

36. Present close season is from 20th November to 15th October of following year? Should this be changed?

37. If so, in what respects? Why?

Answer—

Present law satisfactory if enforced	215
In favour of shortening open season, but without specifying dates	6
In favour of lengthing open season	4
Wish hounding season extended to 15th Dec.	2
Wish hounding allowed all open season	1
Wish hounding allowed from 15th Oct. to 15th Nov.	3
Wish still hunting allowed from 15th Oct. to 15th Nov.	3
Wish still hunting allowed from 15th Nov. to 30th Nov.	3
Wish still hunting allowed from 1st Nov. to 15th Dec.	2
Think open season should be changed to—	
1st Sept. to 1st Oct.	1
1st Sept. to 15th Oct.	1
1st Sept. to 25th Nov.	1
10th Sept. to 25th Dec.	1
15th Sept. to 30th Oct.	1
15th Sept. to 10th Nov.	8
15th Sept. to 15th Nov.	17
20th Sept. to 20th Oct.	1

20th Sept. to 20th Nov.	1
25th Sept. to 1st Nov.	2
1st Oct. to 15th Oct.	1
1st Oct. to 7th Nov.	2
1st Oct. to 10th Nov.	4
1st Oct. to 15th Nov.	4
1st Oct. to 20th Nov.	7
1st Oct. to 1st Dec.	2
1st Oct. to 15th Dec.	2
1st Oct. to 1st Jan.	3
10th Oct. to 15th Nov.	5
15th Oct. to 15th Nov.	5
15th Oct. to 30th Nov.	11
15th Oct. to 1st Dec.	5
15th Oct. to 15th Dec.	6
15th Oct. to 20th Dec.	4
20th Oct. to 1st Nov.	3
20th Oct. to 1st Dec.	11
20th Oct. to 15th Dec.	1
20th Oct. to 20th Dec.	2
25th Oct. to 20th Nov.	5
25th Oct. to 10th Dec.	2
1st Nov. to 20th Nov.	7
1st Nov. to 30th Nov.	33
1st Nov. to 5th Dec.	21
1st Nov. to 15th Dec.	30
1st Nov. to 30th Dec.	2
5th Nov. to 10th Dec.	1
10th Nov. to 1st Dec.	1
15th Nov. to 1st Dec.	2
20th Nov. to 15th Dec.	2
Blank	193
	650

The reasons given for the changes suggested are manifold; some want the open season made earlier for the sake of dog hunting; others desire that it should be made later, so as to favour the still hunter.

Some think the present season begins too early, and that the deer do not keep well until 1st Nov., and others suggest a season which happens to suit their own convenience.

★38. Is the close season commonly disregarded, and by what classes?

Answer—

Yes	484
No	80
Farmers and settlers	255
Indians	56
Pot-hunters	93
Lumbermen	95
All classes	78
Blank	83

39. Would there be any reasonable objection against allowing pioneer settlers to kill deer for their own families' food at all seasons, if they were effectually prevented from killing deer except for family food?

Answer –

Yes	359
No	231
Blank	60
	650

40. What are your reasons for foregoing answer?

The witnesses who answer in the affirmative think that it would be a dangerous thing to allow this privilege, inasmuch as it would be abused immediately.

Those who answer in the negative think that the settler who has often to depend for food upon the game he shoots should be allowed to shoot at all seasons, for the pot, when necessary.

41. Do you favour the establishment of a special service of game protectors or wardens, to enforce the game laws?

Answer—

Yes	551
No	70
Blank	29
	650

42. If so, should the sub-wardens be residents of localities under their charge?

Answer—

Yes	437
No	115
Blank	98
	650

43. What are your reasons for foregoing answer?

Answer—

Those who favour the appointment of local men think that they would be more efficient than strangers on account of knowing the localities and the people.

Those who favour the appointment of strangers think that outside men would make the best wardens as being fearless, and more likely to act without favour or ill-will.

MOOSE, CARIBOU, ELK.

44. In what parts of Ontario have you found any and which of these animals?

Moose in district of
Caribou " "
Elk " '

Not necessary to answer here; asked for the purpose of testing the accuracy of witnesses.

45. Should the present prohibition against killing these animals be extended beyond October, 1895?

Answer—

Yes - - - - - - -	86
No - - - - - - -	238
Blank - - - - - - -	326
	650

Is the prohibition generally respected where these animals are found?

Answer—

Yes - - - - - - -	49
No - - - - - - -	265
Blank - - - - - -	336
	650

★The answers to this question do not tally in addition with the number of the witnesses, because many of the persons answering have given more than one reply.

QUESTIONS RELATING TO BIRDS.

The questions prepared on this subject by your Commissioners were answered by 485 persons, as follows :—

Name.	Occupation.	Address.	County.
Thos. Penfold	Gaoler	Port Arthur	Algoma.
Jno. Forde	Fur Trader	Schrieber	"
Thos. Frood	Farmer	Little Current	"
Wm. La Rush	Fisherman	Kagawong	"
Cecil Swale	Farmer	Wiarton	Bruce.
Joseph Robinson	Merchant	"	"
Geo. Mair	Banker	Lucknow	"
John H. Garnier	Physician	"	"
Wm. O'Leary	Farmer	Loretto	Cardwell.
G. C. Rainboth	P. L S.	Ottawa	Carleton.
F. G. Vanderlip	Hotelkeeper	"	"
J. B. Spence	"	"	"
W. P. Lett	City Clerk	"	"
Henry R. Smith	Lt.-Colonel	"	"
John Stewart	P. L. Surveyor	"	"
W. R. McEwan	Geological Survey Dept.	"	"
H. D. J. Lane	Militia Department	"	"
Louis Consolles	Patent Aegnt	"	"
W. P. Batterton	Book-keeper	"	"
P. A. McDougall	Physician	"	"
A. H. Johnston	Farmer	Castleford	"
F. H. F. Mercer	Gentleman	Ottawa	"
T. G. Carpenter	Agent	Arnprior	"
W. J. Topley	Photographer	Ottawa	"
W. W. Boucher	Veterinary Surgeon	South March	"
Geo. C. Wood	Post Office Department	Ottawa	"
T. W. E. Sowter	Draughtsman	"	"
J. C. Fox	President Orangeville Gun Club	Orangeville	Dufferin.
Job Dickinson	Farmer	Zion	Durham.
R. Dinner	"	"	"
H. H. Burnham	Mayor	Port Hope	"
John Steen	Taxidermist	Newcastle	"
A. White	Lumberman	Orivell	Elgin.
Victor Pellow	Carriage Manufacturer	Vereker P. O.	Essex.
Geo. Goodman	Builder	Windsor	"
Dan. J. Revell	Conductor	"	"
Wm. Donaldson	Painter	"	"
C. L. Paré	Manufacturer	"	"
R. Vigneaux	Carpenter	"	"
Albert Drouillard	Custom's Officer	"	"
Joseph Winter	Pork Packer	"	"
Geo. Cheyne	Sec'y Windsor Keystone Gun Club	"	"
C. F. Cornetet		Bell River	"
P. C. Ponting	Prop. Windsor Truck Co.	Windsor	"
Wm. H. Gattfield	Steamboat Captain	"	"
John Gordon	Farmer	Parham	Frontenac.
M. Cronk	"	"	"
Robt. Clow	"	"	"
T. Sharman	Boat Builder	Kingston	"
J. H. Borckwood	Rod Maker	"	"
Wm. A. Wagar	Farmer	Parham	"
Thos. A. Casson	Merchant	Kingston	"
H. Stratford, Jr	Taxidermist	"	"
H. Stratford	"	"	"
Robt. J. Mills	Insurance Agent	"	"
Jas. Gladstone	Bartender	Owen Sound	Grey.
W. P. Talford, Jr	Law Student	"	"
E. S. Rogers	Veterinary Surgeon	Meaford	"
S. A. Beck	Farmer	South Cayuga	Haldimand.
John Farrell		"	"
Isaac Wismer		"	"
W. G. Wismer		"	"
S. W. Hornbrook		Dunnville	"

QUESTIONS RELATING TO BIRDS—*Continued.*

Name.	Occupation.	Address.	County.
Fred. Lowe		Dunnville	Haldimand.
Martin Green		"	"
Jno. Green		"	"
Wm. McIndoe		"	"
Freeman Green		"	"
J. C. Eccles		"	"
Jas. Smith		"	"
Jas. Clifford		"	"
Wm. Lambier		"	"
Jas. Vanderburg		"	"
Lewis Fox		"	"
J. F. Crawford	Farmer	"	"
Wm. Sweet	"	Bancroft	Hastings.
A. G. Allison	Despatcher G. T. Ry	Belleville	"
John McAllister	Farmer	Bird's Creek	"
G. Holmes	"	St. Ola	"
Fred. Mullett	Hotelkeeper	Bancroft	"
E. B. Fralick	County Judge	Belleville	"
E. N. Leavens		"	"
J. N. Pringle		"	"
Fred. Root		"	"
J. W. Loudon		"	"
Geo. Twining	Painter	"	"
J. T. Bell	Physician	Frankford	"
D. R. Leavens	Farmer	Belleville	"
Geo. Pattison	Farmer	Coe Hill	"
T. J. Moore	"	St. Ola	"
W. Turner	"	Faraday	"
Thos. Nugent	"	Nugent	"
C. Baragar	"	Sine	"
R. C. Fair	Stone Merchant	Bancroft	"
Bidwell Sine	Farmer	Harold	"
J. C. George	Postmaster	Bancroft	"
Henry Foster	Farmer	Faraday	"
J. W. Ham	"	St. Ola	"
J. Stonebug	Policeman	Belleville	"
R. S. Tiny	Merchant	Coe Hill	"
Peter Wright	Farmer	St. Ola	"
Wm. S. Clarke	"	Holloway	"
Fred. B. Lacey	"	Beechmount	"
H. Dennison	"	Purdy	"
J. T. Bell	County Clerk	Belleville	"
Edward Johnson	Bush Ranger	Bancroft	"
Thos. Ireland	Farmer	Nelson	Halton.
A. Clements	Farmer	Trafalgar	"
Wm. Panton	Editor	Milton	"
Joseph Wilson	Farmer	Ash	"
John Boyes	"	Nelson	"
Caleb Lousley	"	Trafalgar	"
Edwin Dalton	"	Nelson	"
Geo. McCurley	"	"	"
Daniel McLaren	"	"	"
W. J. Austin	Merchant	Haliburton	Haliburton.
C. S. Austin	Gentleman	"	"
Geo. Bemister	Civil Engineer	"	"
Jas. Worley	Cabinetmaker	"	"
John Reid	Carpenter	"	"
J. Lucas	Hotelkeeper	"	"
E. Leith	Merchant	"	"
P. O'Conner	Trapper	"	"
C. R. Stewart	Gentleman	"	"
Joseph Kellett	Hotelkeeper	"	"
Joseph Paul	Butcher	"	"
Stephen Dawson	Farmer	"	"
Fred. Freeman	Merchant	"	"
L. M. Neily	Shoemaker	"	"
John Sedgewick	Farmer	Gelert	"
Geo. Tutt	Guide	Dorset	"
Geo. Gregory	Farmer	Wicksteed	"
Thos. Scott	"	Kennaway	"

QUESTIONS RELATING TO BIRDS—*Continued.*

Name.	Occupation.	Address.	County.
Wm. Weldon		Morpeth	Kent.
D. R. Watson	Caretaker	“	“
Samuel Burk	Farmer	Blenheim	“
Chas. Eastlake	Merchant	Ridgetown	“
H. J. O'Lone	Hardware Merchant	Ridgetown	“
M. Massey	Farmer	Chatham	“
Jas. Kime	Veterinary Surgeon	“	“
C. Wheeler	Merchant	“	“
D. Smith	Farmer	“	“
Albert Williams	“	“	“
Abraham Alexander, jr	“	Dover	“
Jas. Rankin	“	“	“
T. H. Nelson	Bailiff	Chatham	“
Jas. Hamilton	Fisherman	Jeannette's Creek	“
John Houston	Farmer	Harwich	“
Henry Dagreau	Hardware Merchant	Chatham	“
H. A. Crow	Farmer	Raleigh	“
W. A. Campbell	County Clerk	Chatham	“
J. Benson Reynolds	Merchant	Rond Eau	“
Wellford Watson	Farmer	“	“
Wm Mallory	“	Guilds	“
W. Ridley	Blacksmith	Ridley	“
W. E. Hall	Insurance Agent	Blenheim	“
W. B Wells	Clerk	Chatham	“
John Mercer	Sheriff	“	“
Gordon Boles	Captain	“	“
I. L. Nichols	Dentist	“	“
Jas. Thomas	Farmer	Raleigh	“
Wm. Crow	“	Dover	“
Samuel Holmes	Merchant	Chatham	“
Albert Wilcox	Farmer	Dover	“
G. A. Layer	Law Student	Chatham	“
David Wilson	Farmer	Harwich	“
Jas McGarvin	“	“	“
P. McGarvin	“	Dover	“
Alex. Ducedre	“	“	“
Geo. Kime	“	“	“
Abraham Alexander, jr	“	“	“
J. B. Gillard	“	Wallaceburg	“
Wm. L. Cameron	“	Harwich	“
P. D. Bates	Fisherman	Ridgetown	“
T. B. Gillard.	Banker	Wallaceburg	“
Marshall Burk		Blenheim	“
James Armstrong	Dentist	Almonte	Lanark.
Isaac Horny	Saw and Shingle Manfr.	Maberly	“
F. McEwen	Physician	Carleton Place	“
Duncan Campbell	Tailor	Almonte	“
G. H. Gilbert	Hairdresser	“	“
Francis Van De Bogart	Ranchman	Lennox	Lennox & Addington.
Ed. Senecal	Oarsman	Rockport	“
James Fitzpatrick	Mechanic	Brockville	Leeds.
Neil McLean	Banker	“	“
G. R Griffin	“	“	“
Jas. Paton	Gentleman	Beamsville	Lincoln.
S. D. Woodruff		St. Catharines	“
H. J. Dawson	Barrister	Petrolia	Lambton.
Wm Hutchinson	Oil Merchant	Detroit	Michigan, U. S. A.
W. J. Higham	Tanner	“	“
W. Thomson	Writer	East Saginaw	“
John Telfer		Ziska	Muskoka.
W. J. Miller	Farmer	Vankoughnet	“
Ed. Goldie	“	Dwight	“
Geo. E. Langford	“	Bracebridge	“
John Wasdell	Butcher	“	“
J. Vankoughnet	Farmer	Falding	“
H. Vankoughnet	“	“	“
Donald Gordon	“	Magnetawan	“
E. J. Gouldie	Hunter	Dwight	“
J. B. Wallis	General Merchant	Port Carling	“

QUESTIONS RELATING TO BIRDS—*Continued.*

Name.	Occupation.	Address.	County.
Singleton Brown	Lumberman	Bracebridge	Muskoka.
Chas. B. Riley	Farmer	Milford Bay	"
Jas. Clark	"	Monsell	"
Thos. Salmon	"	Dwight	"
Wm. Craft	Farmer	Doe Lake	"
J. Board		Bala	"
C. Sawyer	Guide	Dorset	"
E. F. Stephenson	Journalist	Bracebridge	"
Frank Kent	Veterinary Surgeon	"	"
Alfred Hunt	Banker	"	"
Jas. Boyer	Township Clerk	"	"
J. C. Davidson	Clerk	"	"
J. Ripke	Stonemason	"	"
Jno. A. Dale	Miller	Lake of Bays	"
Robt. Robinson	Jailer	Bracebridge	"
Chas. Maudsley	Clerk	"	"
H. McGinnis	"	"	"
Jas. Hall	Farmer	Stephenson	"
J. Wardell		Dorset	"
Jas. Hillman	Tinsmith	"	"
H. J. King	Butcher	Gravenhurst	"
W. H. Green	Farmer	Grassmere	"
Thos. Currie		Bala	"
Henry Aceshie	Yeoman	Bardsville	"
Geo. Brown	Carpenter	Bracebridge	"
W. G. Stewart	Farmer	Brackenrig	"
John Telfer	"	"	"
Harris Demara	"	Baysville	"
Ridley Appleby	Postmaster	Doe Lake	"
John Thom	Farmer	"	"
Erastus Hanes	"	Utterson	"
M. Austin		"	"
Wm. S. Terry	Settler	Vankoughnet	"
Chas. White		Glen Orchard	"
John May	Farmer	Port Carling	"
A. Monteith	Hunter	Rosseau	"
J. Monteith	Hotel Proprietor	"	"
Duncan Johnson	Teacher	Wardsville	Middlesex.
J. D. Niven	Member of Gun Club	London	"
J. H. Fraser	"	"	"
Wm. Woodruff	"	"	"
W. T. Strong	"	"	"
H. S. Blackburn	"	"	"
Geo. Gibbons	"	"	"
J. C. Holmes	"	"	"
N. H. Beemer	Physician	"	"
J. Pring	Lather	"	"
F. L. Trebilcock	"	"	"
E. R. Tammon	Barrister	"	"
M. J. Kemp	Banker	"	"
H. A. Nicholson	"	"	"
H. A. Stevenson	Med. Student	"	"
John Burns		"	"
E. A. Cleghorn	Wholesale Grocer	"	"
L. McDonald	Dentist	"	"
W. C. Gill	Registrar	"	"
W. T. Williams	Chief of Police	"	"
E. A. Sayer	Barrister	"	"
C. W. Davis	Hotelkeeper	"	"
Wm. Avey	"	"	"
T. J. Hammond		"	"
W. H. Allison	Train Despatcher	"	"
R. G. Mercer	Post Office Dep't	"	"
W. Fell		"	"
Simeon Peacock	Merchant	Delaware	"
T. C. Lockwood	Postmaster	Brighton	Northumberland.
J. W. Dinwoodie	Contractor	Campbellford	"
T. J. Nimmo	Farmer	Bensfort	"
J. H. McMaster	Sailor	Brighton	"

QUESTIONS RELATING TO BIRDS—*Continued.*

Name.	Occupation.	Address.	County.
R. H. Bonnycastle	Farmer	Campbellford	Northumberland.
John Piche	Wood Ranger	Sudbury	Nipissing.
Jessup Richard	Hunter	North Bay	"
R. H. Elliott	Station Agent	Nosbonsing	"
Joseph T. Carson	Teacher	Simcoe	Norfolk.
Clarence C. Rapeljie	County Clerk	"	"
Wm. E. Tisdale	Barrister	"	"
H. H. Groff	Banker	"	"
John Matthews		"	"
J. W. Ryerson		"	"
J. Lorne Campbell	Gentleman	"	"
J. M. Salmon	Physician	"	"
S. M. Sovereen		"	"
Jas. Duncan		Forestville	"
Walter Anderson		Normandale	"
Ed. Parker		"	"
W. F. Nickerson		Simcoe	"
W. J. McInnes	Physician	Vittoria	"
W. J. Finlay	Clergyman	Simcoe.	"
A. W. Lawrie	Merchant	Port Dover	"
Arthur Miller	Sportsman	Seagrave	Ontario.
John McRae	Merchant	Beaverton	"
Albert Orchard	Farmer	Seagrave	"
H. Westcott	Hardware Merchant	Beaverton	"
C. A. Paterson	Municipal Clerk	"	"
Arch McLean	Farmer	Seagrave	"
E. Moore	Salesman	Uxbridge	"
A. N. Gissing	Druggist	Princeton	Oxford.
Robt. McLean	Farmer	Innerkip	"
John Cowan	"	Bright	"
Wm. Hersie	"	Princeton	"
Thos. Cuthbertson	Architect	Woodstock	"
Jas. Hart	Merchant	Demorestville	Prince Edward.
W. A. Anderson	Farmer	Mountain View	"
Geo. H. Boulter	"	Demorestville	"
K. A. Chisholm	Accountant	Brampton	Peel.
Thos. F. Carr	Farmer	Trout Creek	Parry Sound.
C. W. Burns	Timber Explorer	South River	"
C. W. Burns, jr	Manufacturer	"	"
Geo. Whissle	Butcher	Fenelon Falls	"
E. R. Edwards	Livery Stable keeper	"	"
A. Stevens	Miller	"	"
B. F. Kean	Lumber Culler	Parry Sound	"
J. Barnes	Farmer	Joseph Lake	"
Gideon O. Smith	Fire Ranger	Burk's Falls	"
Jas. Dickson		"	"
John Sedgewick	Farmer	Snowden	"
John H. Bell	Bushranger	Burk's Falls	"
Wm. McConnell	Labourer	"	"
Thos. J. Paget	Teacher	Restoule	"
Cyrus D. Lawrence	Farmer	Sprucedale	"
S. B. Purvis	Lumberman	Parry Sound	"
Thos. McGowan	Farmer	Featherstone	"
Jacob Joliffe	Lumberman	Parry Sound	"
Wm. Fry	Farmer	Monteith	"
Wm. Cargill	"	Foley	"
Frank Lafex	Storekeeper	Parry Sound	"
Ed. Taylor	Shoemaker	"	"
Wm. Ireland	Journalist	"	"
J. M. Anstey	Postmaster	"	"
J. R. Legatt	Watchmaker	"	"
W. L. Haight	Barrister	"	"
Dan Starrat	Farmer	Starrat	"
H. Spencer	Harnessmaker	McKellar	"
John Abbitson	Farmer	Restoule	"
John Clark	"	"	"
Wm. McFarlane	Hotel-keeper	Young's Point	Peterborough.
G. W. Coones	Farmer	Apsley	"
Geo. S. Sproule	Artist	Peterborough	"

QUESTIONS RELATING TO BIRDS—*Continued.*

Name.	Occupation.	Address.	County.
J. D. Collins		Peterborough	Peterborough.
Wm. Hall		Buckhorn	"
H Calcutt		Peterborough	"
P. C. Strickland		Lakefield	"
T. W. Gibbs		Peterborough	"
John Bennett		"	"
L. G. Steele		Lakefield	"
John Richardson		"	"
George Cochrane		Peterborough	"
Wm. Brownscombe		"	"
Alex. Bell	Physician	Lakefield	"
J. J. Welsh	Blacksmith	Apsley	"
Alex. Paterson		Peterborough	"
R. E. Wood		"	"
R. Watson		"	"
R. Tivey		"	"
G. A. Farmer	Banker	Montreal	Quebec.
John Park	Gentleman	Horton	Renfrew.
S. O'Gorman	Constable	Renfrew	"
Jos. Biggs	Farmer	Pembroke	"
J. D. Deacon	Physician	"	"
David Barr	Gentleman	Renfrew	"
John Hunt	Farmer	Blythfield	"
Aaron Sweezey		Deux Rivieres	"
Alex. Parks	Farmer	Eganville	"
Geo. D. Bayne	Minister	Pembroke	"
Wm. Maves		"	"
R. A. Graham		"	"
Wm. Scott	Farmer	Renfrew	"
George Sutherland		Micksburg	"
George Carr	Farmer	Point Alexander	"
Richard Thomas	"	Deacon	"
Frank Byers	"	Renfrew	"
Robert Cameron	"	Horton	"
John McRae	Gentlemen	Renfrew	"
James Craig	Barrister	"	"
Jn. J. Gorman	Farmer	Esmonde	"
Xavier Plaunt	"	Sebastopol	"
Xavier Plaunt, jr	Hotel Clerk	Renfrew	"
Donald McLaren	Farmer	Sandpoint	"
Frank J. Hammell	Veterinary Surgeon	Tottenham	Simcoe.
John Secord	Supt. Red Cross Hospital	Orillia	"
Gideon Strothers	Lumberman	Hillsdale	"
H. B. Nichol	Physician	Cookstown	"
Francis Lockhart	Farmer	Stayner	"
Wm. Watson	"	"	"
Thomas A. Millichamp	"	Orillia	"
D. Somerville	"	Stayner	"
James Cockburn	"	Edgar	"
R. Wade	Gentleman	Orillia	"
William Mortimer	Farmer	Mortimer's Point	"
Richard Watson	"	Stayner	"
Jesse E. Doner	"	"	"
J. O. Perry	Merchant	Orillia	"
George Strathern	Jeweller	Midland	"
J. Randolph	Barber	Beeton	"
W. H. Soden	Harnessmaker	Hillsdale	"
Andrew McQuay	Farmer	Sunnidale	"
W. E. Seluciles	Storekeeper	Allandale	"
Thomas Elliott	General Merchant	Cookstown	"
J. P. Kidd		Barrie	"
Thomas Crosbie	Farmer	Lisle	"
Albert Johnson	Druggist	Collingwood	"
John Gray, jr	Merchant	Coldwater	"
Ed. Bathie	Farmer	Cookstown	"
John T. Hutton	"	Hutton House	"
H. Jones	"	Sunnidale	"
E. A. Knowlson		Lindsay	Victoria.
H. Ryans	Carpenter	"	"

QUESTIONS RELATING TO BIRDS—*Continued.*

Name.	Occupation.	Address.	County.
J. L. Sadler	Miller.	Lindsay	Victoria.
T. Sadler	"	"	"
Wm. Mulcahy		"	"
Henry Cohan		"	"
B. Bryan	Contractor	"	"
Fremont Crandell	Engineer	"	"
Joseph Littel		"	"
John Finigan	Farmer	"	"
A. J. Davis		"	"
John Kinnear	Miller	"	"
Thomas Fee	Farmer	"	"
A. E. Bottum	Lockmaker	Bobcaygeon	"
H. R. Herriman		Lindsay	"
James D. Knowlson	Insurance Agent	"	"
A. W. DeGrassi	Physician	"	"
Ed. Mosgrove	Teacher	Kirkfield	"
E. R. Edwards		Fenelon Falls	"
Alex. Murray	Farmer	Kinmount	"
W. T. C. Boyd	Merchant	Bobcaygeon	"
Scott & Sadler	Hotel-keepers	Kinmount	"
W. J. Read	Merchant	Bobcaygeon	"
C. E. Bonnell	Physician	"	"
H. Llewellyn Tribe	Hunter	Vankoughnet	"
N. B. Tribe	Farmer	"	"
Charles Gunsoles	Saddler	Bobcaygeon	"
Franklin Crandell	Steamboat Captain	Lindsay	"
Redman McGrath	Carpenter	"	"
Joseph Garner	Farmer	Fenwick	Welland.
John Hannon	Hotel-keeper	Thorold	"
J. C. Hull	Merchant	Falls View	"
J. T. Garrett	Tailor		Wellington.
M. Pettit	Grocer		"
A. L. Wilson	Gentleman		"
C. C. Spencer	"		"
R. Webster		Guelph	"
Thomas Goldie	Miller	"	"
G. A. Richardson	Secy. Guelph Gun Club	"	"
A. C. Chadwick	Judge	"	"
J. Gibbs	Finisher	"	"
Robert Aitken	Farmer	Speedside	"
S. Duffield	"	Eramosa	"
A. E. Malloch	Physician	Hamilton	Wentworth.
T. Dalton		"	"
S. Joyce		"	"
R. Æ. Kennedy	Journalist	"	"
J. I. McKenzie	Inspector	"	"
Andrew Ross	Merchant	"	"
T. L. Stephens	Wild Fowlers' Gun Club	"	"
E. V. Spencer	Wild Fowlers' Gun Club	"	"
J. S. Hendrie	Contractor	"	"
Albert Smyth		"	"
J. Smith		"	"
Jas. Crooks		"	"
Thos. Hutchinson		"	"
E. Tinsley	Engineer	"	"
Geo. M. Hendrie		"	"
A. MacKeand		"	"
Wm. Payne	Bolt-maker	"	"
David Maddocks	Iron Finisher	"	"
S. J. Stammers	Banker	Toronto	York.
J. F. W. Ross	Pres. Ochlwin Sporting Club	"	"
J. B. Henderson	Sec'y Ochlwin Sporting Club	"	"
John Mackelcan	Farmer	"	"
R. W. Gouinlock	Com. Traveller	"	"
Chas. A. Terry	Dentist	Newmarket	"
Richard Wells	Hotel-keeper	Aurora	"
W. H. McConnell	Druggist	Toronto	"

QUESTIONS RELATING TO BIRDS—*Concluded.*

Name.	Occupation.	Address.	County.
H. D. Weaver	Fur dealer	Toronto	York.
John Fisher	Builder	Eglington	"
W. A. Clark	Clerk of York Township	"	"
S. G. Beatty	Publisher	Toronto	"
H. J. Maughan	Insurance agent	"	"
John W. Mencke		"	"
David Kennedy	Gentleman	"	"
Rodney Wilson	Farmer	Sharon	"
I. Dollery	"	Fairbank	"

ONTARIO GAME AND FISH COMMISSION.

QUESTIONS RELATING TO BIRDS.

The answers to these questions have been grouped according to counties. It has been thought advisable to do this on account of the difference of opinion expressed by the witnesses in different parts of the Province, regarding the close and open seasons. Your Commissioners have found that the seasons differ materially even in districts which closely adjoin each other, and it is thought, therefore, that the following tables may prove a useful basis of enquiry for a permanent commission, in the event of the appointment of such a body.

N.B.—Question 15 and the answers thereto are worthy of special attention. Those who answer in the affirmative think that much benefit would accrue from a uniform season, and that many birds which are now shot out of season would be spared if one common shooting season existed.

Some of those who answer in the negative are evidently actuated by selfish motives and wish to continue shooting at all times and in all seasons.

Others again, allege that in the particular localities in which they reside, much legitimate sport would be lost if the common shooting season was established.

It is pleasing to note, however, that the real sportsmen who have come before your Commissioners to give evidence on this point have been invariably willing to sacrifice much of their own shooting in order that general good might result, which they claim would be the case if a general short season for shooting was adopted.

1. Where are you accustomed to observe or shoot any of the following wild birds?

Name of bird.	County of	When arrive in spring.	When leave in autumn.	Do they breed here.
GROUSE: *(Pheasant)*				
Ruffed Grouse, or Birch Partridge..				
Canada Grouse, or Spruce Partridge..				
Pennated Grouse, or Prairie Chicken...				
Sharp Tailed Grouse				
QUAIL..............				
TURKEY...........				
WOODCOCK........				
SNIPE:				
Common, or Wilson's				
Pectoral Sandpiper, or Jack Snipe.....				
Redbreasted........				
RAIL:				
Sora, or Carolina ...				
King....... ..				
Virginia				
PLOVER:				
Golden.............				
Tell Tale, or Greater Yellow Shanks ...				
Lesser Yellow Shanks				
Curlew				
SWAN:				
Whistling				
GEESE:				
Brant				
Canada				
Snow				
DUCKS:				
Gadwall............				
Redhead				
Black				
Pintail				
Mallard				
Shoveller, or Spoonbill				
Canvasback				
Blue Winged Teal ..				
Green Winged Teal..				
American Golden Eye				
American Widgeon..				
Buffle Headed				
Wood Duck				
Scaup, or Blue Bill..				
Ruddy Duck				
Coween, or Long tailed				
Scoter.............				

NOTE 1.—Place a cross **X** before the name of any bird that breeds in the locality named.

NOTE 2.—Place a square ☐ after the name of any bird that does not breed in the locality named.

NOTE 3.—Place a line —— under names of birds of passage, or birds that stay but a short time.

2. Fill in the following Table so far as you can do so from your own knowledge:

Wild birds.	RELATING TO BIRDS BREEDING IN ONTARIO.				RELATING TO MIGRATORY BIRDS.		Remarks.
	Laying time.	No. of eggs.	End of hatching time.	Time when all young are strong on wing.	Arrive.	Depart.	
GROUSE: *(Pheasant)*							
Ruffed Grouse, or Birch Partridge							
Canada Grouse, or Spruce Partridge							
Pennated Grouse, or Prairie Chicken							
Sharp Tailed Grouse							
QUAIL							
TURKEY							
WOODCOCK							
SNIPE:							
Common, or Wilson's							
Pectoral Sandpiper, or Jack Snipe							
Redbreasted							
RAIL:							
Sora, or Carolina							
King							
Virginia							
PLOVER:							
Golden							
Tell Tale, or Greater Yellow Shanks							
Lesser Yellow Shanks							
Curlew							
SWAN:							
Whistling							
GEESE:							
Brant							
Canada							
Snow							
DUCKS:							
Gadwall							
Redhead							
Black							
Pintail							
Mallard							
Shoveller, or Spoonbill							
Canvasback							
Blue Winged Teal							
Green Winged Teal							
American Golden Eye							
American Widgeon							
Buffle Headed							
Wood Duck							
Scaup or Blue Bill							
Ruddy Duck							
Coween, or Long-tailed							
Scoter							

NOTE 1.—Place a cross **X** before the name of any bird which should not be marketed or sold.

NOTE 2.—Place a square □ after the name of any bird which should not be exported.

NOTE 3.—Place a line —— under the name of any bird which should not be imported, except under a high duty.

NOTE 4.—Make remarks on back if there is not room enough in column.

3. If you are opposed to the marketing of any of the foregoing birds, state which and why.

Answer—

4. If opposed to the exportation of any, state which and why.

Answer—

5. If opposed to the unrestricted importation of any, state which and why.

Answer—

6. Should the marketing or sale of game birds be strictly limited to the shooting season?

Answer—

7. What are your reasons for the foregoing reply?

Answer—

8. Should a certain time after the close season begins be allowed to dealers for sale of their stock? If so, how many days?

Answer—

9. Should the killing of wild turkeys be prohibited? If so, for how many years?

Answer—

10. The present close seasons are:

Grouse, Pheasant, Prairie Fowl, Partridge,	January 1st to September 1st.
Quail, Wild Turkey,	December 15th to October 15th of the following year.
Woodcock,	January 1st to August 15th, same year.
Snipe, Rail, Plover,	January 1st to September 1st, same year.
Swan, Geese,	May 1st, to September 1st, same year.
Ducks, and all other Water Fowl,	January 1st to September 1st, same year.

Are these seasons all properly set? If not, what changes do you recommend?

Answer—

11. If you have recommended any changes in close seasons, what are your reasons?

Answer—

12. Should spring shooting of ducks, geese and swan be forbidden? If so, why?

Answer—

13. Should individual sportsmen be restricted to the shooting of a certain number of ducks in any one day? If so, to how many?

Answer—

14. Should duck shooting from sail boats and steam yachts be forbidden? If so, why?

Answer—

15. With a view of preventing the shooting of some birds in part of their close season, the suggestion that all shooting except quail should begin in September 15th has been made. Do you approve of this?

Answer—

16. If so, state your reasons.

17. Should foreigners be allowed to shoot game birds in Ontario?

Answer—

18. If so, should a license fee be exacted from them, and to what sum?

Answer—

LIST OF DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES.

From which the 485 witnesses before-named answered the questions on Birds.

Algoma	4
Bruce	4
Cardwell	1
Carleton	18
Dufferin	1
Durham	4
Elgin	1
Essex	12
Frontenac	10
Grey	3
Haldimand	17
Hastings	31
Halton	9
Haliburton	18
Kent	43
Lanark	5
Lennox and Addington	2
Leeds	3
Lincoln	2
Lambton	1
Michigan	3
Muskoka	47
Middlesex	28
Northumberland	5
Nipissing	3
Norfolk	16
Ontario	7
Oxford	5
Prince Edward	3
Peel	1
Parry Sound	30
Peterborough	19
Quebec	1
Renfrew	23
Simcoe	27
Victoria	29
Welland	3
Wellington	11
Wentworth	18
York	17
	485

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ON BIRDS BY WITNESSES LIVING IN DISTRICT OF ALGOMA.

1. Not necessary to answer here; this question was answered by very few witnesses.

2. Not necessary to answer here; this question was answered by very few witnesses.

3.	No	2
	Blank	2
4.	All	1
	No	1
	Blank	2
5.	No	1
	Blank	3
6.	Yes	4
7.	*Reasons obvious as otherwise the law would be broken.*	
8.	3 Days	1
	7 Days	1
	14 Days	1
	Blank	1
9.	5 Years	1
	Blank	3
10.	Yes	3
	Grouse, Pheasant, Prairie-fowl and Partridge, should not be killed until 15th September	1
11.	Birds not matured earlier than 15th Sept	2
	Blank	2
12.	Yes	2
	Blank	2
13.	Impossible to prevent	1
	20 per day	1
	Blank	2
14.	Yes	2
	Blank	2
15.	Yes	3
	Blank	1
16.	To prevent extermination of Quail	2
	To allow late birds to mature better	1
	Blank	1
17.	Yes	4
18.	$5	2
	Nominal fee	2

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ON BIRDS BY WITNESSES LIVING IN COUNTY OF BRUCE.

1.	Not necessary to answer here; this question was answered by very few witnesses.	
2.	Not necessary to answer here; this question was answered by very few witnesses.	
3.	Quail	1
	Turkey, woodcock, snipe, plover	1
	All	1
	Grouse	1
4.	All	2
	Blank	2
5.	No	1
	Blank	3
6.	Yes	4
7.	*Reasons obvious, as otherwise the law would be broken.*	
8.	14 days	1
	10 days	2
	Blank	1
9.	5 Years	1
	4 Years	1
	3 Years	1
	Blank	1
10.	Yes	1
	Ducks 1st May to 1st September	1
	Ducks and Snipe, 8th May to 1st September	1
	Blank	1
11.	Snipe, Duck and Geese should be allowed to be shot in spring, as they are not found here in fall	3
	Blank	1
12.	Yes	1
	No	3
13.	No	3
	Blank	1
14.	No	4
15.	No	4
16.	Blank	4
17.	No	3
	Blank	1
18.	$20	1
	Blank	3

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ON BIRDS, BY WITNESSES LIVING IN COUNTY OF CARDWELL,

1. Not necessary to answer here ; this question was answered by very few witnesses.

2. Not necessary to answer here ; this question was answered by very few witnesses.

3.	Blank	1
4.	Blank	1
5.	Blank	1
6.	Blank	1
7.	Reasons obvious, as otherwise the law would be broken.	
8.	Blank	1
9.	Blank	1
10.	Blank	1
11.	Blank	1
12.	Blank	1
13.	Blank	1
14.	Blank	1
15.	Yes	1
16.	No birds are matured before this date	I
17.	Yes	1
18.	$10.	1

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ON BIRDS, BY WITNESSES LIVING IN COUNTY OF CARLETON.

1. Not necessary to answer here ; this question was answered by very few witnesses.

2. Not necessary to answer here ; this question was answered by very few witnesses.

3.	Yes	8
	No	6
	Blank	4
4.	Yes	14
	All	4
5.	Grouse	1
	All	2
	Blank	15
6.	Yes	18
7.	Reasons obvious, as otherwise the law would be broken.	
8.	Yes	4
	7 Days	3
	10 Days	10
	Blank	1
9.	Yes	7
	Blank	9
	5 Years	2
10.	All game birds should be shot 1st September	2
	Woodcock 1st Jan. to 1st Sept.	5
	Swan and Geese 15th May to 1st September.	1
	Ducks 1st Jan. to 10th Aug.	1
	Yes	9
11.	Commence all shooting 1st Sept. to prevent shooting out of season	4
	Blank	14
12.	Yes	18
13.	Yes	15
	50 Ducks	1
	25 Ducks	2
14.	Yes	12
	No	6

15.	Yes	10
	No	8
16.	Ducks not matured before 1st Sept.	8
	Too late	2
	Blank	8
17.	Yes	7
	No	11
18.	$1	2
	$10	4
	$50	1
	Yes	2
	Blank	9

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ON BIRDS, BY WITNESSES LIVING IN COUNTY OF DUFFERIN.

1. Not necessary to answer here ; this question was answered by very few witnesses.

2. Not necessary to answer here ; this question was answered by very few witnesses.

3.	Yes	1
4.	Blank	1
5.	Blank	1
6.	Yes	1

7. Reasons obvious, as otherwise the law would be broken.

8.	Blank	1
9.	Blank	1
10.	All right	1
11.	Blank	1
12.	Yes	1
13.	No	1
14.	No	1
15.	Yes	1
16.	It will prevent much illegal shooting	1
17.	No	1
18.	Blank	1

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ON BIRDS, BY WITNESSES LIVING IN COUNTY DURHAM

1. Not necessary to answer here ; this question was answered by very few witnesses.

2. Not necessary to answer here ; this question was answered by very few witnesses.

3.	Yes	1
	Blank	3
4.	Yes	1
	Blank	2
	All	1
5.	No	1
	Blank	3
6.	Yes	2
	No	2
7.	Reasons obvious as otherwise the law would be broken.	
8.	10 Days	2
	Blank	2
9.	Blank	4
10.	Present season good	1
	Duck close season should be from Jan. 1st to Aug. 15th	1
	Blank	2
11.	Ducks are matured by 15th Aug.	2
	Blank	2
12	Yes	2
	No	2
13.	Impossible	1
	12 Ducks	1
	Blank	2
14.	Yes	1
	No	1
	Blank	2
15.	No	2
	Blank	2
16.	All game fully developed by 1st Sept.	1
	No, because no Quail here at that season	1
	Blank	2
17.	No	4
18.	If taxed, $15 per gun	1
	Blank	3

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ON BIRDS, BY WITNESSES LIVING IN COUNTY OF ELGIN.

1. Not necessary to answer here ; this question was answered by very few witnesses.

2. Not necessary to answer here ; this question was answered by very few witnesses.

3.	No	1
4.	No	1
5.	Blank	1
6.	No	1
7.	Reasons obvious, as otherwise the law would be broken.	
8.	30 days	1
9.	Yes	1
10.	Blank	1
11.	Blank	1
12.	Blank	1
13.	No	1
14.	Blank	1
15.	Yes	1
16.	Blank	1
17.	Yes	1
18.	$1 per week	1

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ON BIRDS, BY WITNESSES LIVING IN COUNTY OF ESSEX.

1. Not necessary to answer; this question was answered by very few witnesses.

2. Not necessary to answer; this question was answered by very few witnesses.

3.	No	1
	Quail and Partridge	4
	Grouse	1
	Turkey and Woodcock	5
	All	1
4.	All	11
	Blank	1
5.	Yes	6
	No	1
	Blank	5
6.	Yes	12
	Blank	1
7.	Reasons obvious, as otherwise the law would be broken.	
8.	No	1
	14 days	6
	10 days	3
	Blank	2
9.	No	6
	5 years	5
	3 years	1
10.	Change Quail season to Nov. 1st to 31st Dec.	2
	Allow spring shooting	3
	Woodcock and Partridge should be 15th Sept. to 1st Jan.	5
	Woodcock season should be Aug. 1st to Jan. 1st	1
	Close season for Quail should be 1st Jan. to 1st Oct.	1
11.	Birds not matured before Nov. 1st	2
	Season for shooting should be more uniform	2
	Blank	8
12.	Yes	6
	No	3
	Blank	3

13.	No	9
	Blank	3
14.	Yes	9
	No	1
	Blank	2
15.	Yes	11
	No	1
16.	Blank	12
17.	No	2
	Yes	7
	Blank	3
18.	No	6
	$10	1
	Not if they own game preserves	1
	Blank	4

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ON BIRDS, BY WITNESSES LIVING IN COUNTY OF FRONTENAC.

1. Not necessary to answer; this question was answered by very few witnesses.

2. Not necessary to answer; this question was answered by very few witnesses.

3.	Blank	7
	No	3
4.	Yes	6
	All	4
5.	Yes	10
6.	Yes	5
	No	2
	Blank	1
	Allow 10 days	2
7.	Reasons obvious, as otherwise the law would be broken.	
8.	Yes	2
	No	1
	12 days	6
	20 days	1
9.	No	2
	Blank	8
10.	All right	1
	Close season for all game 1st January to 1st September.	1
	Allow spring shooting	2
	Begin all shooting 1st September	2
	Blank	4
11.	Woodcock close season should be 1st January to 1st September, as birds are better matured	2
	All birds are matured by 1st September	2
	Blank	6
12	Yes	2
	No	6
	Blank	2
13.	No	6
	15 ducks	2
	10 ducks	1
	5 ducks	1

14.	Yes	7
	No	2
	Blank	1
15.	Yes	2
	No	3
	Blank	5
16.	Blank	10
17.	No	6
	Yes	2
	Blank	2
18.	No	1
	$1.	1
	$10.	1
	High fee	1
	10 cents per head	1
	Blank	5

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ON BIRDS, BY WITNESSES LIVING IN COUNTY OF GREY.

1. Not necessary to answer: this question was answered by very few witnesses.

2. Not necessary to answer: this question was answered by very few witnesses.

3.	All	2
	Blank	1
4.	Yes	2
	Blank	1
5.	Yes	1
	No	1
	Blank	1
6.	Yes	3
7.	Reasons obvious, as otherwise the law would be broken.	
8.	Yes	1
	No	1
	Blank	1
9.	No	1
	5 years	1
	Blank	1
10.	Close season for water fowl should be 15th April to 1st September	1
	Close season for ducks should be 1st March to 1st September	1
	Present season good	1
11.	Because if spring shooting is not allowed here no ducks can be had	1
	Blank	2
12.	Yes	2
	Blank	1
13.	Yes	1
	No	2
14.	No	3
15.	Yes	1
	No	1
	1st September	1
16.	Blank	3
17.	No	2
	Yes	1
18.	No	2
	$10.	1

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ON BIRDS, BY WITNESSES LIVING IN COUNTY OF HALDIMAND.

1. Not necessary to answer here; this question was answered by very few witnesses.

2. Not necessary to answer here; this question was answered by very few witnesses.

3.	Blank	2
	All	4
	Yes	6
	No	5
4.	Yes	7
	No	5
	All	5
5.	Yes	11
	All	4
	Blank	2
6.	Yes	16
	Blank	1
7.	Reasons obvious, as otherwise the law would be broken.	
8.	3 days	1
	5 days	14
	7 days	1
	13 days	1
9.	Blank	3
	3 years	1
	5 years	13
10.	Open season for all game should be 15th September to 31st December	14
	Yes	1
	Woodcock shooting should commence 1st September	1
	Blank	1
11.	Blank	17
12.	Yes	16
	Blank	1
13.	No	14
	Blank	2
	Duck	1

14.	Yes	16
	Blank	1
15.	Yes	2
	Blank	1
	Quail	14
16.	Blank	17
17.	Yes	15
	No	2
18.	No	1
	$5	12
	$25	1
	Blank	3

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ON BIRDS, BY WITNESSES LIVING IN COUNTY OF HASTINGS.

1. Not necessary to answer here ; this question was answered by very few witnesses.

2. Not necessary to answer here ; this question was answered by very few witnesses.

3.	Yes	1
	No	5
	Blank	10
	Woodcock	11
	All	4
4.	Yes	7
	No	2
	Blank	21
	Woodcock	1
5.	Yes	2
	No	2
	Blank	21
	Woodcock	1
	All	5
6.	Yes	21
	No	5
	Blank	5
7.	Reasons obvious, as otherwise the law would be broken.	
8.	No time	7
	5 days	9
	1 week	1
	10 days	7
	30 days	1
	15 days	6
9.	No	1
	Blank	26
	5 years	4
10.	All shooting should be from 1st September to 15th December	1
	Close for Partridge 1st January to 1st November	3
	Partridge shooting should commence 1st October	1
	Close for Partridge from 1st December to 1st September.	1

	Ducks should close from 1st January to 1st October.	1
	No.	6
	Present season good	5
	Blank	13
11.	Present season too long	1
	On account of scarcity of game birds	1
	Blank	29
12.	Yes	20
	No	1
	Blank	10
13.	Yes	10
	No	9
	Blank	10
	25 Ducks	1
	50 Ducks	1
14.	Yes	25
	No	5
	Blank	1
15.	Yes	13
	No	2
	Blank	16
16.	Blank	31
17.	Yes	8
	No	9
	Blank	14
18.	$25.	1
	$20	1
	$5.	2
	$1.	1
	Yes	3
	No	3
	Blank	20

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ON BIRDS, BY WITNESSES LIVING IN COUNTY OF HALTON.

1.	Not necessary to answer; this question was answered by very few witnesses.	
2.	Not necessary to answer; this question was answered by very few witnesses.	
3.	Yes	1
	No	1
	Blank	7
4.	Yes	1
	All	1
	Blank	7
5.	Yes	2
	Blank	7
6.	Yes	5
	No	4
7.	Reasons obvious, as otherwise the law would be broken.	
8.	5 to 10 days	5
	7 days	2
	20 days	2
9	Yes	2
	5 years	2
	Blank	5
10.	Partridge should be shot from 15th Sept. to 15th Oct.	1
	Present season good	5
	Blank	3
11.	Partridge season is too early	2
	Blank	7
12.	Yes	3
	No	2
	Blank	4
13.	No	2
	Yes	3
	Blank	4
14.	No	2
	Blank	7
15.	Yes	5
	Blank	4
16.	Blank	9
17.	No	6
	Blank	3
18.	$5	2
	$10	2
	Blanks	5

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ON BIRDS, BY WITNESSES LIVING IN THE COUNTY OF HALIBURTON.

1. Not necessary to answer ; this question was answered by very few witnesses.

2. Not necessary to answer ; this question was answered by very few witnesses.

3.	No	14
	Blank	4
4.	Yes	14
	Blank	4
5.	Blank	18
6.	Yes	14
	Blank	4
7.	Reasons obvious, as otherwise the law would be broken.	
8.	6 days	1
	2 weeks	14
	Blank	3
9.	Blank	18
10.	Present season good	17
	Blank	1
11.	Blank	18
12.	Yes	16
	Blank	2
13.	25 Ducks	14
	Blank	4
14.	Yes	2
	No	15
	Blank	1
15,	Yes	15
	No	1
	Blank	2
16.	Blank	18
17.	No	1
	Yes	16
	Blank	1
18.	No	2
	General permit for all game	14
	Blank	2

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ON BIRDS, BY WITNESSES LIVING IN COUNTY OF KENT.

1. Not necessary to answer here ; this question was answered by very few witnesses.

2. Not necessary to answer here ; this question was answered by very few witnesses.

3.	No	2
	Ducks, Quail and Partridge	37
	All	4
4.	Yes	1
	No	1
	Blank	19
	Quail and Grouse	1
	All	21
5.	Yes	16
	No	18
	Blank	9
6.	Yes	39
	Blank	2
	10 days	1
	16 days	1

7. Reasons obvious, as otherwise the law would be broken.

8.	No	9
	Blank	1
	5 days	26
	10 days	7
9.	Yes	11
	No	23
	Blank	2
	5 years	6
	3 years	1
10.	Partridge should be shot 15th Oct. to 1st Jan	1
	Duck should be shot, 20th Sept. to 1st Dec.	1
	Pheasant, Grouse and Quail open season should be 1st Oct. to 1st Jan'y.	1
	Woodcock should be shot Sept. 1st to Jan'y 1st	1
	Snipe, Rail and Plover shooting season should be May 1st to Sept. 1st	1
	Ducks open season should be May 1st to Oct. 15	7
	Blank	31

11.	Ducks do not come here till 25th Oct.	1
	Woodcock now shot when not full grown	1
	Quail now killed in Pheasant season	1
	Blank	40
12.	Yes	23
	No	2
	Blank	18
13.	Yes	5
	No	16
	Blank	1
	25 Ducks	3
	50 Ducks	18
14.	Yes	43
15.	Yes	38
	No	3
	Blank	2
17.	Yes	22
	No	18
	Blank	3
18.	Blank	19
	No	19
	$10	2
	$5	3

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ON BIRDS, BY WITNESSES LIVING IN COUNTY OF LANARK.

1. Not necessary to answer here; this question was answered by very few witnesses.

2. Not necessary to answer here; this question was answered by very few witnesses.

3.	Yes	3
	All	1
	Ducks, Partridge and Woodcock	1
4.	Yes	4
	All	1
5.	Yes	4
	All	1
6.	Yes	3
	No	1
	Blank	1
7.	Reasons obvious, as otherwise the law would be broken.	
8.	No	1
	15 days	3
	Blank	1
9.	No	1
	5 years	1
	10 years	1
	Blank	2
10.	Yes	4
	Grouse and Partridge close season should be from 15th Dec. to 15th Sept.	1
11.	Blank	5
12.	Yes	2
	No	3
13.	No	4
	50 Ducks	1
14.	Yes	3
	No	2
15.	Yes	3
	Blank	2
16.	Blank	5
17.	No	5
18.	No	2
	$20	2
	$50	1

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ON BIRDS, BY WITNESSES LIVING IN THE COUNTIES OF LENNOX AND ADDINGTON.

1. Not necessary to answer here; this question was answered by very few witnesses.

2. Not necessary to answer here; this question was answered by very few witnesses.

3.	No	1
	Blank	1
4.	No	1
	Blank	1
5.	No	1
	Blank	1
6.	No	2
7.	Reasons obvious, as otherwise the law would be broken.	
8.	15 days	1
	Blank	1
9.	No	1
	Blank	1
10.	Yes	2
11.	Blank	2
12.	Yes	1
	No	1
13.	Yes	1
	No	1
14.	No	1
	Blank	1
15.	Yes	2
16.	Blank	2
17.	No	1
	Yes	1
18.	No	1
	Blank	1

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ON BIRDS, BY WITNESSES LIVING IN THE COUNTY OF LEEDS.

1. Not necessary to answer here; this question was answered by very few witnesses.

2. Not necessary to answer here; this question was answered by very few witnesses.

3.	All	2
	Grouse, Quail, Turkey and Plover	1
4.	Blank	2
	All	1
5.	Yes	1
	No	1
	All	1
6.	Yes	2
	No	1
7.	Reasons obvious, as otherwise the law would be broken.	
8.	No	1
	Yes	2
9.	Blank	3
10	Yes	1
	Extend Grouse season to September 15th,	1
	Extend Woodcock season to September 1st	1
11.	Blank	3
12.	Yes	2
	No	1
13.	Yes	1
	Blank	1
	No	1
14.	Yes	2
	Blank	1
15.	Yes	2
	Blank	1
16.	Blank	3
17.	Yes	3
18.	No	2
	Blank	1

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ON BIRDS, BY WITNESSES LIVING IN THE COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

1. Not necessary to answer here; this question was answered by very few witnesses.

2. Not necessary to answer here; this question was answered by very few witnesses.

3.	No	1
	Grouse, Quail and Woodcock	1
4.	No	1
	Grouse, Quail and Woodcock	1
5.	All	1
	Blank	1
6.	Yes	1
	No	1
7.	Reasons obvious, as otherwise the law would be broken.	
8.	2 weeks	2
9.	No.	2
10.	Woodcock close season should be 1st September to 15th August	1
	Quail close season should be 1st October to 15th September	1
11.	Blank	2
12.	Yes	2
13.	No	2
14.	No	1
	Yes	1
15.	Yes	2
16.	Blank	2
17.	Yes	1
	No	1
18.	$25	1
	$5	1

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ON BIRDS, BY WITNESSES LIVING IN THE COUNTY OF LAMBTON.

1. Not necessary to answer here; this question was answered by very few witnesses.

2. Not necessary to answer here; this question was answered by very few witnesses.

3.	Partridge, Quail, Snipe, Woodcock and Plover	1
4.	Yes	1
5.	Blank	1
6.	Yes	1
7.	Reasons obvious, as otherwise the law would be broken.	
8.	3 days	1
9.	5 years	1
10.	Close season for Woodcock 1st January to 1st September.	1
11.	Blank	1
12.	Yes	1
13.	Blank	1
14.	No	1
14.	Yes	1
16.	Blank	1
17.	No	1
18.	Blank	1

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ON BIRDS, BY WITNESSES LIVING IN THE STATE OF MICHIGAN, U. S. A.

1. Not necessary to answer here; this question was answered by very few witnesses.

2. Not necessary to answer here; this question was answered by very few witnesses.

3.	Quail, Turkey, Woodcock and Partridge	2
	No.	1
4.	Quail, Turkey, Woodcock and Partridge	3
5.	Blank	1
	No	2
6.	Yes	2
	50 days' grace	1
7.	Reasons obvious, as otherwise the law would be broken.	
8.	10 days	2
	8 days	1
9.	5 years	1
	4 years	2
10.	Close season for Partridge should be January 1st to 15th September	1
	Close season for Woodcock should be December 1st to 15th August	1
	Close season for Swan and Geese should be April 15th to 15th September	1
11.	For game protection	1
	Blank	2
12.	Yes	3
13.	No.	1
	20 per day	2
14.	Yes	3
15.	Yes	3
17.	Yes	3
18.	No	2
	$50	1

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ON BIRDS, BY WITNESSES LIVING IN DISTRICT OF MUSKOKA.

1. Not necessary to answer here; this question was answered by very few witnesses.

2. Not necessary to answer here; this question was answered by very few witnesses.

3.	Yes	6
	No	10
	Blank	15
	Quail and Partridge	16
4.	Yes	10
	Blank	16
	No	4
	All	14
	Partridge	3
5.	Yes	15
	No	2
	Blank	28
	Partridge	1
	All	1
6.	Yes	42
	No	3
	Blank	2

7. Reasons obvious, as otherwise the law would be broken.

8.	No.	5
	Blank	5
	15 days	9
	1 week	7
	10 days	4
	2 days	13
	30 days	4
9.	Yes	3
	Blank	34
	No	2
	3 years	3
	7 years	2
	10 years	3

10	Yes	16
	Blank	21
	Partridge open season should be from 1st Oct. to 1st Dec.	1
	Partridge close season should be 15th Sept. to 15th Nov.	2
	Make Partridge season one month later	1
	Weather too warm before 1st Oct.	1
	Prohibit Partridge shooting for 5 years	1
	Grouse and Partridge close season should be from 1st Jan'y. to 15th Sept.	4
11.	Present shooting season too long	3
	Blank	42
	Birds not matured before October	2
12.	Yes	34
	Blank	11
	No	2
13.	Yes	5
	No	6
	Blank	31
	12 Ducks	3
	20 Ducks	1
	10 Ducks	1
14.	Yes	17
	No	20
	Blank	10
15.	Yes	35
	Blank	10
	No	2
16.	Blank	47
17.	No	21
	Yes	16
	Blank	10
18.	$2	1
	$5	2
	$9	5
	$10	5
	$25	3
	Blank	29
	No	2

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ON BIRDS, BY WITNESSES LIVING IN COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

1. Not necessary to answer here; this question was answered by very few witnesses.

2. Not necessary to answer here; this question was answered by very few witnesses.

3.	All	4
	Quail	6
	Quail, Partridge and Woodcock	17
	Partridge	1
4.	All	6
	Blank	16
	Quail, Partridge and Woodcock	6
5.	No	3
	All	19
	Quail	6
6.	Yes	22
	Blank	6
7.	Reasons obvious, as otherwise the law would be broken.	
8.	5 days	24
	No time	2
	10 days	1
	15 days	1
9.	2 years	6
	3 years	16
	5 years	4
	Blank	2
10.	Quail close season should be 1st Jan. to 1st. Nov.	1
	Woodcock close season should be 1st Jan. to 1st Sept.	1
	Woodcock close season should be 1st January to 1st July	1
	All game should be close from 1st Jan. to 15th Sept	1
	Yes	24
11.	Game too young on 1st Sept.	2
	Woodcock are good in July	1
	Blank	25

12.	Yes	27
	No	1
13.	No	25
	25 ducks	2
	Blank	1
14.	Yes	28
15.	Yes	20
	No	8
16.	Blank	28
17.	Yes	21
	No	7
18.	No	9
	$10	1
	$25	15
	High fee	2
	Blank	1

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ON BIRDS, BY WITNESSES LIVING IN COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

1. Not necessary to answer here; this question was answered by very few witnesses.

2. Not necessary to answer here; this question was answered by very few witnesses.

3.	Yes	2
	No	3
4.	No	3
	Ducks and Partridges	2
5.	Yes	3
	Blank	2
6.	Yes	4
	No	1
7.	Reasons obvious, otherwise the law would be broken.	
8.	20 days	1
	10 days	2
	6 days	2
9.	5 years	1
	Blank	4
10.	Yes	2
	Blank	1
	Geese and Swan should be shot in spring	1
	Partridge close should be one month later	1
11.	Blank	5
12.	Yes	3
	No	2
13.	Blank	3
	No	2
14.	Yes	4
	Blank	1
15.	Yes	2
	No	1
	Blank	2
16.	Blank	5
17.	No	3
	Yes	2
18.	$1	2
	$5	2
	Blank	1

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ON BIRDS, BY WITNESSES LIVING IN DISTRICT OF NIPISSING.

1. Not necessary to answer here; this question was answered by very few witnesses.

2. Not necessary to answer here; this question was answered by very few witnesses.

3.	No	2
	Blank	1
4.	Yes	2
	Blank	1
5.	No	2
	Blank	1
6.	No	2
	Blank	1

7. Reasons obvious, as otherwise the law would be broken.

8.	15 days	1
	30 days	1
	Blank	1
9.	10 years	1
	Blank	2
10.	Yes	3
11.	Blank	3
12.	Yes	2
	No	1
13.	Yes	1
	No	1
	Blank	1
14.	Yes	2
	Blank	1
15.	Yes	3
16.	Blank	3
17.	No	2
	Yes	1
18.	$10	2
	$50	1

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ON BIRDS, BY WITNESSES LIVING IN THE COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

1. Not necessary to answer here; this question was answered by very few witnesses.

2. Not necessary to answer here; this question was answered by very few witnesses.

3.	Blank	1
	Snipe, Quail, Woodcock and Partridge	13
	All	2
4.	Yes	14
	No	2
5.	Yes	5
	Blank	2
	No	9
6.	Yes	15
	No	1

7. Reasons obvious, as otherwise the law would be broken.

8.	No	1
	Blank	1
	3 days	2
	7 days	11
	15 days	1
9	Yes	5
	No	1
	Blank	3
	5 years	6
	3 years	1
10.	Woodcock and Partridge close season should be 1st January to 15th September	1
	Close all game 1st January to 1st September	1
	Close all game 15th December to 15th September	10
	Woodcock and Partridge close season should be 1st December to 1st September	2
	Woodcock close should be 1st January to 1st September	2

11.	Present Law not respected	1
	Woodcock not in good condition at present season	2
	Blank	13
12.	Yes	14
	No	2
13.	Yes	4
	No	10
	200 per season	2
14.	Yes	15
	No	1
15.	Yes	13
	15th September to 15th December	3
16.	Blank	16
17.	Yes	9
	No	7
18.	Blank	2
	$5	2
	$20	5
	$25	5
	$50	2

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ON BIRDS, BY WITNESSES LIVING IN THE COUNTY OF ONTARIO.

1. Not necessary to answer here; this question was answered by very few witnesses.

2. Not necessary to answer here; this question was answered by very few witnesses.

3.	No	6
	Partridge	1
4.	Yes	3
	No	4
5.	No	7
6.	Yes	6
	No	1
7.	Reasons obvious, as otherwise the law would be broken.	
8.	No	2
	10 days	3
	15 days	2
9.	Yes	3
	5 years	3
	Blank	1
10.	Allow spring shooting	2
	Present season good	4
	Partridge season should be one month later	1
11.	Game becoming extinct	1
	Geese and swan are here a few days only in spring	2
	Blank	4
12.	Yes	2
	No	4
	Blank	1
13.	No	4
	Blank	3
14.	Yes	3
	No	2
	Blank	2
15.	Yes	6
	No	1
16.	Blank	7
17.	Yes	3
	No	4
18.	$5	2
	High fee	3
	Blank	2

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ON BIRDS, BY WITNESSES LIVING IN THE COUNTY OF OXFORD.

1. Not necessary to answer here; this question was answered by very few witnesses.

2. Not necessary to answer here; this question was answered by very few witnesses.

3.	Yes	1
	Blank	3
	Quail, Grouse and Partridge	1
4.	Yes	1
	No	4
5.	No	2
	Blank	3
6.	Yes	4
	Blank	1
7.	Reasons obvious, as otherwise the law would be broken.	
8.	14 days	2
	10 days	2
	Blank	1
9.	3 years	2
	10 years	2
	Blank	1
10.	Yes	1
	Duck season should be extended one month	1
	Partridge and Woodcock should be from 1st September to 1st December.	2
	Blank	1
11.	Woodcock, Partridge and Duck are becoming extinct	1
	Blank	4
12.	Yes	4
	Blank	1
13.	Yes	2
	No	1
	Blank	2

14.	Yes	3
	No	1
	Blank	1
15.	Yes	4
	Blank	1
16.	Blank	5
17.	Yes	4
	No	1
18.	$2	1
	$5	3
	Blank	1

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ON BIRDS, BY WITNESSES LIVING IN COUNTY OF PRINCE EDWARD.

1. Not necessary to answer here; this question was answered by very few witnesses.

2. Not necessary to answer here; this question was answered by very few witnesses.

3.	Yes	2
	Blank	1
4.	Yes	2
	Blank	1
5.	No	1
	Blank	2
6.	Yes	2
	Blank	1
7.	Reasons obvious as otherwise the law would be broken.	
8,	No	3
9.	No	3
10.	Woodcock open season should be extended two weeks later	2
	All Waterfowl and Woodcock should begin 1st September.	1
11.	Blank	1
	It would make season uniform	2
12.	Yes	3
13.	Yes	2
	No	1
14.	Yes	3
15.	Yes	2
	No	1
16.	Blank	3
17.	Blank	1
	No	2
18.	$25	1
	Blank	2

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ON BIRDS, BY WITNESSES LIVING IN THE COUNTY OF PEEL.

1. Not necessary to answer here; this question was answered by very few witnesses.

2. Not necessary to answer here; this question was answered by very few witnesses.

3.	Quail, Grouse and Woodcock	1
4.	All	1
5.	All	1
6.	No	1
7.	Reasons obvious, as otherwise the law would be broken.	1
8.	No	1
9.	5 years	1
10.	Extend open season for Woodcock to 1st September	1
11.	Blank	1
12.	Yes	1
13.	50 Ducks per season	1
14.	Yes	1
15.	Yes	1
16.	Blank	1
17.	No	1
18.	No	1

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ON BIRDS, BY WITNESSES LIVING IN THE DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND.

1. Not necessary to answer here; this question was answered by very few witnesses.

2. Not necessary to answer here; this question was answered by very few witnesses.

3.	Yes	23
	No	4
	Blank	3
4.	Yes	25
	No	2
	Blank	2
	All	1
5.	Yes	10
	No	17
	Blank	3
6.	Yes	22
	No	5
	Blank	3
7.	Reasons obvious, as otherwise the law would be broken.	
8.	No	1
	7 days	14
	10 days	7
	15 days	2
	30 days	4
	Blank	2
9.	Yes	4
	No	2
	Blank	20
	10 years	4
10.	Present season good	7
	Make seasons uniform	11
	Partridge and Duck close season should be from January 1st to 15th September	1
	Blank	11
11.	Have one common shooting season, and save young birds	12
	Blank	18

12.	Yes	28
	No	2
13.	Yes	9
	No	9
	Blank	12
14.	Yes	18
	No	8
	Blank	4
15.	Yes	28
	Blank	2
16.	Blank	30
17.	Yes	12
	No	10
	Blank	8
18.	$2	1
	$10	4
	$20	2
	$50	1
	25 per cent. of value of game shot	1
	No license fee for birds	1
	Yes	4
	No	1
	Blank	15

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ON BIRDS, BY WITNESSES LIVING IN THE COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH.

1. Not necessary to answer here; this question was answered by very few witnesses.

2. Not necessary to answer here; this question was answered by very few witnesses.

3.	Partridge	17
	Ducks	2
4.	Yes	14
	Blank	3
	All	2
5.	Yes	4
	No	13
	Blank	2
6.	Yes	19
7.	Reasons obvious, as otherwise the law would be broken.	
8.	Yes	1
	Blank	4
	15 days	4
	10 days	1
	7 days	1
	3 days	3
	2 days	1
	2 weeks	4
9.	Blank	19
10.	Yes	4
	Duck close season should be from 15th August to 15th September	10
	Grouse and Partridge season should be 15 days earlier.	5
11.	Blank	19
12.	Yes	11
	No	5
	Blank	2
	7 days	1
13.	Yes	15
	Blank	2
	25 Ducks	1
	15 Ducks	1

14.	Yes	18
	No	1
15.	Yes	1
	No	16
	Blank	2
16.	Blank	19
17.	Yes	11
	No	8
18.	$3	10
	$20	1
	$25	1
	Blank	7

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ON BIRDS, BY WITNESSES LIVING IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

1. Not necessary to answer here; this question was answered by very few witnesses.

2. Not necessary to answer here; this question was answered by very few witnesses.

3.	Blank	1
4.	No	1
5.	Blank	1
6.	Blank	1
7.	Reasons obvious, as otherwise the law would be broken.	
8.	Blank	1
9.	Blank	1
10.	Quail close should be December 15th to October 31st.	1
11.	Blank	1
12.	Blank	1
13.	No	1
14.	No	1
15.	Yes	1
16.	Blank	1
17.	Blank	1
18.	Blank	1

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ON BIRDS, BY WITNESSES LIVING IN COUNTY OF RENFREW.

1. Not necessary to answer here; this question was answered by very few witnesses.

2. Not necessary to answer here; this question was answered by very few witnesses.

3.	No	1
	Blank	7
	Partridge	15
4.	Yes	8
	No	1
	Blank	8
	Partridge	2
	All	4
5.	No	3
	Blank	20
6.	Yes	19
	No	2
	Blank	2
7.	Reasons obvious, as otherwise the law would be broken.	
8.	No	8
	Blank	3
	15 days	5
	1 week	3
	10 days	4
9.	No	1
	Blank	21
	5 years	1
10.	Blank	5
	Yes	17
	Allow game to be shot at all seasons	22
11.	Blank	23
12.	Blank	4
	Yes	15
	No	4
13.	Yes	14
	Blank	3
	No	5
	25 Ducks	1

14.	Blank	5
	Yes	14
	No	4
15.	Yes	12
	No	4
	Blank	7
16.	Blank	43
17	No	16
	Yes	5
	Blank	2
18.	Blank	17
	$5	1
	$7	1
	$25	1
	Small fee	2
	No	1

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ON BIRDS, BY WITNESSES LIVING IN COUNTY OF SIMCOE.

1. Not necessary to answer here; this question was answered by very few witnesses.

2. Not necessary to answer here; this question was answered by very few witnesses.

3.	Yes	2
	No	8
	Blank	12
	Quail and Woodcock	1
	Quail, Turkey and Partridge.	2
	All	1
	Grouse	1
4.	Yes	2
	No	3
	Blank	19
	All	3
5.	Yes	1
	No	3
	Blank	21
	Quail and Turkey	1
	All	1
6.	Yes	14
	No	6
	Blank	7

7. Reasons obvious, as otherwise the law would be broken.

8.	Yes	4
	No	2
	Blank	6
	5 days	2
	10 days	8
	14 days	1
	15 days	4
9.	Yes	1
	Blank	18
	5 years	8
10.	Present season good	8
	Blank	8
	Allow spring Duck shooting	2

	Woodcock close season should be from 1st January to 1st September	1
	Grouse and Partridge, should be from 1st December to 1st October	1
	Prohibit Quail and Turkey shooting, 3 years	1
	Close Partridge shooting on 25th December	1
	Woodcock should not be shot in September	2
	Extend Partridge season to 1st December	1
	Make Partridge close season from February 1st to October 1st	1
	Make close for Snipe, Rail and Plover, February 1st to October 1st	1
11.	Blank	23
	Partridge shot too young	2
	Partridge will soon be exterminated under present law	1
	Few Ducks breed here	1
12.	Yes	8
	No	10
	Blank	9
13.	Yes	3
	No	12
	Blank	7
	10 Ducks	4
	20 Ducks	1
14.	Yes	8
	No	8
	Blank	11
15.	Yes	12
	No	5
	Blank	10
16.	Blank	27
17.	No	15
	Yes	8
	Blank	4
18.	$50	1
	$25	2
	$20	3
	$15	1
	$10	2
	$5	1
	$2	3
	$1	1
	Blank	7
	No	3
	Small fee	3

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ON BIRDS, BY WITNESSES LIVING IN COUNTY OF VICTORIA.

1. Not necessary to answer here; this question was answered by very few witnesses.

2. Not necessary to answer here; this question was answered by very few witnesses.

3.	No	12
	Partridge	2
	Blank	15
4.	Yes	1
	No	11
	Partridge	3
	Blank	14
5.	Yes	16
	No	13
6.	Yes	20
	No	1
	Blank	8
7.	Reasons obvious, as otherwise the law would be broken.	
8.	Yes	3
	No	4
	6 days	11
	10 days	4
	15 days	4
	Blank	3
9.	No	1
	5 years	6
	Blank	22
10.	Make Duck season open 15th August	2
	Prohibit all spring shooting	1
	Open Woodcock, Duck and Partridge season 1st August	3
	Yes	19
	Blank	4
11.	Present season opens too late	11
	Birds not matured by 15th August	3
	Blank	15

12.	Yes	24
	No	3
	Blank	2
13.	Yes	3
	No	8
	6 Ducks	1
	10 Ducks	2
	25 Ducks	3
	50 Ducks	11
	Blank	1
14.	Yes	7
	No	17
	Blank	5
15.	Yes	7
	No	17
	Blank	5
16.	Blank	29
17.	Yes	19
	No	9
	Blank	1
18.	Yes	4
	No	1
	$1	1
	$5	3
	$10	11
	$25	2
	$50	1
	Blank	6

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ON BIRDS, BY WITNESSES LIVING IN COUNTY OF WELLAND.

1. Not necessary to answer here; this question was answered by very few witnesses.

2. Not necessary to answer here; this question was answered by very few witnesses.

3.	Woodcock, Partridge and Quail	1
	Blank	2
4.	All	1
	Blank	2
5.	Quail and Prairie Chicken	1
	Blank	2
6.	Yes	3
7.	Reasons obvious, as otherwise the law would be broken.	
8.	10 days	2
	15 days	1
9.	5 years	2
	10 years	1
10.	Snipe close should be 15th April to 1st May	1
	Yes	2
11.	Blank	3
12.	Yes	3
13.	Yes	1
	20 Ducks	2
14.	Yes	2
	Blank	1
15.	Yes	1
	No	1
	Blank	1
16.	Blank	3
17.	Yes	1
	Blank	2
18.	$5	1
	$25	1
	Blank	1

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ON BIRDS, BY WITNESSES LIVING IN COUNTY OF WELLINGTON.

1. Not necessary to answer here; this question was answered by very few witnesses.

2. Not necessary to answer here; this question was answered by very few witnesses.

3.	Yes	2
	No	3
	Blank	2
	All	1
	Woodcock	2
	Ducks	1
4	No	4
	Blank	3
	All	4
5.	No	7
	Blank	4
6.	Yes	10
	No	1
7.	Reasons obvious, as otherwise the law would be broken.	
8.	Yes	1
	No	4
	Blank	1
	10 days	5
9.	Yes	2
	No	4
	Blank	2
	7 years	1
	5 years	2
10.	Blank	5
	Partridge open season should commence 1st Oct.	1
	Woodcock close season should be extended 1st Sept.	2
	All game should be close from 15th Sept. to 1st Oct.	2
	Yes	1
11.	Blank	7
	Many grouse are shot out of season	2
	Season should be uniform	2

12.	Yes	5
	No	4
	Blank	2
13.	No	7
	Blank	3
	25 Ducks	1
14.	Yes	4
	No	4
	Blank	3
15.	Yes	5
	No	4
	Blank	2
16.	Blank	11
17.	No	5
	Yes	5
	Blank	1
18.	Blank	6
	$10	2
	$20	3

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ON BIRDS, BY WITNESSES LIVING IN THE COUNTY OF WENTWORTH.

1. Not necessary to answer here; this question was answered by very few witnesses.

2. Not necessary to answer here: this question was answered by very few witnesses.

3.	No	5
	Quail, Woodcock and Partridge	13
4.	No	3
	All	15
5.	Yes	1
	No	10
	All	2
	Blank	5
6.	Yes	14
	No	4
7.	Reasons obvious, as otherwise the law would be broken.	
8.	5 days	15
	10 days	3
9.	Yes	9
	5 years	5
	Blank	4
10.	Close for Quail should be from 15th Dec. to 1st Sept.	5
	Close for Woodcock should be 15th Jan'y to 1st Sept.	3
	Close for Quail should be from 15th Dec. to 1st Nov.	9
	Blank	1
11.	Birds are now killed out of season	4
	Blank	14
12.	Yes	13
	No	5
13.	Yes	3
	No	15
14.	Yes	18
15.	Yes	16
	Blank	2
16.	Blank	18
17.	Yes	14
	No	4
18.	$5	1
	$10	1
	$25	14
	$50	1
	$100	1

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ON BIRDS, BY WITNESSES LIVING IN COUNTY OF YORK.

1. Not necessary to answer here; this question was answered by very few witnesses.

2. Not necessary to answer here; this question was answered by very few witnesses.

3.	No	2
	Quail and Partridge	7
	Woodcock	3
	Ducks	3
	Blank	2
4.	No	2
	Partridge	4
	Quail and Ducks	3
	All	8
5.	Yes	3
	No	4
	Blank	10
6.	Yes	14
	No	3

7. Reasons obvious, as otherwise the law would be broken.

8.	7 days	10
	10 days	5
	15 days	1
	20 days	1
9.	No	1
	3 years	7
	5 years	7
	10 years	2
10.	Partridge close season should be 1st Dec. to 1st Sept.	3
	Quail and Turkey close season should be 1st Dec. to 1st Sept.	1
	Woodcock, Quail and Partridge should be 1st Jan'y to 15th Oct.	6
	All shooting should commence 15th Sept.	1
	Yes	5
	Blank	1

11.	In order to protect game birds generally	4
	Birds too young	2
	Blank	11
12.	Yes	9
	No	4
	Blank	4
13.	Yes	4
	No	9
	Blank	4
14.	Yes	12
	No	2
	Blank	3
15.	Yes	13
	No	4
16.	Blank	17
17.	Yes	5
	No	9
	Blank	3
18.	No	1
	$1 to members of Gun Clubs	1
	$5	1
	$20	1
	$25	3
	$50	1
	$100	1
	Blank	8

QUESTIONS RELATING TO FISH.

The questions prepared on this subject by your Commisssioners were answered by 497 persons as follows:—

NAME.	OCCUPATION.	ADDRESS.	COUNTY.
Jno. Forde	Fur Dealer	Schrieber	Algoma.
John Piche	Wood-ranger	Sudbury	"
Thos. Penfold	Jailor	Port Arthur	"
Thos. Frood	Farmer	Little Current	"
A. W. Hodgson	Train Despatcher	Fort William	"
J. H. Garner	Physician	Lucknow	Bruce.
Geo. Mair	Banker	"	"
H. M. Smith	Saw-miller	Southampton	"
Cecil Swale	Farmer	Wiarton	"
W. J. Topley	Photographer	Ottawa	Carleton.
W. W. Boucher	Veterinary Surgeon	South March	"
Geo. C. Wood	P. O. Department	Ottawa	"
F. G. Vanderlip	Hotel keeper	"	"
J. B. Spence	"	"	"
W, P. Lett	City Clerk	"	"
John T. G. Whyte	Lumberman's Agent	"	"
John Stewart	Pro. Land Surveyor	"	"
P. A. McDougal	Physician	"	"
A. H. Johnson	Farmer	Castleford	"
F. H. F. Mercer	Clerk	Ottawa	"
T. G. Carpenter	Agent	Arnprior	"
W. R. McEwan	Government Survey Dep't.	Ottawa	"
H. D. Lane	Militia Department	"	"
Louis J. Coursolles	Patent Agent	"	"
W. P. Batterton	Book-keeper	"	"
Wm. O'Leary	Farmer	Loretto	Cardwell.
H. H. Burnham	Gentleman	Port Hope	Durham.
W. Fry		Fraserville	"
G. M. Furby	Manager	Port Hope	"
Job Dickinson	Farmer	Zion	"
R. Dinner	"	"	"
Chas. Wilmot	Supt. Fish Hatchery	Newcastle	"
J. C. Fox	Pres. Orangeville Gun Club	Orangeville	Dufferin.
A. White	Lumberman	Orwell	Elgin.
Chas. Eastlake	Merchant	"	"
H. J. O'Lone	"	"	"
C. W. Gautier	Fisherman	Windsor	Essex.
Victor Allore	"	Colchester	"
Geo. A. Goodman	Builder	Windsor	
Dan. G. Revell	Conductor	"	"
Wm. Donaldson	Painter	"	"
C. L. Paré	Manufacturer	"	"
R. Vigneaux	Carpenter	"	"
A. Drouillard	Customs Officer	"	"
Geo. Cheyne	Sec'y. Keystone Gun Club	"	"
J. H. Brickwood	Rod and Fly maker	Kingston	Frontenac.
John G. Gordon	Farmer	Parham	"
Robt. Clow	"	"	"
Wm. A Wagar	"	"	"
E. S. Rogers	Veterinary Surgeon	Meaford	Grey.
John Greene	Guide	Dunnville	Haldimand.
S. A. Beck	Farmer	South Cayuga	"
S. W. Hornbrook		Dunnville	"
John Crawford	Fisherman	"	"
Fred. Lowe	Gentleman	"	"
Martin Green	Fisherman	"	"
Jno. Green	"	"	"
Wm. McIndoe	"	"	"
Freeman Green	"	"	"
J. C. Eccles	Barrister	"	"
Isaac Wismer		South Cayuga	"
W. G. Wismer		"	"
Chas. Ross		Dunnville	"

QUESTIONS RELATING TO FISH.—*Continued.*

NAME.	OCCUPATION.	ADDRESS.	COUNTY.
Wm Lambier		Dunnville	Haldimand.
Lewis Fox		"	"
Henry Fox		"	"
J. Farrell		Cayuga	"
Gilbert Holmes	Farmer	St. Ola	Hastings.
Thos. Moore	"	"	"
B. Sine	"	Harold	"
W. Turner	"	Faraday	"
C. I. Barager	"	Sine	"
S. Badgley		Sterling	"
R. C. Fair	Merchant	Bancroft	"
Jos. Stoneberg	Policeman	Belleville	"
Thos. Nugent	Farmer	Nugent	"
John Campbell	"	Havergal	"
Geo. Pattison	"	Coe Hill Mines	"
J. W. Hain	"	St. Ola	"
Henry Bird	"	The Ridge	"
F. A. Bird	Carpenter	Stirling	"
J. C. George	Postmaster	Bancroft	"
Wm. S. Clarke	Farmer	Holloway	"
E. B. Fralick	Judge	Belleville	"
E. N. Leavens		"	"
Fred. Root		"	"
J. N. Pringle		"	"
J. W. Loudon		"	"
Geo. Twining		"	"
R. S. Tivy	Merchant	Coe Hill Mines	"
Peter Wright	Farmer	St. Ola	"
Henry Foster	"	Faraday	"
Ed. Johnson	Bush-ranger	Bancroft	"
Fred. B. Lacey	Farmer	Beechmount	"
Henry Denninson	"	Purdy	"
A. G. Allison	Train Despatcher	Belleville	"
P. P. Clarke	Merchant	St. Ola	"
John McAllister	Farmer	Bird's Creek	"
Wm. H. Sweet	"	Bancroft	"
Fred. Mullett	Hotel-keeper	Bancroft	"
W. J. Austin	Merchant	Haliburton	Haliburton.
C. S. Austin	Gentleman	"	"
Geo. Bemmister	Civil Engineer	"	"
Jas. Morley	Cabinet-maker	"	"
John Reid	Carpenter	"	"
J. Lucas	Hotel-keeper	"	"
E. Leith	Merchant	"	"
P. O'Connor	Trapper	"	"
C. R. Stewart	Gentleman	"	"
Jos. Paul	Butcher	"	"
Jos. Kellett	Hotel-keeper	"	"
S. Dawson	Farmer	"	"
F. Freeman	Merchant	"	"
L. M. Neily	Shoemaker	"	"
E. W. Lockman	Guide	Dorset	"
R. Davis	Shoemaker	Minden	"
Thos. Scott	Farmer	Kennaway	"
A. McCall	"	Gooderham	"
Walter Parish	Farmer	"	"
Chas, May	Postmaster	Gooderham	"
J. Sedgwick	Farmer	Gelert	"
Geo. Gregory	"	Wicksteed	"
Geo. Tutt	Guide	Dorset	"
Caleb Lousley	Farmer	Trafalgar	Halton.
John Boyes	"	Nelson	"
T. J. Wheeler	"	Georgetown	"
Thos. Ireland	"	Nelson	"
J. Wilson	"	Ash	"
A. Clements	"	Trafalgar	"
Wm. Panton	Editor	Milton	"
T. P. Warner	Farmer	Guilds	Kent.

QUESTIONS RELATING TO FISH.—*Continued.*

Name.	Occupation.	Address.	County.
Wm. Mallory	Farmer	Guilds	Kent.
J. A. McKellar		Ridgetown	"
H. A. Mallory		"	"
M. Massey	Farmer	Chatham	"
Jas. Kime	Veterinary Surgeon	"	"
C. Wheeler	Merchant	"	"
D. Smith	Farmer	"	"
A. Williams	"	Raleigh	"
Jas. Rankin	"	Dover	"
A. Alexander, jr	"	Dover	"
T. H. Nelson	Bailiff	Chatham	"
Jas. Hamilton	Fisherman	Jeannette Creek	"
John Houston	Farmer	Harwich	"
H. Dagneau	Merchant	Chatham	"
H. A. Crow	Farmer	Raleigh	"
W. A. Campbell	Clerk	Chatham	"
J. B. Reynolds	Merchant	Rond Eau	"
D. R. Watson	Caretaker	Morpeth	"
P. D. Bates	Fisherman	Ridgetown	"
W. B Wells	Clerk	Chatham	"
John Mercer	Sheriff	"	"
Gordon Boles	Captain	"	"
J. L. Nicholls	Dentist	"	"
Jas. Thomas	Farmer	Raleigh	"
Wm. Crow	"	Dover	"
S. Holmes	Merchant	Chatham	"
A. Wilcox	Farmer	Dover	"
G. A Layer	Law Student	Chatham	"
David Wilson	Farmer	Harwich	"
Jas. McGarvin	"	"	"
P. McGarvin	"	Dover	"
Alex. Ducedre	"	"	"
Geo. Kime	"	"	"
A. Alexander, sr	"	"	"
J. B. Gillard		Wallaceburg	"
W. L. Cameron		Harwich	"
Chas. D. Shirley	Fisherman	Blenheim	"
John K. Thompson		Rockport	Leeds.
Wm. Wilson		"	"
H. T. Fitzsimmons		"	"
W. G. Parish	Banker	Athens	"
A. Senecal	Oarsman	Pools Resort	"
J. B. Saunders	Mill Owner	Athens	"
Wm. Fyfe	Carriage-maker	Westport	"
Ed. Senecal	Oarsman	Rockport	"
Jas. Fitzpatrick	Mechanic	Brockville	"
R. Gile	Farmer	Smith's Fall	"
J. B. Smith	Oarsman	Charleston	"
J. K Thomson	Farmer	Rockport	"
Jos. Deacon	Magistrate	Brockville	"
D. S. Booth	Contractor	"	"
A. F. Stagg	Butcher	"	"
Geo. Bucher		"	"
A. Armstrong	Hotel-keeper	Charleston Lake	"
Jas. C. Huffman	Druggist	Napanee	Lennox & Addington.
—— Sills	Farmer	"	"
F. Van De Bogart	Ranchman	"	"
N. J. Dawson	Barrister	Petrolia	Lambton.
Jas. Paton	Gentleman	Beamsville	Lincoln.
John Hammond	Hotel-keeper	Welland	"
Jas. C. Armstrong	Dentist	Almonte	Lanark.
G. H. Gilbert	Hair Dresser	"	"
Neil McDonald	Teacher	Carleton Place	"
Duncan Campbell	Tailor	Almonte	"
Isaac Korry	Sawmiller	Maberly	"
A. Hunt	Banker	Bracebridge	Muskoka.
Jas. Boyer	Clerk	"	"
J. C. Davidson	"	"	"

QUESTIONS RELATING TO FISH.—*Continued.*

Name.	Occupation.	Address.	County.
Jos. Ripkie	Stonemason	Bracebridge	Muskoka.
Singleton Brown	Shinglemiller	"	"
F. Pokorney	Trapper	Huntsville	"
E. Hanes	Postmaster	Utterson	"
Jos. Clarke	Merchant	Aspdin	"
Thos. Burgess	Sawmiller	Bala	"
Wm. J. Terry	Settler	Vankoughnet	"
A Monteith	Hunter	Rosseau	"
John Telfer	Farmer	Giska	"
H. Demara	"	Baysville	"
W. J. Miller	"	Vankoughnet	"
B. S. Beley	"	Rosseau	"
J. VanKoughnet	"	Falding	"
H. VanKoughnet	"	"	"
John Monteith	Hotel Proprietor	Rosseau	"
Geo. Terry	Farmer	Brackenrig	"
D. E Hough		Port Carling	"
C. Sawyer	Guide	Dorset	"
Thomas Currie		Bala	"
H. Austin		Bardsville	"
H. King	Butcher	Gravenhurst	"
Samuel Green	Farmer	Bala	"
J. Green	"	"	"
E. J. Gouldie	"	Dwight	"
Richard Clarke	"	Port Sidney	"
Wm. McBrien	"	Antioch	"
F. Kent	Veterinary Surgeon	Bracebridge	"
Donald Gordon	Farmer	Magnetawan	"
Joseph Wallis	Merchant	Port Carling	"
C. O. G. Stewart	Farmer	Brackenrig	"
John May	"	Port Carling	"
Jas. Fowler	"	Seely	"
John Board	Hotel-keeper	Bala	"
I. Goble	Farmer	Sandfield	"
Jas. Clark	"	Monsell	"
W. H. Green	Hunter	Grassmere	"
T. E I. Salmon	Farmer	Dwight	"
C. W. Riley	"	Milford Bay	"
Jas. Dale	Miller	Lake of Bays	"
R. Robinson	Tailor	Bracebridge	"
C. E. Mawdsley	Clerk	"	"
H. McGinnis	"	"	"
J. Hall	Farmer	Stephenson	"
J. Wasdell	Butcher	Bracebridge	"
J. Hillman	Tinsmith	"	"
J. S. Niven	Members of London Gun Club.	London	Middlesex.
J. H Fraser		"	"
Fred T. Trebilcock		"	"
Wm. Woodruff		"	"
F. J. Hammond		"	"
W. F. Strong		"	"
L. McDonald		"	"
H. S. Blackburn		"	"
W. A. Gill		"	"
Geo. C. Gibbons		"	"
John Pring	Hatter	"	"
Horace Mavon	Farmer	Komoka	"
W. H. Allison	Train Despatcher	London	"
T. K. Grigg	Hotel-keeper	"	"
D. Johnson	Teacher	Wardsville	"
W. Thomson	Writer	East Saginaw	Michigan, U. S. A.
Frank M. Comstock	Principal	Le Roy	New York, U. S. A.
A. W. Laurie	Merchant	Port Dover	Norfolk.
John Matthews	Farmer	Simcoe	"
Jos. T. Carson	Teacher	Simcoe	"
W. J McInnes	Physician	Vittoria	"
W. J. W. Finlay	Clergymen	Simcoe	"
C. C Rapeljie	Clerk County Court	"	"

QUESTIONS RELATING TO FISH—*Continued.*

NAME.	OCCUPATION.	ADDRESS.	COUNTY.
J. M. Salmon	Physician	Simcoe	Norfolk
H. H. Groff	Banker	"	"
W. E. Tisdale	Barrister	"	"
S. M. Sovergeen		"	"
W. T. Nickerson		"	"
A. H. Elliott	Agent	Nosbonsing	Nipissing.
R. Jessup	Hunter	North Bay	"
J. P. Kirkwood	Farmer	"	"
M. S. Cassan	"	Campbellford	Northumberland.
J. Cassan, Jr	"	"	"
C. Montgomery	"	Hilton	"
T. J. Nimmo	"	Bensfort	"
F. Bonnycastle	"	Campbellford	"
A. Orchard	"	Seagrave	Ontario.
A. Miller	Sportsman	"	"
H. Lestcott	Merchant	Beaverton	"
C. A. Paterson	Municipal Clerk	"	"
Arch. McLean	Farmer	Seagrave	"
E. Moore	Salesman	Uxbridge	"
Francis Lockhart	Farmer	Stayner	"
Wm. Watson	"	"	"
J. McRae	Merchant	Beaverton	"
Wm. Hersie	Farmer	Princeton	Oxford.
W. F. Nickerson	Auctioneer	Woodstock	"
E. F. Nickerson	Baker	"	"
A. N. Gissing	Druggist	Princeton	"
Robt. McLean	Farmer	Innerkip	"
Alex. Bell	Physician	Lakefield	Peterboro'.
G. W. Coones	Farmer	Apsley	"
Wm. McFarlane	Hotel-keeper	Young's Point	"
J. R. Fraser	Physician	Lakefield	"
F. Elmhurst	Reeve	Apsley	"
H. Winch		Peterboro'	"
H. Calcutt		"	"
R. A. Morrow		"	"
Thos. Eastwood		Hall's Bridge	"
R. C. Strickland		Lakefield	"
T. W. Gibbs		Peterboro'	"
F. J. Moore		Lakefield	"
Wm. Hall		Buckhorn	"
John Bennett		Peterboro'	"
G. S. Sproule	Photographer	"	"
R. Tivey		"	"
Alex. Paterson		"	"
R. Watson		"	"
Sam'l. Ray	Tobacconist	"	"
S. G. Steele		Lakefield	"
Jas. Richardson		"	"
R. E. Wood		Peterboro'	"
L. G. Steele, Jr	Farmer	Lakefield	"
J. Richardson	Mason	"	"
Wm. Brownsfield		Peterboro'	"
G. Cochrane	License Inspector	"	"
Wm. Brownscombe	Gentleman	"	"
J. P. Bush	Hotel-keeper	Belfountain	Peel.
K. Chisholm	Accountant	Brampton	"
J. Barnes	Farmer	Stanley House	Parry Sound.
Wm. Pearce	"	Sprucedale	"
C. W. Burns	Valuator	South River	"
J. Ibbitson	Farmer	Restoule	"
J. Clark		"	"
Wm. Clark		"	"
Donald Ross	Farmer	Turtle Lake	"
Thos. F. Carr	"	Trout Creek	"
Dan. Starrat	"	Starrat	"
J. Davie	"	Doe Lake	"
J. H. Spencer	Harnessmaker	McKellar	"
R. Appleby	Postmaster	Doe Lake	

QUESTIONS RELATING TO FISH—*Continued.*

NAME.	OCCUPATION.	ADDRESS.	COUNTY.
J. Thom	Farmer	Doe Lake	Parry Sound.
Thos. J. Paget	Teacher	Restoule	"
Cyrus D. Lawrence	Farmer	Sprucedale	"
J. B. Purvis	Lumberman	Parry Sound	"
Thos. McGowan	Farmer	Featherstone	"
J. Joliffe	Lumberman	Parry Sound	"
Wm. Fry	Farmer	Monteith	"
Wm. Cargill	"	Foley	"
A. Arnold	"	"	"
Frank Lafex	Storekeeper	Parry Sound	"
Ed. Taylor	Shoemaker		"
Wm. Ireland	Journalist		"
J. M. Anstey	Postmaster		"
W. L. Haight	Barrister		"
J. B. Legatt	Jeweller		"
C. W. Burns, Jr	Manufacturer	South River	"
B. F. Kean	Sawlog Culler	Parry Sound	"
G. O. Smith	Fire Ranger	Burk's Falls	"
J. H. Bell	Bush Ranger	"	"
R. Thomas	Farmer	Deacon	Renfrew.
Donald Southerland	"	Micksburg	"
Wm. Scott	"	Renfrew	"
A. Hamilton, Jr	"	Pembroke	"
John Hunt	"	Mount St. Patrick	"
John Brady	Forest Ranger	Renfrew	"
Alex. Parks	Farmer	"	"
F. Byers	Farmer	"	"
R. Cameron	"	Horton	"
Jno. McRae	Gentleman	Renfrew	"
Jas. Craig	Barrister	"	"
Jos. Beggs	Farmer	Pembroke	"
J. D. Deacon	Physician	"	"
S. O. Gorman	Constable	Renfrew	"
Jn. Park	Gentleman	Horton	"
David Barr	"	Renfrew	"
Xavier Plaunt	Farmer	Sebastapol	"
Donald McLaren	"	Sandpoint	"
Xavier Plaunt, Jr	Hotel Clerk	Renfrew	"
G. W. Carr	Farmer	Point Alexander	"
R. A. Graham	Bush Ranger	Pembroke	"
Wm. Maves	Fire Ranger	"	"
Aaron Sweezey		Deux Rivieres	"
John J. Gorman	Farmer	Esmonde	"
H. H. Sodan	Harnessmaker	Hillsdale	Simcoe.
Wm. Mortimer	Farmer	Mortimers' Point	"
Wm. Berry	"	Walkers' Point	"
Thos. A. Millichamp	"	Orillia	"
Alfred Morrow	Veterinary Surgeon	Minesing	"
H. B. Nicol	Physician	Cookstown	"
John Gray, Jr	Merchant	Coldwater	"
W. T. Moore	Teacher	Cookstown	"
A. McQuay	Farmer	Sunnidale	"
Frank J. Hammell	Veterinary Surgeon	Tottenham	"
J. P. Kidd		Barrie	"
James Martin	Bailiff	Hillsdale	"
R. Wade	Gentleman	Orillia	"
J. R. Croft	Barber	Beeton	"
G. Strouthers	Lumberman	Hillsdale	"
R. Watson	Farmer	Stayner	"
J. E. Doner	"	"	"
F. G. M. Fraser	Fishery Overseer	Victoria Harbour	"
D. Somerville	Farmer	Stayner	"
Jas. Duncan		Forestville	"
W. H. Anderson		Normandale	"
Ed. Parker		"	"
J. W. Ryerson		"	"
J. Lorne Campbell		"	"
T. Crosbie	Farmer	Lisle	"

QUESTIONS RELATING TO FISH.—*Continued.*

NAME.	OCCUPATION.	ADDRESS.	COUNTY.
J. O. Perry		Orillia	Simcoe.
E. R. Carpenter	Druggist	Collingwood	"
S. A. Whittaker	"	Hillsdale	"
W. J. Martin	Agent	"	"
J. P. Secord	Superintendent	Orillia	"
J. Hutton	Farmer	Hutton House	"
W. J. Rind		Bobcaygeon	Victoria.
F. Minns	Book-keeper	"	"
E. Bottum	Lock-master	"	"
W. Kennedy	Contractor	"	"
Scott & Sadler	Hotel-keepers	Kinmount	"
E. E. R. Edwards	Livery-keeper	Fenelon Falls	"
A. Knowlson		Lindsay	"
R. McGrath	Carpenter	"	"
John Finegan		"	"
W. J. Davis		"	"
H. Cohan		"	"
F. Crandell	Steamboat Captain	"	"
J. Littel		"	"
Wm. Mulcahy		"	"
B. Bryan		"	"
C. E. Gunsoles	Saddler	Bobcaygeon	"
H. L. Tribe	Farmer	Vankoughnet	"
Thos. Fee	"	Lindsay	"
H. R. Herriman	Lumberman	"	"
Wm. Heedler	Mill-owner	"	"
Thomas Walters		"	"
Captain Rose		"	"
Alex. Ross		"	"
Jonathan Ellis		"	"
A. W. J. De Grassi	Physician	"	"
Alex. Murray	Farmer	Kinmount	"
Alex. Clifford	Miller	Kirkfield	"
J. Kinnear	"	Lindsay	"
Geo. Whissle	Butcher	Fenelon Falls	"
E. R. Edwards	Livery Stable Keeper	"	"
A. Stevens	Miller	"	"
Jas. Dickson	Provincial Land Surveyor	"	"
C. E. Bonnell	Physician	Bobcaygeon	"
A. E. Bottum	Merchant	"	"
W. T. C. Boyd	"	"	"
Jn. Sedgwick	Farmer	Snowden	"
Geo. M. Hendrie	Manager	Hamilton	Wentworth.
A. E. Malloch	Physician	"	"
Jno. S. Hendrie	Contractor	"	"
Albert Smyth		"	"
Jas. Crooks	Hotel-keeper	"	"
Thos. Hutchinson	Engineer	"	"
E. Tinsley	"	"	"
Andrew Ross	Commission Merchant	"	"
J. J. Steele	Maltster	"	"
T. Dalton		"	"
Sam'l. McNair	Bailiff	"	"
Wm. Morton	Merchant	"	"
Wm. Drayton	"	"	"
J. O. McGregor	Physician	Waterdown	"
John Smith	Agent	Hamilton	"
A. Bowman	Gentleman	"	"
L. Snider	Agent	Binbrook	"
E. Dalton	Farmer	Nelson	"
Geo. McCurley	"	"	"
D. McLaren	"	"	"
Wm. Payne	Bolt-maker	Hamilton	"
D. Maddocks	Iron Finisher	"	"
R. E. Kennedy	Journalist	"	"
Thos. L. Stephen	Wild Fowler's Gun Club	"	"
E. V. Spencer			
Joseph Gates	Customs Officer	"	"

QUESTIONS RELATING TO FISH.—*Continued.*

NAME.	OCCUPATION.	ADDRESS.	COUNTY.
A. McKeand		Hamilton	Wentworth.
T. Goldie	Miller	Guelph	Wellington.
Robt. Aitkin	Farmer	Speedside	"
S. Duffield	"	Eramosa	"
J. Anderson	Book-keeper	Guelph	"
J. Gibbs	Finisher	"	"
A. R. Woodyatt	Manufacturer	"	"
R. Webster		"	"
A. L. Wilson	Gentleman	"	"
A. C. Chadwick	Judge	"	"
G. A. Richardson	Secy. Guelph Gun Club	"	"
T. T. Garrett	Tailor	Wellington	"
Wm. Pettit	Grocer	"	"
C. C. Spencer	Gentleman	Rose Hall	"
Jos. Garner	Farmer	Fenwick	Welland.
W. R. Bassett	"	Pine Orchard	York.
J. Mackelcan	"	Toronto	"
Robt. Kilgour	Manufacturer	"	"
J. Richardson	Physician	"	"
J. W. Mencke		"	"
R. Wilson	Farmer	Sharon	"
W. C. Beddome	Accountant	Toronto	"
S. G. Beatty	Publisher	"	"
Wm. H. McConnell	Druggist	"	"
D. J. Ross	Pres { Ochtwan Sporting		
J. B. Henderson	Sec'y. { Club	"	"
S. J. Stammers	Banker	"	"

ONTARIO FISH AND GAME COMMISSION.

QUESTIONS RELATING TO FISH.

Your Commissioners have been quite unable to classify the answers received to the questions relating to Fish. This is owing entirely to the great difference of opinion on the part of the witnesses examined, as to the proper close and open seasons.

The enquiries made lead your Commissioners to believe that this is probably the most important as well as the most difficult question with which the Government will have to deal.

Without very exhaustive enquiries, careful experiments, and close observations, requiring of necessity much time, and involving a considerable expenditure of money, it will be impossible to arrive at a satisfactory solution regarding the best arrangement of the seasons, and the re-stocking of the now depleted waters.

This work must be left to a permanent Commission to overtake ; it cannot be done quickly, and will require the most careful thought and research that it is possible to give it.

ONTARIO GAME AND FISH COMMISSION.

QUESTIONS RELATING TO FISH.

1. In what waters have you taken or observed any of the following fishes? State spawning times.

NAME OF FISH.	NAME OF WATER.	COUNTY OR DISTRICT.	SPAWNING TIME.	
			Begins.	Ends.
Common Speckled Trout or				
Brook Trout				
River Trout				
Great Lake Trout				
Salmon Trout				
White Fish				
Bass—Small Mouthed Black				
“ Large “ or Oswego				
“ Rock				
“ Silver				
Maskinonge				
Pickerel, (doré).				
Pike				
Sheepshead				
Suckers				
Mullet				
Channel Catfish				
Grayling				
Mud Pout				
Eels				
Gold Eye				
Herring				
Chub				
Shiners				
Perch				
Sun Fish				
Sturgeon				
Dog-fish				
Gar-pike				

NOTE 1.—Place a cross X before the names of valuable or useful food fishes in above list.

NOTE 2.—Place a square [ ] after the names of fish that are useful as food or valuable fish.

NOTE 3.—Place a line —— under the names of fish that should be destroyed on every occasion.

2. Do you know of any other Ontario Fish? If so, name them?

Answer.—

3. Name waters that have been, to your knowledge, wholly or nearly depleted of Speckled or Brook Trout.

WATERS.	COUNTY.

4. Name waters wholly or nearly depleted, to your knowledge, of Black Bass, Maskinonge, Pickerel, Sturgeon.

WATERS.	COUNTY.

5. Name waters wholly or nearly depleted, to your knowledge, of Salmon Trout, Lake Trout, and White Fish.

WATERS.	COUNTY.

6. Draw a line under the written names of such of the above waters as are still clean, free from sawdust, or in a condition to be profitably re-stocked with fish fry or eggs.

7. What were the principal causes of destruction of fish in the depleted waters?

Answer

8. What illegal methods of killing fish are commonly practised to your knowledge?

Answer

9. The close seasons now set for fish are:

Speckled Trout, 1st September to 1st May.
Salmon Trout, White Fish, } 1st November to 30th November.
Bass, Maskinonge, } 15th April to 15th June.
Brook or River Trout, 15th April to 15th May.
Pickerel, 15th April to 15th May.

10. If you think any of the above close seasons improperly set, state which, and give your reasons.

Answer

11. Should pioneer settlers be allowed to take fish by legal methods at all seasons for their family food?

Answer

12. In what waters if any of your acquaintance should all netting be forbidden?

Answer.—

GENERAL QUESTIONS.

The general questions prepared by your Commissioners were answered by 604 persons as follows:—

Name.	Occupation.	Address.	County.
Robt. Clow	Farmer	Parham	Addington.
Jno. Forde	Fur-trader	Schreiber	Algoma.
A. W. Hodgson	Train Despatcher	Fort William	"
John Peche	Wood-ranger	Sudbury	"
Thos. Penfold	Gaoler	Port Arthur	"
Wm. Griffiths	Farmer	Little Current	"
H. M. Smith	Miller	Southampton	Bruce.
Joseph Robinson	Merchant	Wiarton	"
Cecil Swale	Farmer	"	"
Augustus Smith	Brick Manufacturer	Port Elgin	"
Game Protection Association		Wiarton	"
J. H. Garnier	Physician	Lucknow	"
Geo. Mair	Banker	"	"
Ed. Weatherall	Baker	Southampton	"
A. F. Bowman	Tanner	"	"
G. V. Zinkan	Merchant	"	"
C. E. Start	Solicitor	Tara	"
W. J. Topley	Photographer	Ottawa	Carleton.
W. W. Boucler	Veterinary Surgeon	"	"
Geo. C. Wood	P. O. Department	"	"
P. A. McDougal	Physician	"	"
A. H. Johnson	Farmer	Castleford	"
F. H. F. Mercer	Clerk	Ottawa	"
T. G. Carpenter	Agent	Arnprior	"
J. B. Spence	Hotel-keeper	Ottawa	"
F G. Vanderlip	"	"	"
W. P. Lett	City Clerk	"	"
W. R. McEwan	Geological Department	"	"
H. D. J. Lane	Militia Department	"	"
L. J. Coursolles	Patent Agent	"	"
John T. G. Whyte	Lumberman	"	"
Jno Stewart	Provincial Land Surveyor	"	"
W. P. Batterton	Book-keeper	"	"
Henry Smith	Sergeant-at-Arms	"	"
G. C. Rainboth	Prov. Land Surveyor	Aylmer	"
Alex. Stewart	Farmer	Hintonburg	"
Wm. O'Leary	"	Loretto	Cardwell.
H. H. Burnham	Gentleman	Port Hope	Durham.
Job Dickinson	Farmer	Zion	"
R. Dinner	Cooper	"	"
W. McIntosh	Insurance Agent	Newcastle	"
Geo. M. Furby	Manager	Port Hope	"
J. P. Fox	Pres. Gun Club	Orangeville	Dufferin.
C. W. Gauthier	Fisherman	Windsor	Essex.
P. C. Ponting	Prop. Truck Co	"	"
C. F. Cornetet	Fisherman	Belle River	"
Geo. Cheyne	Secretary Gun Club	Windsor	"
Victor Pillon	Carriage Manufacturer	Vereker	"
Jos. Winter	Pork-packer	Windsor	"
Geo. A. Goodman	Builder	"	"
Dan G. Revel	Conductor	"	"
Wm. Donaldson	Painter	"	"
C. L. Paré	Manufacturer	"	"
R. Vigneaux	Carpenter	"	"
A. Drouillard	Custom Officer	"	"
Wm. P. Hutchins	N'th Aududen Shoot'g Club.	"	"
Alf. Zavity	Carpenter	Sparta	Elgin.
A. White	Lumberman	Orwell	"
R. J. Mills	Insurance Agent	Kingston	Frontenac.
Thos. A. Carson	Merchant	"	"
Wm. A. Wagar	Farmer	Parkham	"
M. Crank	"	"	"
J. G. Gordon	"	"	"
T. G. Sharman	Boat Builder	Kingston	"

GENERAL QUESTIONS.—*Continued.*

NAME.	OCCUPATION.	ADDRESS.	COUNTY.
John Legatt	Agent	Owen Sound	Grey.
Jas. Gladstone	Bar-tender	"	"
E. G. Rodgers	Vet. Surgeon	Meaford	"
John Bennett	Farmer	Athol	Glengarry.
Fred B. Lacey	"	Beechmount	Hastings.
Jas. T. Bell	County Clerk	Belleville	"
P. P. Clark	Merchant	St. Ola	"
Rob. McLean	Farmer	Boulter	"
Jos. Stoneburg	Policeman	Belleville	"
Hirman Bell	Farmer	Frankford	"
Stephen Badgley	"	Stirling	"
C. I. Barager	"	Sine	"
Thos. J. Moore	"	St. Ola	"
Geo. Pattison	"	Coe Hill Mines	"
Bidwell Sine	"	Harold	"
Willett Turner	Hunter	Faraday	"
Geo. McAllister	"	Boulter	"
Robt. Hewton	"	Faraday	"
J. W. Ham	Farmer	St. Ola	"
Thos. Nugent	"	Nugent	"
Henry Bird	"	The Ridge	"
John Campbell	"	Havergal	"
J. C. George	Postmaster	Bancroft	"
Gilbert Holmes	Farmer	St. Ola	"
J. McAllister	"	Bird's Creek	"
R. C. Fair	Stone Merchant	Bancroft	"
A. G. Allison	Train Despatcher	Belleville	"
Wm. H. Sweet	County Constable	Bancroft	"
H. Dennson	Farmer	Purdy	"
D. R. Leavens	Gentleman	Belleville	"
E. B. Fralick	Judge	"	"
E. N. Leavens		"	"
Fred Root		"	"
John N. Pringle		"	"
J. N. Loudon		"	"
Geo. Twining		"	"
Ed. Johnson	Bush-ranger	Bancroft	"
Fred Mullett	Hotel Proprietor	"	"
Henry Foster	Farmer	Faraday	"
Peter Wright	"	St. Ola	
R. S. Tivey	Merchant	Coe Hill	"
Wm. S. Clarke	Farmer	Holloway	"
W. J. Austin	Merchant	Haliburton	Haliburton.
C. S. Austin	Gentleman	"	"
Geo. Bemmister	Civil Engineer	"	"
Jas. Worley	Cabinet-maker	"	"
Jno. Reid	Carpenter	"	"
Jno. Lucas	Hotel-keeper	"	"
Eldridge Leith	Merchant	"	"
P. O'Connor	Trapper	"	"
C. R. Stewart	Gentleman	"	"
Joseph Kellett	Hotel-keeper	"	"
Jos. Paul	Butcher	"	"
Stephen Dawson	Farmer	"	"
Fred Freeman	Merchant	"	"
L. M. Neily	Shoemaker	"	"
Geo. Tutt	Guide	Dorset	"
John Sedgewick	Farmer	Gelert	"
D. Redner	Trapper	Maple Lake	"
E. W. Lockman	Guide	Dorset	"
Thos. Scott	Farmer	Kennaway	"
Arch. McCall	Farmer	Gooderham	"
Walter Parish	"	Haliburton	"
Richard Davis	Shoemaker	Minden	"
Chas. Way	Postmaster	Gooderham	"
John Boyes	Farmer	Nelson	Halton.
Thos. Ireland	"	"	"
Joe Wilson	"	Ash	"

GENERAL QUESTIONS.—*Continued.*

NAME.	OCCUPATION.	ADDRESS.	COUNTY.
Wm. Panton	Editor	Milton	Halton.
A. Clements	Farmer	Trafalgar	"
Geo. McKerlie	"	Nelson	"
T. J. Wheeler		Georgetown	"
Caleb Lousley	Farmer	Trafalgar	"
S. A. Beck	Saw miller	S. Cayuga	Haldimand.
J. F. Crawford	"	Dunnville	"
Fred Lowe	Gentleman	"	"
John Green	Guide	"	"
Isaac Wismer		Cayuga	"
Martin Green		Dunnville	"
W. G. Wismer		Cayuga	"
Wm. McIndoe		Dunnville	"
Freeman Green		"	"
J. C. Eccles	Barrister	"	"
Jas. Smith		"	"
Jas. Clifford		"	"
Wm. Lambier		"	"
Jas. Vanderburg		"	"
Lewis Fox		"	"
Owen Fathers	Farmer	South Cayuga	"
Jos Fathers	"	"	"
S. W. Hornbrook	Stock-farmer	Dunnville	"
John Farrell		Cayuga	"
J. A. McKellar	Pres. Game Association	Ridgetown	Kent.
H. A. Mallory	Secretary "	"	"
P. D. Bates	Fisherman	"	"
Wm. Weldon	Hotel-keeper	Morpeth	"
D. R. Watson	Caretaker	"	"
Samuel Burk	Farmer	Blenheim	"
Marshall Burk	Labourer	"	"
W. B. Wells	Clerk	Chatham	"
John Mercer	Sheriff	"	"
Gordon Boles	Captain	"	"
I. L. Nichols	Dentist	"	"
Jas. Thomas	Farmer	Raleigh	"
Wm. Crow	"	Dover	"
S. Holmes	Merchant	Chatham	"
Abbott Wilcox	Farmer	Dover	"
G. A. Layer	Law Student	Chatham	"
David Wilson	Farmer	Harwich	"
Jas. McGarvin	"	Dover	"
P. McGarvin	"	"	"
Alex. Ducedre	"	"	"
Geo. Kime	"	"	"
A Alexander	"	"	"
T. B. Gillard	Banker	Wallaceburg	"
W. L. Cameron	Farmer	Harwich	"
Chas. Eastlake	Merchant	Ridgetown	"
H. J. O'Lone	Hardware Merchant	"	"
N. Massey	Farmer	Chatham	"
Jas Kime	Vet. Surgeon	"	"
C. Wheeler	Merchant	"	"
D. Smith	Farmer	"	"
A. Williams	"	Raleigh	"
Jas. Rankin	"	Ridgetown	"
F. H. Nelson	Bailiff	Chatham	"
Jas. Hamilton	Fisherman	Jeanett's Creek	"
John Houston	Farmer	Harwich	"
Henry Dagneau	Hardware Merchant	Chatham	"
H. A. Crow	Farmer	Raleigh	"
W. A. Campbell	Clerk Co. Court	Chatham	"
Wm. B. Cameron	Farmer	"	"
W. E. Hall	Insurance Agent	Blenheim	"
J. B. Reynolds	Postmaster	Rond Eau	"
T. P. Warner	Farmer	Guilds	"
F. McEwan	Physician	Carleton	Lanark.
G. H. Gilbert	Hair-dresser	Almonte	"

GENERAL QUESTIONS.—*Continued.*

NAME.	OCCUPATION.	ADDRESS.	COUNTY.
Isaac Korry	Saw-miller	Maberley	Lanark.
F. McEwen	Physician	Carleton Place	"
J. C. Armrtrong	Dentist	Almonte	"
D. Campbell	Tailor	"	"
Robt. Bowie	Brewer	Brockville	Leeds.
J. K. Thomson		Rockport	"
Wm. Neilson		"	"
H. T. Fitzsimmons		"	"
Ed. Senecal	Oarsman	"	"
Jas. Fitzpatrick	Mechanic	Brockville	"
Douglas H. Cole	Barrister	Newboro	"
Jas. Paton	Gentleman	Beamsville	Lincoln.
A. D. Woodruff		St. Catharines	"
Peninsula Gun and Game Club		"	"
F. Van de Bogart	Ranchman	Napanee	Lennox & Addington.
— Sills	Farmer	"	"
J. C. Hoffman	Druggist	"	"
Wm. Gohm	Farmer	Bracebridge	Muskoka.
Thos. Burgess	Saw-mill Prop.	Bala	"
E. J. Gouldie	Farmer	Dwight	"
B. S. Beley	"	Rosseau	"
R. Clarke	"	Port Sidney	"
W. G. Stewart	"	Brackenrig	"
Harris Demara	"	Baysville	"
John Telfer		Gi-ka	"
Wm. Terry	Settler	Vankoughnet	"
Chris. Sawyer	Hunter	Dorset	"
John Cooper	Hunter	Bracebridge	"
Donald Gordon	Farmer	Magnetawan	"
D. E. Hough	"	Port Carling	"
Henry Austin	Yeoman	Bardsville	"
Wm. Clarke	Carpenter	Port Sydney	"
H. J. King	Butcher	Gravenhurst	"
W. J. Miller	Farmer	Vankoughnet	"
T. Currie	"	Bala	"
F. Kent	Vet. Surgeon	Bracebridge	"
C. Henderson	Bush-ranger	"	"
Singleton Brown	Lumberman	"	"
J. Wasdell	Butcher	"	"
W. H. Green	Hunter	Grassmere	"
Thomas E. T. Salmon	Farmer	Dwight	"
Chas. W. Riley	"	Milford Bay	"
Geo. Brown	Carpenter	Bracebridge	"
Ed. Goldie	Farmer	Dwight	"
Wm. Craft	"	Doe Lake	"
Jos. S. Wallis	Merchant	Port Carling	"
Frank Pokorney	Guide	Huntsville	"
John Board	Hotel-keeper	Bala	"
Jas. Fowler	Farmer	Seeley Brunel	"
Iden Goble	"	Port Sandfield	"
E. J. Brooks	Postmaster	Antioch	"
Jas. Clark	Farmer	Monsell	"
Francis Hammell	"	Antioch	"
A. H. Campbell	Manager Muskoka Mills	Muskoka Mills	"
John May	Farmer	Port Carling	"
Geo. Langford	"	Bracebridge	"
Jos. Clarke	Merchant	Aspdin	"
E. F. Stephenson	Journalist	Bracebridge	"
Arthur Monteith	Hunter	Rosseau	"
H. Spencer	Harness-maker	McKellar	"
R. Appleby	Postmaster	Doe Lake	"
John Thom	Farmer	"	"
J. Vankoughnet	"	Falding	"
H. Vankoughnet	"	"	"
Thos. McGowan	"	Featherstone	"
Wm. Fry	"	Monteith	"
Wm. Cargill	"	Foley	"
Alex. Arnett	"	"	"

GENERAL QUESTIONS.—*Continued.*

NAME.	OCCUPATION.	ADDRESS.	COUNTY.
Erastus Haines	Postmaster	Utterson	Muskoka.
Newman Austin	Farmer	"	"
Wm. Jarvis	Purser	W. Gravenhurst	"
Alfred Hunt	Banker	Bracebridge	"
Jas. Boyer	Clerk	"	"
J. C. Davidson	"	"	"
Joseph Ripkie	Stonemason	"	"
John Dale	Miller	Lake of Bays	"
Robt. Robinson	Jailer	Bracebridge	"
Chas. E. Mawdsley	Clerk	"	"
Hector McGinnis	"	"	"
Jas. Hall	Farmer	Stephenson	"
Jas. Hillman	Tinsmith	Bracebridge	"
W. Thomson	Writer	East Saginaw	Michigan, U. S. A.
A. G. Chisholm	Barrister	London	Middlesex.
John Pring	Hatter	"	"
J. S. Niven	Member London Game Club	"	"
J. H. Fraser	" " " "	"	"
Fred T. Trebilcock	" " " "	"	"
Wm. Woodruff	" " " "	"	"
F. J. Hammond	" " " "	"	"
W. F. Strong	" " " "	"	"
L. McDonald	" " " "	"	"
H. S. Blackburn	" " " "	"	"
W. A. Gill	" " " "	"	"
Geo. Gibbons	" " " "	"	"
John Burns	Bailiff	"	"
W. H. Allison	Train Despatcher	"	"
D. Johnson	Teacher	Wardsville	"
R. Powell	Farmer	Calder	"
N. H. Beemer	Physician	London	"
M. J. Kemp	Banker	"	"
H. A. Nicholson	"	"	"
E. A. Cleghorn	Wholesale Grocer	"	"
L. McDonald	Dentist	"	"
W. T. Williams	Chief of Police	"	"
Wm. Avey	Avey House	"	"
Wm. LaRush	Fisherman	Kagawong	Manitoulin District.
J. P. Kirkwood	Farmer	North Bay	Nipissing.
T. G. Gagnon	Parish Priest	Nosbonsing	"
R. Jessup	Hunter	North Bay	"
C. Montgomery	Farmer	Hilton	Northumberland.
J. W. Dinwoodie	Contractor	Campbellford	"
J. H. McMaster	Mariner	Brighton	"
T. C. Sickwood	Postmaster	"	"
F. Bonnycastle	Farmer	Campbellford	"
T. J. Nimmo	"	Bensfort	"
R. H. Bonnycastle	"	Campbellford	"
Wm. P. Esterbrook	Architect	Rahway	New Jersey, U. S. A.
W. J. Finlay	Clergyman	Simcoe	Norfolk.
Clarence C. Rapeljie	Clerk County Court	"	"
J. M. Salmon	Surgeon	"	"
H. H. Groff	Banker	"	"
John Matthews	Farmer	"	"
W. J. McInnes	Physician	Vittoria	"
Jos. T. Carson	Teacher	Simcoe	"
S. M. Sovereegn		"	"
W. E. Tisdale		"	"
Jas. Duncan		Forestville	"
W. H Anderson		Normandale	"
J. W. Ryerson		Norfolk	"
Ed. Parker		Normandale	"
F. Patterson		"	"
W. F. Nickerson		Simcoe	"
L. McDonald		Port Rowan	"
J. B. Ficke		"	"
J. Lorne Campbell		Simcoe	"
J. Brown		Port Rowan	"

GENERAL QUESTIONS.—*Continued.*

NAME.	OCCUPATION.	ADDRESS.	COUNTY.
J. H. Helmer		St. Williams	Norfolk.
Jas. Overholt		Normandale	"
F. M. Comstock		Leroy, Genesse Co	New York, U. S. A.
A. Gissing	Druggist	Princetown	Oxford.
Robt. McLean	Farmer	Innerkip	"
Wm. Hersie	"	Princeton	"
F. Cuthbertson	Architect	Woodstock	"
John Cowan	Farmer	Bright	"
H. Westcott	Hardware Merchant	Beaverton	Ontario.
C. A. Paterson	Municipal Clerk	"	"
E. Mo n.	Salesman	Uxbridge	"
D. McCard	Conveyancer	"	"
Arthur Miller	Sportsman	Seagrave	"
R. S Cole	Farmer	Dorset	"
J. Kinnear	Miller	Lindsay	"
A. McLean	Farmer	Seagrave	"
A W. Laurie	Merchant	Port Dover	"
Albert Orchard	Farmer	Seagrave	"
John McRae	Merchant	Beaverton	"
Geo. Gregory	Farmer	Wicksteed	Peterboro'.
F. Elmhirst	Warden	Apsley	"
J. D. Collins		Peterboro'	"
Wm. Hall		Buckhorn	"
T. W. Gibbs		Peterboro'	"
John Bennett		"	"
R. C Strickland		Lakefield	"
H. Calcutt		Peterboro'	"
Geo. Cochrane		"	"
Wm. Brownscombe		"	"
Alex Paterson	Butcher	"	"
R. E. Wood		"	"
R. Watson		"	"
Samuel Ray	Tobacconist	"	"
L. G. Steele		Lakefield	"
R Tivey		Peterboro'	"
John Richardson		Lakefield	"
J. F. Lillicrap	Salesman	"	"
Thos. F. Wallace	Stock-dealer	"	"
W. A. Eastland	Grocer	"	"
John E. Richardson	Canoe Builder	"	"
Thos. Gordon	"	"	"
Wm. McFarlane	Hotel-keeper	Young's Point	"
John Lean	Farmer	Apsley	"
G. W. Coones	"	"	"
Thos. G. Eastland	Postmaster	"	"
Geo. S. Sproule	Photographer	Peterboro'	"
Alex. Bell	Physician	Lakefield	"
Wm. H. Casement	Merchant	"	"
J. J. Welsh	Blacksmith	Apsley	"
John Richardson	Stonemason	Lakefield	"
Thos. J. Paget	School Teacher	Restoule	Parry Sound.
C. D. Lawrence	Farmer	Sprucedale	"
B. F. Kean	Lumber Culler	Parry Sound	"
G. O. Smith	Bush-ranger	Burk's Falls	"
Wm McConnell	Labourer	"	"
J. H. Bell	Bush-ranger	"	"
John Davie	Farmer	Doe Lake	"
Dan Starrat	"	Starrat	"
John Ibbotson	"	Restoule	"
Wm. Clarke	"	"	"
John Clarke	"	"	"
Horace N. Crossley	"	Sandy Bay	"
John Barnes	"	Stanley House	"
T. B. Purvis	Lumberman	Parry Sound	"
Jacob Jollife	"	"	"
Frank Laflex		"	"
Ed. Taylor		"	"
J. M. Ansley	Postmaster	"	"

GENERAL QUESTIONS.—*Continued.*

Name.	Occupation.	Address.	County.
J. R. Legatt	Watchmaker	Parry Sound	Parry Sound.
W. L. Haight	Barrister	"	"
C. W. Burns	Explorer	South River	"
D. Ross	Farmer	Turtle Lake	"
Wm. Ireland	Publisher	Parry Sound	"
Wm. Pearce	Postmaster	Sprucedale	"
C. W. Burns, Jr	Manufacturer	South River	"
Thos. F. Carr	Farmer	Front Creek	"
J. F. Garrett,	Tailor	Wellington	Prince Edward.
A. L. Wilson	Gentleman	"	"
M Pettit		"	"
C. C. Spencer	Gentleman	Rose Hall	"
Jas. Hart	Merchant	Demorestville	"
W. A. Anderson	Farmer	Mountain View	"
A. C. Shaw	Barrister	Stratford	Perth.
Jno. P. Bush	Hotel-keeper	Belfountain	Peel.
Kenneth Chisholm	Accountant	Brampton	"
G. A. Farmer	Banker	Montreal	Quebec.
E. A. St. Denis	Merchant	Point Fortune	"
Geo. Sutherland		Micksburg	Renfrew.
Geo. Kidd	Farmer	Pembroke	"
Geo. Carr	"	Port Alexander	"
Wm. Scott	"	Renfrew	"
Philip Dontigny	Woollen Manufacturer	Arnprior	"
Geo. D. Bayne	Minister	Pembroke	"
Alex. Parke	Farmer	Eganville	"
Richard Thomas	"	Deacon	"
John Brady	Forest-ranger	Pembroke	"
R. A. Graham	Bush-ranger	"	"
A. McDonald	Fisherman	Carswell	"
Aaron Sweezey		Deux Rivieres	"
J. J. Gorman	Farmer	Esmonde	"
John Park	Gentleman	Horton	"
S. O'Gorman	Constable	Renfrew	"
J. Beggs	Farmer	Pembroke	"
J. D. Deacon	Physician	"	"
David Barr	Gentleman	Renfrew	"
Frank Byers	Farmer	"	"
John McRae	Gentleman	"	"
Jas. Craig	Barrister	"	"
W. B. Thomas	Farmer	Esmonde	"
Wm. Maves	Trapper	Pembroke	"
Robt. Cameron	Farmer	Horton	"
Xavier Plaunt	"	Sebastapol	"
Donald McLaren	"	Sandpoint	"
Xavier Plaunt, Jr	Hotel-keeper	Renfrew	"
Jos. Briggs	Farmer	Pembroke	"
John Hunt	"	Blythfield	"
J. T. Harbour	"	Glen Orchard	Simcoe.
John Gray, Jr	Merchant	Coldwater	"
W. R. Rowland	Clerk	Collingwood	"
Thos. Elliott	Merchant	Cookstown	"
V. A. Hart	Agent	Dalston	"
W. J. Martin	"	Hillsdale	"
S. A. Whittaker	Druggist	"	"
W. H. Soden	Harness-maker	"	"
A. McQuay	Farmer	Sunnidale	"
R. Wade	Gentleman	Orillia	"
J. O. Perry	Merchant	"	"
J. R Croft	Barber	Beeton	"
J. P. Kidd		Barrie	"
Wm. Berry	Farmer	Walker's Point	"
John Hutton	"	Hutton House	"
F. G. M. Fraser	Fishery Overseer	Victoria Harbour	"
D. Somerville	Farmer	Stayner	"
Rd. Watson	"	"	"
N. M. Livingston	Banker	Alliston	"
Jas. Dinwoodie	Farmer	Cookstown	"

GENERAL QUESTIONS.—*Continued.*

Name.	Occupation.	Address.	County.
W. F. Moore	Teacher	Cookstown	Simcoe.
J. Cockburn	Farmer	Edgar	“
Geo. Ross	Carpenter	Midland	“
Jesse E. Doner	Farmer	Stayner	“
Gideon Strothers	Lumberman	Hillsdale	“
Jas. Martin	Bailiff	“	“
Wm. Carr	Farmer	Bala	“
F. J. Hammell	Veterinary Surgeon	Tottenham	“
Ed. Bathie	Farmer	Cookstown	“
Wm. Mortimer	“	Mortimer's Point	“
W. C. Seluciles	Store-keeper	Allandale	“
R. Farmer	Lumberman	Edgar	“
Thos. Crosbie	Farmer	Lisle	“
Alfred Morrow	Veterinary Surgeon	Minesing	“
T. A. Millichamp	Farmer	Orillia	“
Francis Lockhart	“	Stayner	“
Wm. Watson	“	“	“
R. H. Ryan	Foreman	Port Severn	“
H. B. Nicol	Physician	Cookstown	“
J. P. Secord	Superintendent Hospital	Orillia	“
H. Jones	Farmer	Sunnidale Corners	“
Jas. Dickson	Provincial Land Surveyor	Fenelon Falls	Victoria.
C. E. Bonnell	Physician	Bobcaygeon	“
W. J. Reid	Merchant	“	“
W. T. C. Boyd	“	“	“
A. E. Bottum	“	“	“
John Sedgewick	Farmer	Snowden	“
Geo. Whissle	Butcher	Fenelon Falls	“
A. Stephens	Miller	“	“
R. McGrath	Carpenter	Lindsay	“
A. Knowlson	Clerk	“	“
A. Murray	Farmer	Kinmount	“
Robt. Boynton	Student	Kirkfield	“
A. Knowlson		Lindsay	“
J. Finegan		“	“
W. J. Davis		“	“
Henry Cohen		“	“
Freemont Crandell		“	“
Joseph Littell		“	“
Wm. Mulcahy		“	“
B. Bryan		“	“
Thos. Fee		“	“
F. C. Hood	Physician	“	“
C. Spillsburg		“	“
A. H. Hopkins		“	“
J. Wallace		“	“
A. W. J. De Grassi	Physician	“	“
J. G. Edwards	Hardware Merchant	“	“
Wm. Gidley	Superintendent Mill	Bobcaygeon	“
N. B. Tribe	Farmer	Vankoughnet	“
Chas. E. Gunsoles	Saddler	Bobcaygeon	“
H. L. Tribe	Farmer	Vankoughnet	“
Wm. Kennedy	Contractor	Bobcaygeon	“
Wm. Needler	Mill Owner	Lindsay	“
Franklin Crandell	Steamboat Captain	“	“
H. R. Herriman	Lumberman	“	“
Geo. Bradshaw	Agent	“	“
S. Armitage	Farmer	Cambay	“
Jos. Wells	Carpenter	“	“
J. Simpson	Physician	Lindsay	“
F. Minniss	Book-keeper	Bobcaygeon	“
E. Bottum	Lock-master	“	“
Thos. Fox	Farmer	Lindsay	“
E. R. Edwards	Livery-keeper	Fenelon Falls	“
A. R. Mead		Bobcaygeon	“
A. Edgar	Lumberman	“	“
W. H. Bottum	Steamboat Captain	“	“
Thos. Goldie	Miller	Guelph	Wellington.

GENERAL QUESTIONS—*Concluded.*

Name.	Occupation.	Address.	County.
Robt. Aitken	Farmer	Speedside	Wellington.
G. A. Richardson	Secretary Guelph Gun Club.	Guelph	"
J. Gibbs	Finisher	"	"
Thos. Holden		"	"
R. Webster		"	"
S. Duffield	Farmer	Eramosa	"
A. C. Chadwick	Judge	Guelph	"
A. R. Woodyat	Manufacturer	"	"
J. Garner	Farmer	Fenwick	Welland.
John Hammon	Hotel Proprietor	Welland	"
J. B. Ficke		"	"
Wild Fowlers Gun Club		Hamilton	Wentworth.
R. Æ. Kennedy	Journalist	"	"
J. I. McKenzie	Inspector	"	"
E. Dalton	Farmer	Nelson	"
Geo. McCurley	"	"	"
D. McLaren	"	"	"
Wm. Payne	Bolt-maker	Hamilton	"
David Maddocks	Iron Finisher	"	"
J. O. McGregor	Physician	Waterdown	"
A. Bowman	Gentleman	Hamilton	"
Lewis Snider	Agent	Binbrook	"
W. C. Baker		Hamilton	"
Wm. Morton	Game Dealer	"	"
Wm. Drayton	"	"	"
S. McNair	Bailiff	"	"
A. E. Malloch	Physician	"	"
John S. Hendrie	Contractor	"	"
Albert Smyth		"	"
John Smith	Agent	"	"
James Crooks	Hotel-keeper	"	"
Thos. Hutchinson	Engineer	"	"
E. Tinsley	"	"	"
Andrew Murdoch	Agent	"	"
A. Ross	Commission Merchant	"	"
C. Lousley	Farmer	Trafalgar	"
A. Clements	"	"	"
J. J. Steele	Maltster	Hamilton	"
G. M. Hendrie	Manager	"	"
A. McKeaud		"	"
Thos. Dalton		"	"
S. Joyce	Fisherman	Stoney Point	"
S. G. Beatty	Publisher	Toronto	York.
H. D. Weaver	Student	"	"
J. T. Townsend	Telegraph Inspector	"	"
Wm. Brotherston	Carpenter	"	"
Isaac Dollery	Farmer	Fairbank	"
H. J. Maughan	Insurance Agent	Toronto	"
Magnetawan Sporting Club		Parkdale	"
J. Fisher	Builder	Eglington	"
R. Willson	Farmer	Sharon	"
S J. Stammers	Banker	Toronto	"
Chas. A. Lony	Dentist	Newmarket	"
Stuart Scott	Physician	"	"
R. W. Gouinlock	Commercial Travel'er	Toronto	"
J. B. Henderson	Ochtawan Sporting Club.	"	"
J. W. Mencke		"	"
S. R. Clark	Barrister	"	"
J. Mackelcan	Farmer	"	"
W. R. Bassett	"	Pine Orchard	"
W. H McConnell	Druggist	Toronto	"
R. H. Beatty	Merchant	"	"
W. A. Clarke	Clerk	Eglington	"
W. J. Middleton	Hotel keeper	Toronto	"

ONTARIO FISH AND GAME COMMISSION.

GENERAL QUESTIONS.

These questions were answered by the 604 witnesses before-named as follows:

1. Are close seasons for Game and Fish generally respected in localities that you know of?

Yes	218
No	361
Not answered	25

★2. If not, what classes offend?

Indians and half-breeds	27
All classes	141
Farmers	23
Boys	47
Settlers	131
Railway men	1
Hunters	17
Lumbermen	11
Poachers	14
Pot-hunters	62
Fishermen	10
Foreign sportsmen	37
Idlers	52
Blank	166

3. Do many visitors shoot and fish in your neighbourhood?

Yes	385
No	176
Not answered	43

4. Do sporting and angling visitors put much money into circulation in your neighbourhood?

Yes	267
No	297
Not answered	40

★ The answers to this question do not tally in addition with the number of the witnesses, because many of the persons answering have given more than one reply.

5. If the streams now depleted were re-stocked, and the game preserved, would your neighbourhood be considerably more attractive to visitors?

Yes	510
No	47
Blank	47

6. Do you approve the suggestion that a Provincial force of Game and Fish Wardens, or protectors, should be established?

Yes	533
No	47
Blank	24

7. If so, should the sub-protectors or sub-wardens be permanent residents of the localities under their supervision, and why?

Yes	421
No	117
Blank	66

8. Can you suggest any method for raising a revenue from Game and Fish that would be sufficient to support non-resident sub-wardens?

Fees for export permits	8
Tax on fishing nets	4
License on guns	55
License foreign sportsmen	109
Letting townships to sporting associations	2
No suggestions	521
Fines to go direct to Government	29
Expenses to be borne by Government direct	27
License all guns except farmers	35
Tax all sportsmen's outfits	5
Lease small streams and lakes for fishing purposes	8
Charge commission on all weapons sold by gun dealers	1
Blank.	

9. Do you approve the suggestion that every owner of sporting firearms should be required to register his weapon, receive a license to use it, and pay a nominal fee therefor?

Yes	232
No	345
Blank	27

10. Do you approve the suggestion that shooters and anglers, when sporting in counties where they do not reside, should be required to take out a local permit at a small fee, to go to the expense of supporting the local Game and Fish Warden?

Yes	248
No	331
Blank	25

11. If you approve of hunting deer with hounds, should every owner of a hound used in running deer be required to take out a license for the dog?

Yes	272
No	228
Blank	104

12. Should the exportation of game and speckled or brook trout from Ontario be entirely forbidden?

Yes	476
No	93
Blank	35

13. If not, should outside sportsmen be required to pay something for permits to take their game and fish beyond the Province?

Yes	207
No	108
Blank	289

14. Should dealers in game be required to take out licenses, forfeitable in case they violate the Game or Fish Protection Laws?

Yes	432
No	104
Blank	68

15. Are there any extensive marshes or waste lands in your neighbourhood?

Not necessary to answer here.

16. If so, name them and state whether the title is still in the Crown.

Not necessary to answer here.

17. Do you approve the suggestion that residents near marshes or wastes should be encouraged to form associations to protect game and fish therein ; the privileges of the association to be open to all county people paying a small fee, and to visitors paying a larger fee, both fees to be fixed by consent of the County Council ?

Yes	330
No	114
Blank	160

18. Would the people of your neighborhood or county be likely to approve generally of such public and open game protection associations as are previously described ?

Yes	339
No	107
Blank	158

19. Should the formation of close or exclusive Game and Fish Protection Associations, covering marshes by freehold, or lease, be encouraged or discouraged ?

Yes	223
No	270
Blank	111

20. Do any of the farmers of your neighborhood feed Quails during the winter, or take any other means to keep up game on their lands ?

Yes	96
No	457
Blank	51

QUESTIONS RELATING TO ANIMALS OTHER THAN DEER, MOOSE, CARIBOU, ETC.

The questions prepared on this subject by your Commissioners were answered by 578 witnesses as follows :—

NAME.	OCCUPATION.	ADDRESS.	COUNTY.
Jno. Forde	Fur Trader	Schrieber	Algoma.
Thos. Frood	Farmer	Little Current	"
Thos. Penfold	Jailer	Port Arthur	"
Wm. LaRush	Fisherman	Kagawong	"
E. Rumley	Engineer	Lion's Head	Bruce
Augustus Smith	Brick Manufacturer	Port Elgin	"
Hirman M. Smith	Sawmiller	Southampton	"
The Bruce Peninsular Game Protection Association		Wiarton	"
Geo. Mair	Banker	Lucknow	"
Cecil Swale	Farmer	Wiarton	"
Joe Robinson	Merchant	"	"
J. H. Garnier	Physician	Lucknow	"
C. E. Start	Solicitor	Tara	"
W. J. Topley	Photographer	Ottawa	Carleton.
W. W. Boucler	Veterinary Surgeon	South March	"
Geo. C. Wood	P. O. Department	Ottawa	"
P. A. McDougall	Physician	"	"
A. H. Johnson	Farmer	Castleford	"
F. H. F. Mercer	Clerk	Ottawa	"
T. G. Carpenter	Agent	Arnprior	"
F. J. Vanderlip	Hotel-keeper	Ottawa	"
J. B Spence		"	"
G. C. Rainboth	Provincial Land Surveyor	Aylmer	"
H. N. Smith	Sergeant-at-Arms	Ottawa	"
Wm. P. Lett	City Clerk	"	"
John T. G. White	Lumberman	"	"
John Stewart	Provincial Land Surveyor	"	"
Wm. O'Leary	Farmer	Loretto	Cardwell.
H. H. Burnham	Gentleman	Port Hope	Durham.
Job Dickinson	Farmer	Zion	"
W. Fry		Frazerville	"
Geo. M. Furby	Manager	Port Hope	"
Wm. McIntosh	C. P. R. Agent	Newcastle	"
J. C Fox	Pres. Orangeville Gun Club.	Orangeville	Dufferin.
A. White	Miller	Orwell	Elgin.
Alfred Zavity	Carpenter	Sparta	"
Geo. Cheyne	Secy. Kingston Gun Club	Windsor	Essex.
J. H. Mackelem	Farmer	Tilbury Centre	"
Joe Winter	Pork Packer	Windsor	"
Geo. Goodman	Builder	"	"
Dan. G. Revell	Conductor	"	"
Wm. Donaldson	Painter	"	"
C L. Paré	Manufacturer	"	"
R. Vigneaux	Carpenter	"	"
Albert Drouillard	Customs Officer	"	"
C. F. Cornetet		Bell River	"
P. C. Ponting	Prop. Windsor Truck Co.	Windsor	"
G. E. Pettypiece	Farmer	McGregor	"
John G. Gordon	"	Parham	Frontenac.
R. Clow	"	"	"
Wm. A. Wagar	"	"	"
M. Cronk	"	"	"
H. Stratford	Taxidermist	Kingston	"
John Legatt	Agent	Owen Sound	Grey.
E. G. Rogers	Vet. Surgeon	Meaford	"
C. I. Bagar	Farmer	Sim	Hastings.
E. B. Fralick	Judge	Belleville	"
E. N. Leavens		"	"
Fred Root		"	"
J. N. Pringle		"	"
J. W. Loudon		"	"

QUESTIONS RELATING TO ANIMALS—*Continued.*

Name.	Occupation.	Address.	County.
Geo. Twining		Belleville	Hastings.
J. C. George	Postmaster	Bancroft	"
Geo. Pattison	Farmer	Coe Hill Mines	"
Thos. J. Moore	"	St. Ola	"
Wm. Elliott	"	Coe Hill	"
Thos. Nugent	"	Nugent	"
Henry Bird	"	The Ridge	"
John Campbell	"	Havergal	"
Peter Wright	"	St. Ola	"
R. S. Tivey	Merchant	Coe Hill	"
Wm. S. Clark	Farmer	Holloway	"
Joseph Stoneburg	Policeman	Belleville	"
Willett Turner	Farmer	Faraday	"
Bidwell Sine	"	Harold	"
Henry Dennison	"	Purdy	"
Fred Lacey	"	Beechmount	"
Geo. McAllister	"	Boulter	"
Ed. Johnson	Bushranger	Bancroft	"
Henry Foster	Farmer	Faraday	"
R. C. Fair	Tin Merchant	Bancroft	"
D. R. Leavens	Gentleman	Belleville	"
Stephen Badgley		Sterling	"
Gilbert Holmes	Farmer	St. Ola	"
T. B. Watt	"	Coe Hill	"
John Bell	"	Frankford	"
Jas. T. Bell	County Clerk	Belleville	"
A. G. Allison	Despatcher G. T. R	"	"
Wm. H. Sweet	Farmer	Bancroft	"
Robt. Hewton	"	Faraday	"
Fred Mullett	Hotel-keeper	Bancroft	"
Jas. W. Ham	Farmer	St. Ola	"
Jas. Nosworthy	Contractor	Belleville	"
E. Lockman	Guide	Dorset	Haliburton.
Arch. McCall	Farmer	Gooderham	"
R. Davis	Shoemaker	Minden	"
Thos. Scott	Farmer	Kennaway	"
W. J. Austin	Merchant	Haliburton	"
C. S. Austin	Gentleman	"	"
Geo. Bemmister	Civil Engineer	"	"
Jas. Worley	Cabinetmaker	"	"
Jno. Reid	Carpenter	"	"
Jno. Lucas	Hotel-keeper	"	"
Eldridge Leith	Merchant	"	"
P. O'Connor	Trapper	"	"
C. R. Stewart	Gentleman	"	"
Joe Kellett	Hotel-keeper	"	"
Jos. Paul	Butcher	"	"
S. Dawson	Farmer	"	"
Fred Freeman	Merchant	"	"
L. M. Neily	Shoemaker	"	"
Geo. Gregory	Farmer	Wicksteed	"
J. E. Holmes	Mail Contractor	Haliburton	"
Geo. Tutt	Guide	Dorset	"
Fred. Lowe		Dunnville	Haldimand.
Martin Green		"	"
John Green		"	"
Wm. McIndoe		"	"
Freeman Green		"	"
J. C. Eccles		"	"
Jas. Smith		"	"
Jas. Clifford		"	"
Wm. Lambier		"	"
Jas. Varderberg		"	"
Lewis Fox		"	"
Wm. G. Wismer	Blacksmith	S. Cayuga	"
Isaac G. Wismer	"	"	"
John Farrell	"	Cayuga	"
Joe Wilson	Farmer	Ash	Halton.

QUESTIONS RELATING TO ANIMALS—*Continued.*

NAME.	OCCUPATION.	ADDRESS.	COUNTY.
T. J. Wheeler		Georgetown	Halton.
John Boyes	Farmer	Nelson	"
Caleb Lousley	"	Trafalgar	"
Albert Clements	"	"	"
Oscar Hood	"	Drumquin	"
John Pirie	Blacksmith	"	"
Wm. Panton	Editor	Milton	"
Geo. McCurly	Farmer	Nelson	"
Dan. McLaren	"	"	"
Peter McEwen		Leadbury	Huron.
Marshall Burk	Labourer	Blenheim	Kent.
T. P. Warner	Farmer	Guilds	"
I. B. Reynolds	Merchant	Rondeau	"
Stephen Russell	Farmer	Blenheim	"
J. A. McKellar	Presd. Ridgetown Gun Club	Ridgetown	"
H. A. Mallory	Secy. " "	"	"
P. D. Bates	Fisherman	"	"
T. B. Gillard	Banker	Wallaceburg	"
Wm. L. Cameron	Farmer	Harwich	"
W. B. Wells	Clerk	Chatham	"
John Mercer	Sheriff	"	"
Gordon Boles	Captain	"	"
J. L. Nicholls	Dentist	"	"
Jas. Thomas	Farmer	Raleigh	"
Wm. Crow	"	Dover	"
S. Homes	Merchant	Chatham	"
Abbott Wilcox	Farmer	Dover	"
G. A. Layer	Law Student	Chatham	"
David Wilson	Farmer	Harwich	"
Jas. McGarvin	"	"	"
P. McGarvin	"	Dover	"
Alex. Ducedre	"	"	"
Geo. Kime	"	"	"
Abraham Alexander	"	"	"
Wm. M. Cameron		Harwich	"
Chas. Eastlake	Merchant	Ridgetown	"
H. J. O'Lone	"	"	"
M. Massey	Farmer	Chatham	"
Jas. Kime	Veterinary Surgeon	"	"
E. Wheeler	Merchant	"	"
D. Smith	Farmer	"	"
Albert Williams	"	Raleigh	"
A. Alexander, Jr.	"	Dover	"
Jas Rankin	"	"	"
T. H. Nelson	Bailiff	Chatham	"
Jas. Hamilton	Fisherman	Jeanetts Creek	"
John Houston	Farmer	Harwich	"
Henry Dagneau	Hardware Merchant	Chatham	"
H. A. Crow	Farmer	Raleigh	"
W. A. Campbell	Clerk Co. Court	Chatham	"
Wm. Weldon		Morpeth	"
D. R. Watson	Caretaker	"	"
Samuel Burk	Farmer	Blenheim	"
Wm. Mallory	"	Guilds	"
Francis Van De Bogart	Ranchman	Napanee	Lennox & Addington.
— Sills	Farmer	"	"
Jas. Huffman	Druggist	"	"
Chas. Glover	Carriagemaker	Carleton Place	Lanark.
Hiram McFadden	Engineer	"	"
Isaac Korry	Sawmill Proprietor	Maberley	"
Peter C. White	Shoemaker	Perth	"
Geo. Bradford	Caretaker	Almonte	"
Duncan Campbell	Tailor	"	"
G. H. Gilbert	Hairdresser	"	"
F. McEwan	Physician	Carleton Place	"
Jas. C. Armstrong	Dentist	Almonte	"
Jas. Paton	Gentleman	Beamsville	Lincoln.
Jas. Keyes		St. Catharines	"

QUESTIONS RELATING TO ANIMALS—*Continued.*

Name.	Occupation.	Address.	County.
S. D. Woodruff		St. Catharines	Lincoln.
Jos. Deacon	Police Magistrate	Brockville	Leeds.
David S. Booth	Contractor	"	"
A. F. Stagg	Butcher	"	"
Geo. Bucher		"	"
A. Armstrong	Hotel-keeper	Athens	"
J. K. Thomson	Farmer	Rockport	"
Wm. Wilson	"	"	"
H. T. Fitzsimmons	"	"	"
Ed. Senecal	Oarsman	"	"
Jas. Fitzpatrick	Mechanic	Brockville	"
Wm. Thomson	Writer	Saginaw	Michigan, U. S. A.
H. J. King	Butcher	Gravenhurst	Muskoka.
Henry Austin		Bardsville	"
Thos. Currie		Bala	"
D. Gordon	Farmer	Magnetawan	"
D. Hough		Port Carling	"
Richard Clarke	Farmer	Port Sidney	"
John Cooper	Hunter	Bracebridge	"
Singleton Brown	Lumberman	"	"
Erastus Hanes	Postmaster	Utterson	"
J. C. Haines	Hotel-keeper	"	"
Chas. Riley	Farmer	Milford Bay	"
Jas. Perry	"	Bracebridge	"
John Green	"	Bala	"
R. S. Cole	"	Dorset	"
Wm. Terry	Settler	Vankoughnet	"
W. G. Stewart	Farmer	Bracebridge	"
Jas. Clarke	"	Monsell	"
Harris Demara	"	Baysville	"
W. J. Miller	"	Vankoughnet	"
B. S. Beley		Rosseau	"
T. J. Gouldie	Farmer	Dwight	"
John Telfer	"	Giska	"
Wm. Mortimer	"	Mortimer's Point	"
Thos. Burges	Sawmill Proprietor	Bala	"
T. E. J. Salmon	Farmer	Dwight	"
Joseph S. Wallis	General Merchant	Port Carling	"
Joseph Clarke	Merchant	Aspdin	"
John May	Farmer	Port Carling	"
John Board	Proprietor	Bala	"
John McLean	Farmer	Torrance	"
Jas. Fowler	"	Seeley	"
S. J. White	"	Whiteside	"
Chas. White	"	Glen Orchard	"
E. J. Brooks	Postmaster	Antioch	"
Wm. Jarvis	Purser	West Gravenhurst	"
H. Spencer	Harnessmaker	McKellar	"
John Vankoughnet	Farmer	Falding	"
Henry Vankoughnet	"	"	"
Ridley Appelby	Postmaster	Doe Lake	"
John Thom	Farmer	"	"
W. H. Green	Hunter	Grassmere	"
A. H. Campbell, Jr.	Manager Muskoka Mills	Muskoka	"
Frank G. Pokorney	Trapper and Guide	Huntsville	"
Alfred Hunt	Banker	Bracebridge	"
James Boyer	Clerk	"	"
J. C. Davidson	"	"	"
Jos. Ripkie	Stonemason	"	"
John A. Dale	Miller	Lake of Bays	"
Robt. Robinson	Tailor	Bracebridge	"
Chas. E. Mawdsley	Clerk	"	"
Hector McGinnis	"	"	"
James Hall	Farmer	Stephenson	"
John Wasdell		Bracebridge	"
Jas. Hilliman	Tinsmith	"	"
E. F. Stephenson	Journalist	"	"
Frank Kent	Veterinary Surgeon	"	"

QUESTIONS RELATING TO ANIMALS—*Continued.*

Name.	Occupation.	Address.	County.
C. Henderson	Bushranger	Bracebridge	Muskoka.
Christopher Sawyer	Guide	Dorset	"
N. H. Beemer	Physician	London	Middlesex.
John Pring	Hatter	"	"
F. L. Trebilcock	Jeweller	"	"
E. R. Tammon	Barrister	"	"
M. J. Kemp	Banker	"	"
H. A. Nicholson		"	"
H. A. Stevenson	Med. Student	"	"
John Burns		"	"
E. A. Cleghorn	Wholesale Grocer	"	"
L. McDonald	Dentist	"	"
W. C. Gill	Registrar	"	"
W. T. Williams	Chief Police	"	"
E. A. Sayer	Barrister	"	"
C. W. Davis	Hotel-keeper	Temnech House	"
Wm. Avey	"	Avey House	"
T. J. Hammond		"	"
J. S. Niven	London Gun Club	"	"
J. H. Fraser		"	"
Wm. Woodruff		"	"
W. T. Strong		London	"
H. S. Blackburn		"	"
W. A. Gill		"	"
Geo. Gibbons		"	"
W. H. Allison	Train Despatcher	"	"
Duncan Johnson	Teacher	Wardsville	"
J. M. Salmon	Physician	Simcoe	Norfolk.
S. M. Sovergeen		"	"
Jas. Duncan		Forestville	"
W. H. Anderson		Normanvale	"
Ed. Parker		"	"
W. F. Nickerson		"	"
Wm. E. Tisdale		Simcoe	"
H. H. Groff		"	"
Jno Matthews		"	"
J. W. Ryerson		"	"
J. Lorne Campbell		"	"
C. C. Rapelje	Clerk County Court	"	"
W. J. McInnis	Physician	Vittoria	"
Jos. T. Carson	Teacher	Simcoe	"
David Overall	Wood Ranger	Sudbury	Nipissing.
Chas. Legris	Hotel-keeper	Nosbonsing	"
Frank M. Comstock	Principal	Leroy, Genessee Co.	New York, U. S. A.
T. J. Nimmo	Farmer	Bensfort	Northumberland.
J. H. McMaster	Mariner	Brighton	"
J. W. Dinwoodie	Contracter	Campbellford	"
R. H. Bonnycastle	Farmer	"	"
T. C. Sockwood	Postmaster	Brighton	"
C. Montgomery	Farmer	Hilton	"
F. Bonnycastle	"	Campbellford	"
Fred Peake	"	"	"
E. Moore	Salesman	Uxbridge	Ontario.
John Hammon	Hotel	Welland	"
A. Lawrie	Merchant	Port Dover	"
J. H. Brickwood	Rodmaker	Kingston	"
A. McLean	Farmer	Seagrave	"
C. A. Paterson	Municipal Clerk	Beaverton	"
Albert Orchard	Farmer	Seagrave	"
J. P. Kirkwood	"	North Bay	"
John McRae	Merchant	Beaverton	"
Arthur Miller	Sportsman	Seagrave	"
D. McCall	Real Estate Agent	Uxbridge	"
H. Lestcott	Merchant	Beaverton	"
T. Cuthbertson	Architect	Woodstock	Oxford.
John Cowan	Farmer	Bright	"
A. W. Gissing	Druggist	Princeton	"
Robt. McLean	Farmer	Innerkip	"

QUESTIONS RELATING TO ANIMALS—*Continued.*

NAME.	OCCUPATION.	ADDRESS.	COUNTY.
James Borland	Farmer	Innerkip	Oxford.
Wm. Hersie	“	Princeton	“
Wm. Pearce	Postmaster	Sprucedale	Parry Sound.
C. W. Burns, Jr	Manufacturer	South River	“
Thos. F. Carr	Farmer	Trout Creek	“
John Ibbotson	“	Restoule	“
John Clark	“	Restoule	“
Wm. Clark	“	“	“
B. F. Kean	Lumberman	Lake Joseph	“
Jno. Barnes	Farmer	“	“
C. D. Lawrence	“	Sprucedale	“
Thos. J. Paget	Teacher	Restoul	“
John Monteith	Hotel-keeper	Rosseau	“
C. W. Burns	Explorer	South River	“
Arthur Monteith	Hunter	Rosseau	“
H. N. Crossley	Farmer	“	“
Donald Ross	“	Turtle Lake	“
Dan. Starrat	“	Starrat	“
John Davie	“	Doe Lake	“
T. B. Purvis	Lumberman	Parry Sound	“
Thos. McGowan	Farmer	Featherstone	“
Jacob Jolifee	“	Monteith	“
Wm. Fry	“	“	“
Wm. Cargill	“	Foley	“
Alex. Watt		“	“
Frank Lafex	Farmer	Parry Sound	“
Ed. Taylor	Shoemaker	“	“
Wm. Ireland	Journalist	“	“
J. M. Anstey	Postmaster	“	“
J. R. Legatt	Watchmaker	“	“
W. L. Haight	Barrister	“	“
Wm. McConnell	Labourer	Burk's Falls	“
J. H. Bell	Bushranger	“	“
Jno. P. Bush	Hotel-keeper	Belfountain	Peel.
K. Chisholm	Accountant	Brampton	“
Wm. McFarlane	Hotel-keeper	Young's Point	Peterboro.
J. J. Welsh	Blacksmith	Apsley	“
Geo. S. Sproule	Photographer	Peterboro'	“
Alex. Bell	Physician	Lakefield	“
W. H. Casement	Merchant	“	“
John Lean	Farmer	Apsley	“
G. W. Coones	“	“	“
Thos. G. Eastland	Postmaster	“	“
J. D. Collins		Peterboro'	“
R. Tivey		“	“
Alex. Paterson		“	“
R. Watson		“	“
Samuel Ray	Tobacconist	“	“
L. G. Steele		Lakefield	“
J. Richardson		“	“
Wm. Brownscombe		Peterboro'	“
R. E. Wood		“	“
Geo. Cochrane		“	“
H. Winch		“	“
W. H. Buckhorn		“	“
F. J. Moore		“	“
Thos. F. Wallace	Stock Dealer	“	Prince Edward.
James Hart	Merchant	Demorestville	“
G. A. Farmer	Banker	Montreal	Quebec.
Xavier Plaunt	Farmer	Sebastapol	Renfrew.
Donald McLaren	“	Sandpoint	“
Xavier Plaunt, Jr	Hotel Clerk	Renfrew	“
John Park	Gentleman	Horton	“
S. O. Gorman	Constable	Renfrew	“
Joseph Beggs	Farmer	Pembroke	“
J. D. Deacon	Physician	“	“
David Barr	Gentleman	Renfrew	“
Alex. Parks	Farmer	Eganville	“

QUESTIONS RELATING TO ANIMALS—*Continued.*

Name.	Occupation.	Address.	County.
John Hunt	Farmer	Mount St. Patrick	Renfrew.
Frank Byers	“	Renfrew	“
Robert Cameron	“	Horton	“
John McCrae	Gentleman	Renfrew	“
Jas. Craig	Barrister	Pembroke	“
Donald Sutherland	Farmer	Wicksburg	“
Geo. Carr	“	Point Alexander	“
Richard Thomas	“	Deacon	“
A. Hamilton, Jr	“	Pembroke	“
Taylor Hamilton	“	“	“
J. J. Mangan	Merchant	“	“
Wm. Maves	Trapper	“	“
R. A. Graham	Bushranger	“	“
A. Sweezey		Deux Rivieres	“
J. Brady	Forestranger	Renfrew	“
J. J. Gorman	Farmer	Esmonde	“
Geo. D. Bayne	Minister	Pembroke	“
Wm. Scott	Farmer	Renfrew	“
Geo. W. Kidd	“	Pembroke	“
H. Jones	“	Sunnidale Corners	Simcoe.
H. B. Nicol	Physician	Cookstown	“
A. Clements	Farmer	Sunnidale	“
Andrew McQuay	“	“	“
W. J. Martin	Agent	Hillsdale	“
D. Somerville	Farmer	Stayner	“
Thos. Millichamp	“	Orillia	“
Alfred Morrow	Veterinary Surgeon	Minesing	“
Henry Fuller	Farmer	“	“
Thos. Crosbie	“	Lisle	“
Wilfred Seluciles	Storekeeper	Allandale	“
Geo. A. Jebb	Farmer	Cookstown	“
Wm. Carr	“	Bala	“
Jas. Martin	Bailiff	Hillsdale	“
Gideon Strowthers	Lumberman	“	“
John Gray, Jr	Merchant	Coldwater	“
John P. Secord	Superintendent	Orillia	“
John Hutton	Farmer	Hutton House	“
Ed. Bathie		Cookstown	“
S. A. Whitaker	Druggist	Hillsdale	“
W. H. Soden	Harnessmaker	“	“
R. Wade	Gentleman	Orillia	“
Geo. Strathern	Jeweller	Midland	“
F. J. Hammell	Veterinary Surgeon	Tottenham	“
Jas Cockburn	Farmer	Edgar	“
J. T. Harbourne	“	Glen Orchard	“
R. Watson	“	Stayner	“
Jesse Doner	“	“	“
Francis Lockhart	“	“	“
Wm. Watson	“	“	“
Geo. Ross	Carpenter	Midland	“
J. P. Kidd	“	Barrie	“
J. Randolph Croft	Barber	Beeton	“
Thos. Elliott	Merchant	Cookstown	“
Thos. McQuay	Gentleman	Barrie	“
J. O. Perry	Merchant	Orillia	“
A. W. J. DeGrassi	Physician	Lindsay	Victoria.
Alfred Edgar	Lumberman	Bobcaygeon	“
C. E. Bonnell	Physician	“	“
E. Bottum	Lockmaster	“	“
John Lousley	Blacksmith	“	“
W. J. Read	Merchant	“	“
W. A. Goodman	“	Lindsay	“
G. Thornhill	Teamster	“	“
Jas. Dixon	Provincial Land Surveyor	Fenelon Falls	“
W. J. Reid	Merchant	Bobcaygeon	“
W. T. C. Boyd	“	“	“
A. E. Bottum	“	“	“
Jno. Sedgewick	Farmer	Snowden	“

QUESTIONS RELATING TO ANIMALS—*Continued.*

NAME.	OCCUPATION.	ADDRESS.	COUNTY.
Geo. Whissle	Butcher	Fenelon Falls	Victoria.
E. R. Edwards	Livery Stable-keeper	“	“
A. Stevens	Miller	“	“
Franklin Crandell	Steamboat Captain	Lindsay	“
Wm. McCamus	Physician	Bobcaygeon	“
Alfred Stephens	Wood Ranger	Fenelon Falls	“
H. R. Herriman	Lumberman	Lindsay	“
Thos. Walters	Mayor	“	“
Captain Rose		“	“
Alex. Ross		“	“
Jonathan Ellis		“	“
Wm. Thorndyke		“	“
Wm. Needler	Mill Owner	“	“
Redman McGrath	Carpenter	“	“
W. H. Bottum	Steamboat Captain	Bobcaygeon	“
Wm. Gidley	Superintendent Mill	“	“
Geo. Beck	Forestranger	“	“
J. G. Edwards	Hardware Merchant	Lindsay	“
F. C. Hood	Physician	“	“
Thos. Fee		“	“
Chas. Spillisbury		“	“
R. H. Hopkins			“
J. Wallace			“
— Woods	Physician	Kirkfield	“
Jas. Wetherup	Dealer in Music'l Inst'mnts.	Lindsay	“
Alex. Murray	Farmer	Kinmount	“
Jas. King	Mechanic	Kirkfield	“
Wm. Kennedy	Contractor	Bobcaygeon	“
C. E Tiers	Agent	“	“
H. L. Tribe	Farmer	Vankoughnet	“
N. B. Tribe	“	“	“
Chas. Gunsoles	Saddler	Bobcaygeon	“
S. Armitage	Farmer	Cambray	“
Jas. Wells	Carpenter	“	“
J. Simpson	Physician	Lindsay	“
A. Knowlson		“	“
J. Finegan		“	“
W. J. Davis		“	“
Henry Cohan		“	“
Fremont Crandell		“	“
Joseph Littel		“	“
Wm. Mulcahy		“	“
B. Bryan			“
F. Minnis	Book-keeper	Bobcaygeon	“
Scott & Sadler	Hotel-keepers	Kinmount	“
W. F. Richie	Postmaster	Gelert	“
John Kinnear	Miller	Lindsay	“
Jas. Purdy	Farmer	Bobcaygeon	“
Robt. Hayes	“	“	“
T. L. Stephens	President Wild Fowlers Gun Club	Hamilton	Wentworth.
E. V. Spencer	Vice-President Wild Fowlers Gun Club	“	“
Andrew Murdoch	Agent	“	“
Andrew Ross	Commission Merchant	“	“
J. J. Steele		“	“
R. Æ. Kennedy	Journalist	“	“
J. I. McKenzie	Inspector	“	“
A. E. Malloch	Physician	“	“
J. S. Hendrie	Contractor	“	“
Albert Smyth		“	“
John Smith	Agent	“	“
Jas. Crooks	Hotel-keeper	“	“
Thos. Hutchinson	Engineer	“	“
E. Tinsley	“	“	“
Louis Snider	Agent	Binbrook	“
J. O. McGregor	Physician	Waterdown	“
A. Bowman	Gentleman	Hamilton	“

QUESTIONS RELATING TO ANIMALS—*Concluded.*

NAME.	OCCUPATION.	ADDRESS.	COUNTY.
T. Dalton		Hamilton	Wentworth.
S. Joyce		“	“
Wm. Payne		“	“
David Maddocks	Iron Finisher	“	“
Geo. M. Hendrie		“	“
Edward Dalton	Farmer	“	“
C. Mitchell	Bee-keeper	Molsworth	Wellington.
A. R. Woodyatt	Manufacturer	Guelph	“
J. Gibbs	Finisher	“	“
J. T. Garrett	Tailor	Wellington	“
W. Pettit	Grocer	“	“
A. L. Wilson	Gentleman	“	“
C. C. Spencer	“	Rose Hall	“
Robt. Aitken	Farmer	Speedside	“
G. A. Richardson	Sec'y. Guelph Gun Club	Guelph	“
S. Duffield	Farmer	Eramosa	“
A. C. Chadwick	Judge	Guelph	“
R. Webster		“	“
J. C. Hull	Merchant	Falls View	Welland.
Jas. Booth		“	“
F. T. Booth		“	“
Jos. Garner	Farmer	Fenwick	“
John Hammon	Hotel-keeper	Welland	“
Wm. J. Middleton	“	Toronto	York.
H. D. Weaver	Student	“	“
S. J. Stammers	Banker	“	“
H. J. Maughan	Insurance Agent	“	“
Rodney Wilson	Farmer	Sharon	“
J. F. W. Ross	Pres't. Ochtwan Sport. Club	Toronto	“
J. B. Henderson	Sec'y. “ “ “	“	“
Richard Wells	Hotel-keeper	Aurora	“
Chas. Terry	Dentist	Newmarket	“
Robt. Kilgour	Manufacturer	Toronto	“
S. Scott	Physician	Newmarket	“
J. W. Mencke		Toronto	“
R. H. Beatty	Merchant	“	“
W. C. Matthews	Manager	“	“
John Fisher	Builder	Eglington	“
The Magnatawan Sporting Club		Parkdale	“
W. R. Bassett	Farmer	Pine Orchard	“
W. H. McConnell	Druggist	Toronto	“
S. R. Clarke	Barrister	“	“
R. W. Gownlock	Commercial Traveller	“	“

ONTARIO FISH AND GAME COMMISSION.

QUESTIONS RELATING TO ANIMALS OTHER THAN DEER, MOOSE, CARIBOU, ETC.

These questions were answered by the 578 witnesses before-named, as follows:—

HARES AND RABBITS.

Present close season, 1st March to 1st September.

1. Is this close season properly set?

Yes	349
No	87
Blank	142

2. If not, what change should be made?

No change	140
Blank	338
January to September	32
January to October	6
February to September	29
March to November	3
May to September	1
September to December	5
October to November	1
In favor of no close season	22
October to December	1

3. What are your reasons for foregoing answer?

Fur of little value after March	32
Hares are too numerous now	3
Present season too long	7
Present season interferes with breeding season	22
Hares are becoming extinct	7
Blank	507

4. Should snaring or trapping be allowed?

Yes	212
No	231
Blank	135

5. If not, why not ?

Those who say yes think that they should be allowed to take or kill, as they please. Those who object to the snaring say that it interferes with the legitimate sport of the sportsman, and also that it often kills other game out of season.

6. Should black and grey squirrels be protected ?

Yes	300
No	110
Blank	168

7. If so, during what season ?

January to May	7
January to September	31
January to October	28
February to October	28
March to September	23
April to September	1
May to October	1
September to December	6
Breeding season	232
For 5 years	23
Blank	198

Fur Bearing Animals.

BEAVER, MINK, MUSKRAT, SABLE, MARTEN, OTTER, FISHER.

8. Should the shooting of these animals in November, December or any other season be allowed ?

Yes	318
No	117
Blank	143

9. What are your reasons for foregoing reply ?

Some of the witnesses think that one way of killing is as good as another, and do not see any harm in shooting these animals. Others think that shooting destroys the fur; and others are of the opinion that the Beaver, Otter, Mink and Fisher should be protected for from five to ten years.

10. Should the trapping season, at present from 1st November to 1st May, be shortened ?

Yes	208
No	204
Blank	166

11. If so, how ? and why ?

Trapping season should be	January to March	7
“ “	January to May	3
“ “	January to November	4
“ “	October to January	8
“ “	October to February	3
“ “	October to May	1
“ “	November to February	3
“ “	November to April	107
“ “	November to March	17
“ “	December to April	8
Prohibit for five years		23
Prohibit for 10 years		4
Blank		349

Reasons given for changing season :

Present season interferes with breeding	2
Water is frozen up to end of March	2
Fur is poor in April	7
Animals are now caught too young	4
Animals are becoming scarcer	15
Fur is not good in fall	1
Fur is not prime until November	10

Destructive Animals.

WOLVES.

12. Every County Treasurer is now obliged to pay $6.00 bounty for every Wolf killed in his county, or within one mile of a settlement in his county. Do you approve of this ?

Yes	509
No	17
Blank	52

13. Should the bounty be increased, reduced or abolished ?

In favour of increase without saying how much	177
Abolish	12

Should not be increased	112
In favour of increase to $50	2
In favour of increase to $12	47
In favour of increase to $10	90
Blank	138

14. Should some arrangements for bounties on Wolf killing in unorganized districts be made ?

Yes	441
No	18
Blank	119

15. What further suggestions have you to make in the matter of Wolf bounties ?

Answers to Nos. 13 and 14 cover this.

FOXES AND OTHER VERMIN.

16. Should a bounty be given for the destruction of Foxes ?

Yes	263
No	254
Blank	61

17. If so, why, and to what amount ?

25 cents each	6
50 "	66
$1	170
$2	40
$5	3
$50	4
Blank	289

Those who favour a bounty assert that the fox is very destructive to young game, and a great nuisance to the farmers generally.

18. Should bounties be given for the destruction of Owls, Mink, Weasels and Hawks ?

Yes	142
No	233
Blank	189
Weasel, Hawk and Owl only	14

19. If so, why, and to what amount ?

$50 per head	3
$10	3
$2	1

$2 each for Owls	1
$2 each for Hawks	1
$1 each for Mink	1
$1 per head	7
50 cents per head	46
50 cents each for Weasel	1
25 cents per head	55
25 cents each for Owl and Hawk	4
10 cents per head	9
5 cents per head	2
Blank	444

20. What other vermin destructive to game or fish should be, if possible, destroyed ?

Not necessary to answer here, as witnesses have mentioned the names of every bird and animal that is to be found in the Province from the Sparrow to the Beaver.

SPECIAL QUESTIONS TO HOTEL-KEEPERS AND STORE-KEEPERS, IN SPORTING LOCALITIES.

These special questions were answered by 10 persons as follows :—

Name.	Occupation.	Address.	County.
Leon Drew	Hotel-keeper	Lakefield	Peterborough.
T. J. Wright	Telegraph Agent	Pembroke	Renfrew.
J. Reid	Hotel-keeper	Bobcaygeon	Victoria.
R. Gibson	Merchant	Pembroke	Renfrew.
A. Dunlop	"	"	"
J. J. Jones	"	"	"
E. Kinmount	Hotel-keeper	Kinmount	Victoria.
D. Chapmam	Merchant	Pembroke	Renfrew.
J. A. Lucas	Hotel-keeper	Haliburton	Haliburton.
W. Caldwell	Grain Merchant	"	"

ONTARIO FISH AND GAME COMMISSION

SPECIAL QUESTIONS TO HOTEL-KEEPERS AND STORE-KEEPERS, IN SPORTING LOCALITIES.

These special questions were answered by the 10 witnesses before-named as follows :—

1. Do you do much business with campers, sportsmen and anglers ?

Yes	8
No	2

2. Would this business be improved if fish and game were protected and multiplied in your localities ?

Yes	10

3. Do summer parties often destroy deer ?

Yes	1
No	9

4. Are the close seasons for game and fish generally respected in your neighborhood ?

No	9
Yes	1

5. If not, who are the principal offenders ?

None	1
Settlers, pothunters, campers and lumbermen	9

SPECIAL QUESTIONS FOR MANAGERS OR SUPERVISORS OF RAILWAY AND STEAMBOAT LINES.

These special questions were answered by 5 persons as follows:—

NAME.	OCCUPATION.	ADDRESS.	COUNTY.
M. C. Dickson	District Passenger, G. T. R.	Toronto	Whitby.
T. D. Sherdan	" "	Buffalo	New York.
D. S. Wagstaff	" "	Detroit	Michigan.
D. D. Pearse	" "	Montreal	Quebec.
G. Oswell	" "	Ogdensburg	New York.

ONTARIO FISH AND GAME COMMISSION.

SPECIAL QUESTIONS TO MANAGERS OR OTHER SUPERVISORS OF RAILWAY AND STEAMBOAT LINES.

These special questions were answered by the 5 witnesses before-named as follows: —

1. Does your line do much traffic in sporting, camping and angling passengers?

Yes - - - - - - -	4
No - - - - - -	1

2. Upon what routes? If by steamboats name them?
Not necessary to answer here, replies merely give various lines running through the Province.

3. Give, if possible, an approximate estimate of the value of the passenger, camping, and other traffic arising from shooting and fishing sport?

Blank - - - - - - -	4

The only answer given comes from Mr. D. S. Wagstaff, G. T. Railway, Detroit, who estimates the sporting traffic over his division to be almost $10,000 per year.

4. Would the preservation and multiplication of game and fish probably improve the traffic above-mentioned?

Yes - - - - - - -	3
Blank - - - - - -	2

N. B.—Mr. Wagstaff answers in the affirmative, but says that the issue of licenses would greatly hurt the railway's business.

5. Some American railways give free transportation to fish fry from State hatcheries, and otherwise assist Game Wardens or protectors. Would your line probably act with similar liberality?

This very important question was left unanswered by all the witnesses.

6. Would you object to allowing your Conductors or Pursers on sporting routes to act on behalf of the Government in issuing permits for licenses to shoot or fish, if such licenses here required by law?

No answers by any of the witnesses.

SPECIAL QUESTIONS FOR CONDUCTORS AND PURSERS.

These special questions were answered by 15 persons as follows :—

NAME.	OCCUPATION.	ADDRESS.	COUNTY.
H. Moe	Purser, "City of Middlesex."	Collingwood	Simcoe.
John W. Diament	" Str. " Esterion "	Bobcaygeon	Victoria.
R. Duggan	Steamboat Captain	Pembroke	Renfrew.
J. M. Collins	Station Agent	Coe Hill	Hastings.
J. Senuowith	Farmer	Kinmount	Victoria.
Wm. Pynn	Conductor	Haliburton	Haliburton.
Ben. H. Eckert	Station Agent	Ormsby	Hastings.
J. Lottridge	Conductor	Midland	Simcoe.
M. Kerr	Station Agent	Madoc	Hastings.
C. P. Fisher	Agent G. T. R	Waubaushene	Simcoe.
R. Tivey	Bridge Inspector	Peterboro'	Peterboro'.
J. Jarvis	Purser, Str. " Kinogha "	Gravenhurst	Muskoka.
T. J. Wright	Ticket Agent	Pembroke	Renfrew.
Capt. McAphin	Capt., Str. " Oriole "	Leg Lake	Muskoka.
J. A. Thibodeau	Manager, Forwarding Co	Pembroke	Renfrew.

ONTARIO FISH AND GAME COMMISSION.

SPECIAL QUESTIONS TO CONDUCTORS, PURSERS, ETC.

These special questions were answered by the 15 witnesses before-named as follows :—

1. Do you travel on a sporting or angling division or line ?

Yes - - - - - - - 15

(*b*) Not necessary to answer further, as replies only specify the various steamboat routes and railway through the Province.

2. Do sportsmen, campers and anglers form a considerable portion of the passenger traffic in summer and fall ?

Yes - - - - - - 15

3. Do deer hunters usually bring hounds with them ?

Yes - - - - - - 15

4. Would you, if your manager consented, be willing to act on behalf of the Government in issuing licenses or permits for fishing and shooting ?

No - - - - - - 2

Yes - - - - - - 13

5. Could you probably give efficient service in these respects ?

No - - - - - - 2

Yes - - - - - - 13

6. What are your reasons for foregoing answer ?

Those who answer in the affirmative say that they know the travelling sportsmen so well that they could probably render valuable help.

SPECIAL QUESTIONS FOR DEALERS IN FISH AND GAME.

These special questions were answered by 11 persons as follows:—

NAME.	OCCUPATIONS.	ADDRESS.	COUNTY.
Wm. Baker	Game Dealer	Hamilton	Wentworth.
Wm. Morton	"	"	"
Wm. Drayton	"	"	"
E. Martin	Merchant	Pembroke	Renfrew.
J. J. Mayers	"	"	"
J. Robinson	"	Bobcaygeon	Victoria.
Thos. Metcalf	"	Pembroke	Renfrew.
Geo. Gale	Game Dealer	Brockville	Leeds.
Paul Derosia	"	"	"
J. B. Kemp	Grocer	Pembroke	Renfrew.
S. J. Fluke	"	"	"

ONTARIO FISH AND GAME COMMISSION.

SPECIAL QUESTIONS FOR DEALERS IN GAME, FISH, ETC.

These special questions were answered by the 11 witnesses before-named as follows:—

1. Is game commonly offered to you before the season opens?

Yes	5
No	6

2. Is all venison in prime condition when the shooting season begins?

Yes	6
No	5

3. Are November bucks in prime condition for food?

Yes	6
No	3
Blank	2

4. Are most of the deer that come to market shot through the neck, and probably while swimming?

Yes	8
No	3

5. What price is usually paid for raw fawn, doe, and buckskins in good condition?

$1	3
75 cents to $1.25	1
$1.25 to $2.50	5
$1.25 to $3	2

6. What price for large buck heads?

$2 to $3	5
$2 to $4	6

7. Is there an active market for buckhorn?

No	11

8. Is there an active and increasing demand for game birds and fish?

Yes	11

9. How do the following fish rank in order of their price? Speckled Trout, Salmon Trout, White Fish, Pickerel, Bass. Maskinonge, Pike, Perch, Herring, Eels, Sturgeon, Channel Catfish, Mudpouts?

Average answer gives following:—

1. Speckled Trout.
2. Salmon Trout.
3. White Fish.
4. Pickerel and Maskinongé.
5. Herring.
6. Perch.
7. Eels.
8. Sturgeon.

10. What sorts of game animals and birds, similar to Ontario sorts, are largely imported?

None	6
Quail, Prairie Chicken, Duck, Partridge, Snipe and Plover	5

11. Should the export of game birds, venison and Speckled Trout be forbidden?

Yes	10
No	1

12. Should importation of the same be forbidden?

Yes	6
No	5

13. If dealers in game were required to take a license at a small or nominal fee, would that help to prevent the illegal destruction and sale of game?

No	9
Yes	2

SPECIAL QUESTIONS FOR DEALERS IN GUNS, TACKLE, ETC

These special questions were answered by 9 persons as follows:—

NAME.	OCCUPATION.	ADDRESS.	COUNTY.
J. W. Walker	Hardware Merchant	Belleville	Hastings
R. Hawthorn	“	Trenton	“
W. W. Chime	“	Belleville	“
Wm. Coats	Watchmaker	Brockville	Leeds
H. M. Green	Hardware Merchant	Ridgetown	Kent
G. W. Layer	“	Trenton	Hastings
G. G. Lafayette	Watchmaker	Brockville	Leeds
W. A. Brock	Gun Dealer	London	Middlesex
W. M. Freed	“	“	“

ONTARIO FISH AND GAME COMMISSION.

SPECIAL QUESTIONS FOR DEALERS IN GUNS, TACKLE, ETC.

These special questions were answered by the 9 witnesses before-named as follows :—

1. If owners of guns, rifles and pistols, other than those used for military purposes, were required to register their weapons and take out shooting licenses at a nominal fee, what would be the effect on your trade ?

It would diminish and curtail the trade	6
It would ruin our business	1
It would be most injurious	2

2. If gun and tackle dealers were supplied with such licenses and authorized to issue them on making sales, would the trade be affected ?

No	4
Yes	3
It would ruin the trade	2

3. Would the strict enforcement of the Game Laws benefit your trade by increasing the game and the amount of shooting ?

Yes	6
No	2
Blank	1

4. If gun licenses were necessary to game preservation, and if your trade would be improved by game preservation, would you be willing to assist in carrying out the game license system ?

Yes, if positively necessary	5
No	4

SPECIAL QUESTIONS FOR GUIDES.

These special questions were answered by 7 persons as follows :—

NAME.	OCCUPATION.	ADDRESS.	COUNTY.
D. Redner	Hunter	Maple Lake	Haliburton.
E. P. Hoxie	Guide	Haliburton	"
Martin Green	"	Dunnville	Haldimand.
J. Green	"	"	"
G. Green	"	"	"
J. Heighs	"	"	"
P. O. Connell	"	Haliburton	Haliburton.

ONTARIO FISH AND GAME COMMISSION.

SPECIAL QUESTIONS TO GUIDES.

These special questions were answered by the 7 witnesses before-named as follows :—

1. Where do you act as guide ?

Not necessary to answer here, as answers only give localities where witnesses live.

2. What pay do you usually get ?

$2 per day	2
$2 to $3 per day	4
$4 per day and provide dogs and canoes	1

3. How many days of the year are you commonly employed as guide ?

About 20 days	4
About 25 days	1
About 30 days	2

4. How many other guides are there in your locality ?

Not necessary to answer here ; replies vary from 5 to 25.

5. Do you furnish canoes and dogs ?

Yes	6
Boats but not dogs	1

6. If so, what do you get for use of canoes per day ?

All the witnesses say 50 cents per day for each canoe.

7. What for dogs per day ?

Blank	4
50 cents per day	1
$2.50 per day	2

SPECIAL QUESTIONS FOR BOAT AND CANOE BUILDERS.

These special questions were answered by 2 witnesses as follows :—

Name.	Occupation.	Address.	County.
G. P. Crews	Boat-builder	Pembroke	Renfrew.
John Cockburn	"	"	"

ONTARIO FISH AND GAME COMMISSION.

SPECIAL QUESTIONS TO BOAT AND CANOE BUILDERS.

These special questions were answered by the 2 witnesses before-named as follows:—

1. Do you sell or rent many boats or canoes to campers, sportsmen and anglers?

Yes - - - - - - - 2

2. Would the preservation and multiplication of game animals, birds and fish probably be beneficial to your trade in making the Province more attractive to sportsmen and campers generally?

Yes - - - - - - - 2

The answers received by your Commissioners to the foregoing sets of questions sent out by them, and the evidence heard from witnesses who appeared before them to give evidence, point to a state of affairs, which, as far as the Game and Fish of the Province is concerned, is most alarming.

It would have been well, if the Commission which is now making its report, had been issued years ago.

On all sides, from every quarter, has been heard the same sickening tale of merciless, ruthless, and remorseless slaughter.

Where but a few years ago, game was plentiful, it is hardly now to be found, and there is great danger that, as in the case of the Buffalo, even those animals which have been so numerous as to be looked upon with contempt, will soon become extinct.

In many places where game animals formerly abounded, large cities stand to-day: the clearing up of the land, the cutting down of the forests, the introduction of railways, the ravages of the wolves, the indiscriminate hunting of the human assassin, and the use of dynamite and net, have all contributed to the general decrease of the game and fish of the land. This is to be regretted, and is indeed a deplorable state of affairs, not only from the sportsmen's but from an economic point of view.

The good which would undoubtedly accrue to the masses from a liberal supply of cheap game and fish food is now minimized to such an extent as to be almost unobservable.

What game is left now goes, either to grace the table of the rich, or to the neighbouring republic, where larger prices are obtained for it than can possibly be had in Canada.

The amount of money put in circulation annually, by sportsmen, is enormous, although your Commissioners regret that they have been quite unable to form even an approximate estimate of the amount so spent in the legitimate pursuit of fish and game.

It will be readily seen that the money paid out for powder, shot, fire-arms, fishing-rods and tackle, railway transport, hotel accommodation, camp supplies, and hire of guides and the many other incidentals necessary to the sportsman, amount yearly to a sum which is not easily guessed at, and there are many localities and many families in the Province, who depend chiefly on this source of revenue for their livelihood.

As the Game and Fish supply decreases year by year, the money put into circulation also decreases proportionately, and in inverse ratio if the Game were protected, the Province restocked as far as possible, and pains taken to preserve and propagate the supply, the community would benefit materially thereby.

Your Commissioners having therefore given the most careful attention to the matters presented for their consideration, and having weighed most carefully the evidence presented to them, keeping ever in mind that their duty was to recommend such measures as would conduce towards the preservation and protection of Game and Fish, even although such recommendations might give offence to some selfish men who call themselves sportsmen, beg to make the following recommendations:

RECOMMENDATIONS OF COMMISSIONERS.

DEER.

Your Commissioners find that the deer, whilst still found in comparatively large numbers in some portions of the Province are not nearly so plentiful as they were some years ago.

This is easily accounted for, the clearing up of the land, the improvements in modern fire-arms, the ravages of wolves, and the ceaseless and indiscriminate slaughter in and out of season, appear to have well nigh exterminated this noble animal. The extent to which yard-hunting and crust-hunting is practised is incredible; not only are the bucks killed for food purposes, but small fawns and does heavy with young are remorselessly butchered, either out of pure brutality or for the sake of the almost valueless skin.

It is generally admitted, that to distinguish between a buck and a doe, or a doe and a fawn, when the animal is running at full speed, and a momentary glimpse is only obtained, is a difficult matter, but your Commissioners desire to impress upon all true sportsmen the necessity of sparing the smaller and weaker animals as far as possible, even if the sacrifice should cause them the loss of a shot.

In some counties in the Province the deer are almost extinct, and your Commissioners recommend that deer killing be entirely prohibited for a period of five years in the counties south and west of the northern boundaries of the counties of Bruce, Grey and Simcoe, as far north as the Severn River and the eastern boundary of Ontario.

The use of hounds for the purpose of hunting deer has proved one of the most vexatious questions presented for the consideration of your Commissioners, and although the answers of the witnesses examined in regard to this subject, show a large preponderance in favour of the use of dogs, it must be remembered, as before pointed out, that many of the answers were given solely from selfish motives, and are wanting therefore in weight and accuracy.

It was also evident to your Commissioners during the course of their inquiries, that those hunters who have been accustomed to hunt with dogs and favour that mode, made a special endeavour to have their view of the case presented to your Commissioners, whilst those who objected to the use of hounds contented themselves for the most part with making individual protests, or by addressing letters privately to the different members of the Commission.

Your Commissioners are themselves evenly divided in opinion on this question, five being of opinion that dog hunting is neither injurious to the deer nor the cause of extermination, whilst the other five are of opinion that to the use of dogs is principally attributable the steadily growing scarcity, as well as the awful slaughter of the deer.

The still hunters who disapprove of the use of dogs assert that deer chased by dogs are rendered unfit for human food after the long chases to which they are subjected; that the deer are driven out of localities which they would otherwise inhabit; that much loss of life is caused by the chasing of does heavy with young, and that the almost invariable method of killing dog-chased deer is by shooting them through the head whilst in the water, a procedure which is neither sportsmanslike nor clever.

Those, on the other hand, who believe in the use of dogs, assert that the still hunter's bullet too often wounds without killing the deer, allowing the animal to escape and die in agony in lonely places where it can never be found, and where the flesh is never recovered to be eaten. They assert further that the still-hunter does more damage single-handed, and kills more deer than any party of hunters could possibly do.

These sides of the question were so strongly put before your Commissioners, and your Commissioners themselves were so evenly divided in their opinion of the merits of the case that, after long and careful consideration, they have decided to recommend—

1st. That the present open season from 15th October to 20th November be shortened five days, so as to be from 15th October to 15th November.

2nd. That the hunting of deer with hounds shall only be lawful from 1st to 15th November inclusive in each and every year.

This, if adopted, will, it is thought, be found highly beneficial, inasmuch as it will shorten considerably the present open season, thus affording a better chance to the deer; besides which the hunting of deer with hounds will stop with the end of the season.

Your Commissioners find that the illegal killing of deer is practised by all classes of the community, and the laws regulating the number of animals to be killed each season by each hunter and which is popularly known as the "party clause" is entirely and utterly disregarded. By sub-dividing into smaller parties, and by joining more than one party in a season, sportsmen are enabled easily to avoid the law in question and many more deer are therefore killed than the law allows.

Your Commissioners recommend therefore that the "party clause" be abolished and that instead thereof, sportsmen be allowed to kill two deer each per season, and no more.

With regard to the shooting of deer in Ontario by foreign sportsmen, your Commissioners have found a very strong feeling against allowing the continuance of this practice, nor is this feeling unreasonable, when it is borne in mind that the deer are annually becoming scarcer, and that there is a danger that few may be left in the near future to supply the wants of the home market.

On the other hand it must be remembered that foreign sportsmen put much money into circulation and very materially help the residents and business men in sporting localities, and your Commissioners have therefore to recommend that if it is not thought wise to entirely prohibit foreigners from killing deer in the Province, a permit should be obtained and a fee paid for the privilege.

Your Commissioners also unanimously and very strongly recommend that all dogs found running deer out of season should be allowed to be killed at sight.

Your Commissioners are of opinion that the wanton slaughter of deer could be very largely curtailed by the appointment of an efficient force of Game Wardens. At present the enforcement of the law is not the particular duty of any particular person, and it is found very difficult for that reason to reach those who break the law. If the deer in Ontario are worth preserving they must be preserved thoroughly, and this should not be delayed for a single day.

The appointment of an efficient force of Game Wardens would be of incalculable benefit to the country, and go far towards protecting and preserving the Game and Fish of the whole Province.

It has been suggested to your Commissioners that a law ought to be passed allowing pioneer settlers to kill deer for their own family food at all seasons, but your Commissioners cannot recommend such a measure, as it would almost certainly lead to abuse and tend towards confusion.

MOOSE, ELK AND CARIBOU.

Your Commissioners strongly recommend that the protection of these animals be continued.

The evidence taken, points conclusively to the fact that the protection lately extended to this noble animal has had the effect of materially increasing its numbers, but illegal slaughter still continues.

The hunters who kill the moose to-day in Ontario do so principally for the sake of the flesh, or for the sake of gratifying their desire to kill large game.

Neither the skin nor the head can be openly disposed of or kept, and these are generally sunk with heavy weights into deep waters to prevent the possibility of detection, whilst the flesh of the slaughtered animal is eaten as a delicacy.

Your Commissioners recommend that special efforts should be made to continue the protection of this animal and to mete out strong punishment to the human assassins who continue in their efforts to exterminate it.

BIRDS.

Your Commissioners find that the supply of Game Birds is growing gradually less in the Province. The difference in the close seasons for the various birds, has unquestionably much to do with this, as many birds are shot out of season by hunters who are pursuing other game, which at the time may be lawfully shot.

The extent to which the Game Birds of the Province are being slaughtered for exportation to the United States of America is almost incredible. Boys are hired by stage-drivers, train hands, commission merchants and others, to bring in as large a supply as possible, and the extermination goes on incessantly, although the price paid for the birds brought in is often hardly enough to pay for the powder and shot used in their destruction. The American hotels and restaurants are liberally supplied with Canadian game, whilst in Ontario only those who are rich can afford the luxury of a game dinner.

Your Commissioners are unanimously of opinion that the exportation of all kinds of game from the Province should be prohibited.

Your Commissioners find that much game is sold out of season by game and fish dealers, under the pretence that it has been imported. Your Commissioners are therefore opposed to the unrestricted importation of game, unless it can be so marked or labelled at the Custom House as to be easily identified.

This method would go far towards stopping the sale of birds shot out of season, and your Commissioners recommend that the Dominion Government be memorialized on this subject as well as on that of the exportation of game.

Your Commissioners recommend that five days and no more be allowed to dealers for the sale of their stock of game after the close season begins. The time at present allowed is too long, and allows of game being received after the close season begins.

Your Commissioners recommend that the sale, or exposure for sale of Quail Snipe. Wild Turkey, Woodcock and Partridge be prohibited all over Ontario for a term of three years.

Your Commissioners are of opinion that the law which forbids the spring shooting of Ducks should be strongly enforced, but as to Geese and Swan there is no reason why these birds should not be shot in spring.

Your Commissioners are of opinion that duck-shooting from sail-boats and steam yachts should be strictly forbidden.

Your commissioners find that the destruction of Ducks in some sections of the Province, especially where private preserves are established, is enormous, and recommend that no individual sportsman be allowed to shoot more than twenty-five ducks in any one day.

Your Commissioners are of opinion that foreigners residing outside of Ontario should not be allowed to shoot birds in the Province except upon payment of a license fee.

Your Commissioners recommend that with a view to preventing the shooting of Game Birds and smaller animals in part of their close season, all shooting except Quail should begin on 15th September and end on 15th December.

The Quail season need not be interfered with, and can stand as at present.

In the matter of the protection of birds, the establishment of a force of Game Wardens would also be very beneficial, and the indiscriminate slaughter now complained of could be much curtailed.

Your Commissioners recommend that the burning of marshes, which interferes with the nesting of Game Birds and other animals should be strictly forbidden.

Your Commissioners recommend that the permits issued for so-called scientific purposes, should be strictly limited in number, and not given except under very stringent conditions, and to those who are known to be *bona fide* scientific men.

Your Commissioners recommend that the present Trespass Act be amended so that persons found trespassing on farms or other private property where game is preserved, should be liable to a heavy penalty.

Referring to Revised Statutes of Ontario, chap. 221, section 7, your Commissioners recommend that the words "and all other waterfowl" be struck out.

Your Commissioners recommend that shooting between sunset and sunrise should be strictly prohibited, as much damage is done to Partridges and other birds on moonlight nights by pot-hunters who, with the aid of their dogs disturb the birds and then shoot them in large numbers from beneath the trees.

Your Commissioners unanimously and very strongly recommend that the open shooting season should include the first and last days specified. At present many hunters shoot and otherwise destroy game after the close season commences, excusing themselves for so doing, by the plea that they were not sure as to the correct interpretation of the law.

Your Commissioners unanimously recommend that the Wild Turkey should be closely protected for a period of five years.

FISH.

Your Commissioners have to report that the subject of the protection and preservation of fish, has been the most difficult presented to them for consideration.

Owing to the fact that the Province has not at present the right to control all its waters, and as the Dominion and Provincial laws vary considerably, much confusion is found to exist.

The laws are not generally enforced, and although it appears that a few of the Fishery Inspectors, endeavour to discharge their duties faithfully, it is equally apparent that the majority of them, take little, if any pains to prohibit illegal fishing and to protect the valuable stock entrusted to their care.

The extent to which fishing is carried on in the close seasons is alarming, and the exposure of fish in the markets of the larger towns and cities of the Province during the close seasons is open and defiant.

The extent to which netting is carried on is also inconceivable and the spawning grounds are stripped year after year, until in many places where fish abounded formerly in large numbers, there is no yield now at all. If a force of Game Wardens was appointed, this matter could be vigorously looked into, and the slaughter and destruction could be very considerably lessened.

The value of the fish yield is enormous, and too much pains cannot be taken to preserve what should always be a cheap food supply for the masses.

Your Commissioners are of opinion that a Whitefish Hatchery, as well as a Trout Hatchery should be established in the Province by the Ontario Government. This would be both useful and popular, and would pay for itself over and over again.

The visit of your Commissioners to the trout hatchery of the State of Michigan abundantly satisfied them as to this.

A few years ago the streams of that State were depleted, and not a trout could be found therein : the same waters are now teeming with fish. The farmers and dwellers along the banks, readily assist in preserving them, and the Railway Companies furnish free transport for the Commissioner's car when fry is being sent from point to point. No pains are spared to restock the streams, and increase the supply of fish, and the State is now reaping the benefit of the wise outlay made in the first instance.

Your Commissioners found much to admire in the systematic course pursued by the Fish Commission in the State of Michigan, in regard to its work. Every lake and body of water in the State is regularly inspected at stated periods, the condition of the weather and water at the time of inspection are contained in the Inspectors' report ; the depth of the water, its temperature, the condition of the bottom, the number and kind of fish taken, are all carefully noted, and the result is that when the waters come to be re-stocked, only such fish are put in as are supposed to be able to thrive there. The consequence being, that waste and loss is minimized, and much good accrues from the thorough and systematic labour.

Your Commissioners regret that they cannot make any special recommendations as to the close season for the various fish found in the Province. The evidence taken, points to the fact that nearly all the waters in the Province are more or less depleted.

Saw-dust, dynamite, improper fish-slides, indiscriminate netting, and the cutting down of shade trees, have all done their deadly work, and to add to the general discontent, there is no reason to doubt that the seasons now set are not universally approved of.

The close season for one particular fish, in one particular district, appears to be perfectly unsuitable to the same kind of fish in another part of the same district. This is easily accounted for by the differentiation in the conditions of the waters, some being deeper and therefore colder than others, and some containing a lack of proper fish food.

Your Commissioners are of opinion that the only satisfactory way in which the fish seasons can be properly set is by the establishment of a permanent Game and Fish Commission, whose members will give the matter special and thorough study. This is a work which cannot be done in a day, and a vast work lies ahead of such a Commission, but it is a work which can be made immensely profitable for the Province, and which will have the hearty sympathy of all classes of the community.

Your Commissioners are of opinion that Pound nets should be entirely abolished in the waters of the Province, and that no Gill netting should be allowed except by special permission from the Game and Fish Commissioners.

Careful attention should also be given to the matter of winter spearing in land-locked waters. There are some waters in which no harm can possibly result from this pastime, besides which many fishermen depend entirely for their winter supply of food, on the fish taken in this manner. On the other hand, there are many bodies of water, in which this practice is most pernicious, and detrimental, and this is a matter which should receive very careful attention.

Your Commissioners desire to point out that many fish are destroyed by camping and fishing clubs, for the mere sake of making big catches, so that the number of fish taken are far in excess of what is required for food purposes. By such means as these, many of the waters of the Province are being depleted, and your Commissioners therefore recommend that a limit be placed upon the size or weight of the fish allowed to be taken. Unless some such step is taken, the indiscriminate slaughter which has been going on for years, will soon deplete the waters of the Province entirely.

In the meantime, pending the possible appointment of a permanent Commission, your Commissioners feel themselves quite unable to offer any suggestions as to close seasons, although they are of opinion that the present laws, for the reasons above given, are not satisfactory.

HARES OR RABBITS.

Your Commissioners are of opinion that these animals should only be killed from 15th September to 15th December, so that one general shooting season may be observed.

SQUIRRELS.

Your Commissioners recommend that squirrels should only be shot from 15th September to 15th December, in the proposed general shooting season. At present the slaughter of these animals is indiscriminate, and the Black Squirrel has almost disappeared from the Province.

FUR BEARING ANIMALS.

Your Commissioners find that the Beaver, Otter, and Fisher are growing very scarce in Ontario, and unanimously recommend that they be strictly protected for five years, during which none of these animals should be allowed to be taken or killed.

Your Commissioners are of opinion that the present trapping season should be shortened, one month, so as to end on 31st March instead of 30th April. The present season is too long, and interferes with the breeding season.

WOLVES.

Your Commissioners find that much harm is done to the Deer and larger game animals of the Province, by Wolves.

The trappers and hunters assert that the Wolf is an animal which can only be taken with great difficulty, and the bounty at present paid, is altogether too small, to induce them to follow the animal.

Your Commissioners recommend that the bounty be raised from $6 to $12, and that the same arrangements be made for the payment of the bounty in unorganized districts.

No bounty is paid for the destruction or Wolves, except in organized districts or within one mile of settlements. Those who live in unorganized districts, suffer much from the depredation of the Wolf, but the authorities are too poor to pay a bounty, and consequently, no effort is made to kill the destroyer.

FOXES AND OTHER VERMIN.

Your Commissioners recommend that $1 bounty be paid for each Fox destroyed, as this animal is a great destroyer of young game.

Your Commissioners are of opinion that all vermin not specified and protected by the game laws should be killed at sight.

ON GENERAL QUESTIONS.

Your Commissioners find that the close seasons for Game and Fish are not generally respected throughout the Province, the laws being broken by all classes of the community, principally, however, by settlers, Indians, boys, and pothunters.

Your Commissioners unanimously recommend that a Provincial force of Game and Fish Wardens or Protectors should be established.

Your Commissioners recommend that the Sub-Wardens should be permanent residents of the localities under their supervision, because they are intimately acquainted with the game districts and the residents of the neighbourhood, and would naturally hear more of what was going on than a stranger could possibly do.

Your Commissioners recommend that the Sub-Wardens should be appointed by the Chief Warden, who in turn should be appointed by the Game and Fish Commissioners and might or might not be residents of the localities where they are stationed.

Your Commissioners are of opinion that much good would undoubtedly result from the appointment of such a force of Game Wardens, and recommend that every county or district in the Province should pay a certain sum annually, say $50, to the Government towards the support and maintenance of the force aforesaid, this fund to be supplemented by the Government by an equal sum.

Your Commissioners recommend that the fines imposed for infractions of the Game Laws, should be largely increased, and that the law should provide distinctly that each case must be charged separately, without any option in the matter to the Magistrate or prosecutor. Your Commissioners recommend that one-half the fines should go direct to the Government and the other half to the informer.

Your Commissioners recommend as an additional means of assisting in the maintenance of the force of game wardens, that a $25 license should be collected from all foreign sportsmen, and which would entitle them to shoot or fish during the open season, in the Province.

Your Commissioners also recommend that dealers in Game and Fish should be required to take out licenses, so that their premises may be subject to search at any time, at the hands of the Game Wardens, the license fees thus received to go direct to Government.

Your Commissioners find that the suggestion that every owner of sporting fire-arms should be required to register his weapon and pay a nominal fee therefor, is intensely unpopular and cannot recommend it.

Many sportsmen are of opinion that shooters and anglers, when sporting in counties where they do not reside, should be required to take out a local permit at a small fee to go towards the expense of supporting the local Game and Fish warden. Your Commissioners are of opinion that this suggestion is a useful one, and may in time be acted upon, when a permanent Commission has had time to elaborate its work. In the meantime, however, on account of the difficulty which it is thought would exist in the way of finding the Game Warden, and the loss of time to which sportsmen would be put, it is not deemed wise to recommend it.

Your Commissioners find that in some localities dogs are not taxed, and a large number are consequently kept for the purpose of hunting deer. Your Commissioners recommend, therefore, that all dogs throughout the Province be licensed. The license need not be taken out in any particular city or town, but the dog must be licensed somewhere.

Your Commissioners warmly approve of the suggestion made on several occasions that the sportsmen in the various counties and districts should be encouraged to form associations to protect Game and Fish therein.

Your Commissioners find that the formation of close or exclusive Game and Fish protection associations, which cover marshes by freehold or lease, is intensely unpopular, and cannot recommend that they be encouraged.

Your Commissioners recommend that all police officers, whether city, county or Government constables, and all Government bush rangers, should be Wardens under the Act for the purpose of enforcing the Game Laws.

Your Commissioners recommend that the Wardens should have power to arrest offenders on sight without a warrant, and should have power to try cases themselves, this power, however, to be only exercised in localities where the services of a magistrate cannot be conveniently obtained.

Your Commissioners recommend that persons arrested by the Wardens should be tried before the nearest magistrate without having to be taken back to the place at which the offence was committed. Your Commissioners further recommend that in the event of the establishment of a permanent Game and Fish Commission, the members of the said Commission should be made magistrates under the Game Act for the purpose of taking evidence on oath and trying cases brought before their notice from time to time.

Your Commissioners unanimously and very strongly recommend the formation of a Provincial Game Park, in which protection could be afforded to the Game and fur-bearing animals of Ontario. Your Commissioners are of opinion that the establishment of such a preserve would be the best means of re-stocking the Province.

The preserve should, however, be Provincial in its character, and under the control of the Government and not in private hands.

The thanks of your Commissioners are due and are hereby tendered to all those who have assisted them in their work.

To the members of the Fish Commissions of the States of Michigan, New York, and Pennsylvania; the members of the Special Commission on the codification of the New York Game and Fish Laws; to Mr. Frank J. Amsden, of Rochester; Mr. W. P. Lett, of Ottawa; Mr. Richard Lancefield, Librarian of the Public Library, Hamilton; Mr. A. G. Yates, President of the Buffalo, Rochester, and Pittsburg Railway, Rochester; Dr. H. M. Smith of the U.S. Fish Commission; Mr. C. B. Reynolds of New York City; and Professor F. W. True, Curator of Mammals in the National Museum at Washington, D. C., through whose courtesy many of the photographs of the animals illustrated have been obtained, especial thanks are due for very great courtesy shown to your Commissioners and very material assistance rendered.

Your Commissioners also desire to record their appreciation of the courtesy shown to them by the Mayors and Corporations of the various cities and towns in which meetings were held, for the use of the public buildings placed at their disposal for the purpose of taking evidence.

Visits were paid by your Commissioners, during the course of their work to the State Fish Hatcheries of Michigan and New York, the former being inspected on the 14th January, 1891, and the latter on 11th November, 1891.

Both these famous Hatcheries are so well known as to require little in the way of description.

The visits to the New York Hatchery at Caledonia, N.Y., was made under particularly favourable circumstances, at the close of the International conference on Game and Fish, held at Rochester, when your Commissioners were accompanied by many of the leading authorities on Fish Culture, under direction of Mr. Monroe E. Green, the Superintendent of the Hatchery.

The buildings and ponds were carefully inspected and found to be in perfect order, whilst the results of the work done, were apparent everywhere.

The visit to the Michigan Fish Hatchery at Paris, Mich., was made in company with Dr. Joel C. Parker, of the Michigan Fish Commission: and Mr. Walter D. Marks, the Superintendent in charge, showed your Commissioners every possible courtesy, and afforded ample opportunity of studying the work of artificial propagation of trout.

The work of both these Hatcheries is confined to the propagation of trout. but in the City of Detroit, the State of Michigan has also a White Fish Hatchery. which was visited and proved very highly interesting.

It is not the intention of your Commissioners to enter in this Report, upon the good work done by the various State Hatcheries in America, nor to enlarge upon their successful operations.

Annual reports can be had, upon application, by any who are interested in the matter, but in acknowledging the courtesy shown to them and the opportunity afforded of visiting the Hatcheries named, your Commissioners have pleasure in testifying to the successful manner in which the work is carried out, the stupendous work overtaken, and the gratifying results observable on every hand.

(Signed) G. A. MacCALLUM, *Chairman.*
R. A. LUCAS.
ROBT. G. HERVEY.
JOHN H. WILLMOTT.
WALTER S. PULFORD.
JOHN MITCHELL.
ALEX. H. TAYLOR.
H. K. SMITH.
A. D. STEWART, *Secretary.*

GAME LAWS IN FORCE IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO AT THE TIME WHEN THE COMMISSION WAS ISSUED.

REVISED STATUTES OF ONTARIO.

CHAPTER 221.

An Act for the Protection of Game and Fur-bearing Animals.

As amended, by Ontario Statutes, 1888, Cap. 36, and 1890, Cap. 70.

HER MAJESTY, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows:—

1. None of the animals or birds hereinafter mentioned, shall be hunted, taken or killed, within the periods hereinafter limited.

1. Deer, elk, moose, reindeer or caribou between the twentieth day of November and the fifteenth day of October; but the period hereinbefore limited shall not, as to moose, elk, reindeer or caribou, apply before or until the fifteenth day of October, 1895, and no moose, elk, reindeer or caribou shall be hunted, taken or killed between the first day of April, 1888, and the fifteenth day of October, 1895.

2. Grouse, pheasants, prairie fowl or partridge, between the first day of January and the first day of September; Grouse, etc.

3. Quail or wild turkeys, between the fifteenth day of December and the fifteenth day of October; but no wild turkey shall be hunted, taken or killed before the fifteenth day of October, 1889; Quail and wild turkeys.

4. Woodcock, between the first day of January and the fifteenth day of August; Woodcock.

5. Snipe, rail and golden plover, between the first day of January and the first day of September; Snipe, rail and plover.

6. Swans or geese, between the first day of May and the first day of September; Swans and geese.

7. Ducks of all kinds, and all other water fowl, between the first day of January and the first day of September; Ducks and other water fowl.

8. Hares, between the fifteenth day of March and the first day of September. 49 V. c. 45, s. 2, and 51 V. c. 36. Hares.

Possession, how far lawful

Exposure for sale.

2. No person shall have in his possession, any of the said animals or birds, no matter where procured, or any part or portion of any such animals or birds, during the periods in which they are so protected; provided that they may be exposed for sale for fifteen days, and no longer, after such periods, and may be had in possession for the private use of the owner and his family at any time, but in all cases the proof of the time of killing, taking or purchasing, shall be on the person so in possession. 49 V. c. 45, s. 3.

Protection of eggs.

3. No eggs of any of the birds above mentioned shall be taken, destroyed, or had in possession by any person at any time. 49 V. c. 45, s. 4.

Trapping forbidden.

4. None of the said animals or birds, except the animals mentioned in section 6 of this Act, shall be trapped, or taken by means of traps, nets, snares, gins, baited lines, or other similar contrivances; nor shall such traps, nets, snares, gins, baited lines or contrivances, be set for them, or any of them, at any time; and such traps, nets, snares, gins, baited lines, or contrivances, may be destroyed by any person without such person thereby incurring any liability therefor. 49 V. c. 45, s. 5.

Batteries, etc. for taking wild fowl, forbidden, and night hunting forbidden.

5. None of the contrivances for taking or killing the wild fowl, known as swans, geese or ducks, which are described or known as batteries, swivel guns or sunken punts, shall be used at any time, and no wild fowl, known as ducks, or other water fowl, except geese or swans, shall be hunted, taken or killed, between the expiration of the hour next after sunset and the commencement of the hour next before sunrise. 49 V. c. 45, s. 6.

Fur-bearing animals protected.

6. No beaver, mink, muskrat, sable, martin, otter, or fisher shall be hunted, taken or killed, or had in possession of any person between the first day of May, and the first day of November; nor shall any traps, snares, gins, or other contrivances, be set for them during such period; nor shall any muskrat house be cut, speared, broken or destroyed, at any time; and any such traps, snares, gins, or other contrivances so set, may be destroyed by any person without such person thereby incurring any liability therefor: provided that this section shall not apply to any person destroying any of the said animals in defence or preservation of his property. 49 V. c. 45, s. 7.

Proviso.

Penalties.

7. Offences against this Act shall be punished upon summary conviction on information or complaint before a Justice of the Peace, as follows:

(*a*) In case of deer, elk, moose, reindeer or caribou, by a fine not exceeding $50, nor less than $10, with costs, for each offence;

(*b*) In case of birds or eggs, by a fine not exceeding $25 nor less than $5, with costs, for each bird or egg;

(*c*) In case of fur-bearing animals, mentioned in section 6 of this Act, by a fine not exceeding $25, nor less than $5, with costs, for each offence;

(*d*) In the case of other breaches of this Act, and where no other penalty therefor is by this Act provided, by a fine not exceeding $25, nor less than $5, with costs. 49 V. c. 45, s. 8, and 51 V. c. 36.

8. The whole of such fine shall be paid to the prosecutor unless the convicting Justice has reason to believe that the prosecution is in collusion with, and for the purpose of benefiting the accused, in which case the said Justice may order the disposal of the fine as in ordinary cases. 49 V. c. 45, s. 9. Disposition of penalties.

9. In all cases confiscation of game shall follow conviction, and the game so confiscated, shall be given to some charitable institution or purpose, at the discretion of the convicting Justice. 49 V. c. 45, s. 10. Confiscation of game.

10. In order to encourage persons who have heretofore imported or hereafter import different kinds of game, with the desire to breed and preserve the same on their own lands, it is enacted that it shall not be lawful to hunt, shoot, kill or destroy any such game without the consent of the owner of the property wherever the same may be bred. 49 V. c. 45, s. 11. Protection of game preserves.

11. It shall not be lawful for any person to kill or take, any animal protected by this Act, by the use of poison or poisonous substances, nor to expose poison, poisoned bait or other poisoned substances, in any place or locality, where dogs or cattle may have access to the same. 49 V. c. 45, s. 12. Use of poison prohibited.

12.—(1) No person shall at any time hunt, take or kill, any deer, elk, moose, reindeer, caribou, partridge or quail, for the purpose of exporting the same out of Ontario, and in all cases the onus of proving that any such deer, elk, moose, reindeer, caribou, partridge or quail, as aforesaid, so hunted, taken or killed, is not intended to be exported as aforesaid, shall be upon the person hunting, killing or taking the same, or in whose possession or custody the same may be found. Deer, moose, etc., not to be killed for export.

(2) No person shall by himself, his clerk, servant or agent expose, or keep for sale, or directly or indirectly upon any pretence or any device, sell or barter, or in consideration of the purchase of any other property, give to any other person any quail, hunted, taken or killed in the Province of Ontario, and this sub-section shall continue in force until the fifteenth day of October 1892. Sale of quail prohibited.

(3) Offences against this section, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $25, nor less than $5 for each animal or bird. 49 V. c. 45, s. 13, and 53 V. c. 70.

13. No owner of any hound, or other dog known by the owner to be accustomed to pursue deer, shall permit any such hound, or other dog, to run at large in any locality where deer Hounds not to run at large.

are usually found, during the period, from the fifteenth day of November, to the fifteenth day of October, under a penalty on conviction, of not more than $25, nor less than $5, for each offence; any person harbouring or claiming to be the owner of any such hound or dog shall be deemed the owner thereof. 49 V. c. 45, s. 14.

Appointment of game inspectors.

14. It shall be lawful for the council of any county, city, town, township, or incorporated village, to appoint an officer who shall be known as the game inspector for such county, city, town, township or incorporated village, and who shall perform such duties in enforcing the provisions of this Act, and be paid such salary, as may be mutually agreed upon. 49 V. c. 45, s. 15.

Duties of inspector. Seizure of game.

15.—(1) It shall be the duty of every game inspector appointed as aforesaid, forthwith to seize all animals or portions of animals in the possession of any person contrary to the provisions of this Act, and to bring the person in possession of the same before a Justice of the Peace, to answer for such illegal possession.

Prosecutions.

(2) It shall also be the duty of every game inspector, to institute prosecutions against all persons found infringing the provisions of this Act, or any of them, and every inspector may cause to be opened, or may himself open in case of refusal, any bag, parcel, chest, box, trunk, or receptacle in which he has reason to believe that game killed or taken during the close season, or peltries out of season, are hidden.

Search for game.

(3) Every inspector, if he has reason to suspect, and does suspect that game killed or taken during the close season, or peltries out of season, are contained or kept in any private house, shed, or other building, shall make a deposition in the Form A annexed to this Act, and demand a search warrant to search such store, private house, shed, or other building, and thereupon such Justice of the Peace may issue a search warrant according to Form B. 49 V. c. 45, s. 16.

Deer not to be hunted except by persons resident in Ontario or Quebec.

16. No person shall at any time prior to the year 1895, hunt take or kill any deer, unless such person has been actually resident and domiciled within the Province of Ontario or within the Province of Quebec for a period of at least three months next before the said time, and any person offending against this section shall be liable to a fine not exceeding $20, nor less than $10, with costs of the prosecution, for each animal so hunted, taken or killed, and in default of immediate payment of said fine and costs shall be liable to be imprisoned in the common gaol of the county or district wherein the offence was committed for a period not exceeding three months: Provided always that this section shall not apply to any person who, being a shareholder of or in an incorporated company, hunts, kills or takes on the lands of such company, any of the animals mentioned in this section: Provided, moreover, that this section shall not apply to any person in any year for which he has obtained from the Commissioners of Crown Lands a permit to hunt, kill or take any of the animals in this section mentioned, and the Commissioner of Crown Lands is hereby authorized to grant and issue such a permit upon payment therefor of a fee of $10 for each year during which the same is to be in force, and upon being satisfied that the person applying for the permit may be relied upon to observe and comply with the other provisions of this Act. 51 V. c. 36.

17. No one person shall, during any one year prior to the year 1895 kill or take alive more than five deer; and no two persons hunting together or from one camp or place of rendezvous, or forming or being what is commonly known as a hunting party shall, in any one year prior to the year 1895, kill or take alive more than eight deer; and no three or more persons hunting together or from one camp or place of rendezvous, or forming or being what is commonly known as a hunting party shall, in any one year prior to the year 1895, kill or take alive more than twelve deer, and any person offending against this section shall be liable to a fine not exceeding $20, nor less than $5, with costs of the prosecution for each deer beyond or exceeding the number so permitted to be killed or taken as aforesaid, and in default of immediate payment of such fine and costs shall be liable to be imprisoned in the common gaol of the county or district within which the offence was committed for a period not exceeding three months. 51 V. c. 36.

Limit as to number of deer which any one person or several persons hunting together may kill.

18. Where, under this Act any person has been convicted of an offence against any of the provisions of this Act, such person, in default of the immediate payment of any fine or costs imposed upon him or for which he has been adjudged to be liable in respect or because of such offence, shall be liable and may be adjudged to be imprisoned in the common gaol of the county or district in which the offence was committed for a period not exceeding three months. 51 V. c. 36.

Imprisonment in default of fine.

19. On the trial of any complaint, proceeding, matter or question under this Act, the person opposing or defending, or who is charged with any offence against or under any of the provisions of this Act, shall be competent and compellable to give evidence in or with respect to such complaint, proceeding, matter or question. 51 V. c. 36.

Evidence of accused.

20. A conviction or order made in any matter arising under this Act, either originally or on appeal, shall not be quashed for want of form. 51 V. c. 36.

Conviction not to be quashed for want of form.

21. All prosecutions under this Act may be brought and heard before any of Her Majesty's justices of the peace in and for the county and district where the penalty was incurred, or the offence was committed, or wrong done, and in cities, towns and incorporated villages in which there is a police magistrate, before such police magistrate; and save where otherwise provided by this section the procedure shall be governed by *The Act respecting Summary Convictions before Justices of the Peace and Appeals to General Sessions.* 51 V. c. 36.

Before whom prosecutions to be brought.

FORM A.

(Section 15.)

I, undersigned Game Inspector for do hereby declare that I have reason to suspect, and do suspect, that game killed or taken during the close season, *or* furs out of season, etc., etc., *(as the case may be)* are at present held and concealed *(describe the property, occupant, etc., and the place).*

Wherefore I pray that a warrant may be granted and given to me to effect the necessary searches *(describe here the property, etc., as above).*

Sworn before me at
this day of
A. D. 18
L. B.
J. P.

X. Y.
Game Inspector.

49 V. c. 45, Form A.

FORM B.

(Section 15.)

Province of Ontario,
County of

To each and every constable of
County of

Whereas, Game Inspector for has this day declared under oath before me, the undersigned, that he has reason to suspect that (game, *or* birds killed or taken during the close season, *or* furs out of season, etc., *as the case may be*) are at present held and concealed, *(describe property, occupant, place, etc.)*

Therefore, you are commanded by these presents in the name of Her Majesty, to assist the said Game Inspector, and to diligently help him to make the necessary searches to find the *(state the birds or game killed or taken during the close season, or furs out of season, etc.,)* which he has reason to suspect and does suspect to be held and concealed in *(describe the property, etc., as above)* and to deliver, if need there be, the said birds, etc., *(as the case may be)* to the said Game Inspector, to be by him brought before me on or before any other magistrate to be dealt with according to law.

Given under my hand and seal
at County of
this day of
A. D. 18
L. S.

L. B.
J. P.

49 V. c. 45, Form B.

The following Bill amending the foregoing Act for the Protection of Game and Fur-bearing Animals was passed by the Ontario Legislature on 14th April, 1892, subsequent to the receipt of your Commissioners' report.

CHAPTER 58.

An Act to amend the Act for the Protection of Game and Fur-bearing Animals.

HER MAJESTY, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows:—

Close period for deer, elk, moose, etc.

1—(1) No deer, elk, moose, reindeer or caribou shall be hunted, taken or killed between the fifteenth day of November and the first day of November of the following year; but the period hereinbefore limited shall not as to moose, elk, reindeer or caribou, apply before or until the first day of November, 1895, and no moose, elk, reindeer, or caribou shall be hunted, taken or killed before the first day of November, 1895.

Hunting with hounds, when lawful.

(2) No owner of any hound or other dog known by the owner to be accustomed to pursue deer shall permit any such hound or other dog to run at large in any locality where deer are usually found during the period from the fifteenth day of November to the first day of November of the following year. Any person harbouring or claiming to be the owner of such hound or dog shall be deemed to be the owner thereof; and any hound or dog found running deer between the fifteenth day of November and the first day of November following may be killed on sight by any person, and the person killing such hound or dog shall not be liable to any penalty or damages therefor.

Rev. Stat., c. 221, s. 17, repealed.

(3) Section 17 of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Limit of number of deer, etc., which one person may kill.

17. No one person shall during any one year or season kill or take more in all than two deer, elk, moose, reindeer or caribou. But this shall not apply in the case of deer which are the private property of any person and which have been killed or taken by such person or by his direction or with his consent, in or upon his own lands or premises.

Certain kinds of hunting prohibited.

(4) Hunting or killing deer by what is known as "crusting" or while they are "yarding" is hereby declared unlawful.

Killing of fawns prohibited.

(5) No fawn shall at any time be hunted, killed, taken or possessed: possession of a fawn after being killed shall be presumptive evidence of a violation of this sub-section.

(6) No common carrier, or other person shall transport or have in possession for that purpose, in this Province, after the same has been killed, any wild deer or the raw skin thereof or any venison save only from the first to the 22nd day of

November in each year unless accompanied by an affidavit that the same was hunted and taken during the open season.

Hunting game during close periods prohibited.

2.—(1) It shall be unlawful for any person to catch, kill or destroy, or to pursue with such intent,

(*a*) Any grouse, pheasants, prairie fowl or partridge, woodcock, snipe, rail, plover, or any other water fowl or othergame bird or animal,(including black and gray squirrels, and hares) not herein otherwise provided for, at any time between the fifteenth day of December, and the fifteenth day of September in the following year;

(*b*) Or any quail or wild turkeys between the fifteenth day of December and the fifteenth day of October of the following year;

(*c*) Or any swans or geese at any time between the first day of May and the fifteenth day of the following month of September;

(*d*) Or ducks of all kinds at any time between the fifteenth day of December and the first day of the following month of September;

(2) Notwithstanding anything in this section contained, no wild turkeys shall be hunted, taken or killed at any time before the fifteenth day of October, 1897, and no beaver, otter, or fisher before the first day of November, 1897.

(3) No person shall catch, kill or take more than three hundred ducks during any one season.

53 V. c. 70, s. 1 amended.

(4) Section 1 of chapter 70, of the Act passed in the 53rd year of Her Majesty's reign, is amended by striking out the words "partridge or quail" at the end thereof and substituting therefor the words, "partridge, quail, woodcock, snipe, ducks of all kinds, and all other game birds and animals."

Rev. Stat., c. 221, s. 6 amended.

3. Section 6 of the said Act is hereby amended by substituting the word "April" for the word "May" in the third line thereof.

Rev. Stat., c. 221, s. 5 amended.

4.—(1) Section 5 of the said Act is amended by striking out that portion thereof after the word "killed" in the fifth line thereof and substituting therefor the words "from sailboats or steam yachts;" and by adding the following as subsection (2) thereof:—

Killing wild fowl at night forbidden.

(2) No person shall kill or shoot at any bird or wild fowl between sunset and sunrise.

Hunting or fishing on Sunday prohibited.

5. No person shall on the Lord's Day hunt game animals or birds, or take, kill or destroy any game animals or birds, or use any gun, or other engine for that purpose.

6.—(1) Section 2 of the said Act is amended by striking out the word "fifteen" in the fifth line thereof and substituting therefor the word "five" and by adding to the said section the following as sub-section (2) thereof:—

Rev. Stat., c. 221, s. 2 amended.

(2) No person shall, by himself, his clerk, servant or agent, expose or keep for sale, or directly or indirectly upon any pretence or device, sell or barter or in consideration of the purchase of any other property give to any other person any quail, snipe, wild turkey, woodcock or partridge, no matter where killed or procured, for a period of two years from the passing hereof.

Purchase, sale, and keeping for sale of certain birds prohibited for two years.

7. No person shall at any time enter into any growing or standing grain not his own with sporting implements about his person, nor permit his dog or dogs to enter into any such growing or standing grain without permission of the owner or occupant thereof, and no person shall at any time hunt or shoot upon any enclosed land of another after being notified not to hunt or shoot thereon, and any person who shall, without the right to do so, hunt or shoot upon any enclosed land of another after having been notified not to hunt or shoot thereon, shall be deemed guilty of a violation of this Act; but nothing in this section contained shall be so construed as to limit or in any way affect the remedy at common law of any such owner or occupant for trespass. Any owner or occupant of land may give the notice provided for in this section by maintaining two sign boards at least one foot square, containing such notice, upon at least every forty acres of the premises sought to be protected, on or near the borders thereof, or upon or near the shores of any waters thereon, in at least two conspicuous places, or by giving personal written, or verbal notice; and such notice firstly herein provided for may be in the form following:—"Hunting or shooting on these lands forbidden under Ontario game laws." Provided that any person who shall without authority in that behalf put up, or cause to be put up, any such notice on any lands of which he is not the owner, or the possession of which he is not legally entitled to, shall be deemed guilty of a violation of this Act.

Hunting on lands of other persons without permission.

8.—(1) Section 16 of the said Act is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Rev. Stat., c. 221, s. 16 repealed.

16. No person not a resident and domiciled in the Provinces of Ontario or Quebec shall be entitled to hunt, take, kill, wound or destroy any moose, elk, reindeer, cariboo or other deer, mink, otter, fisher, sable, beaver or any other game animal or bird referred to in this Act, without having first obtained a license in that behalf; every such license shall be signed by the Chief Fish and Game Warden, and countersigned by the Provincial Secretary or his Deputy, and shall be in force for one season only, and shall be subject to the provisions of the game laws in force in the Province at the time the said license was granted; the fee to be paid therefor shall be $25, and shall

Certain animals not to be hunted except by residents of Ontario and Quebec until license obtained.

be payable to the Provincial Treasurer to be applied towards the expenses incurred in carrying out the provisions of the game laws.

License to be shown on request.

(2) Every such person shall, on request by any person whomsoever within the Province, at all times, and as often as requested, produce and show to the person making the request, such license; and if he shall fail or refuse to do so he shall forfeit any such license he may possess, and shall if found hunting, taking, pursuing, killing, wounding or destroying any such animal or bird, or if on proof of the facts mentioned in the first sub-section hereof, and upon proof of such request and failure, or of refusal, be deemed to have violated the provisions of this section.

Permits to guests of residents of Ontario.

(3) The Provincial Secretary, any member of the Board of Fish and Game Commissioners, the Chief Fish and Game Warden or any of the Wardens may grant a permit to a guest of a resident of the Province free of charge for a term not exceeding one week.

Board of Fish and Game Commissioners.

9. There is hereby created a board to be known by the name of the Board of Fish and Game Commissioners of the Province of Ontario, which board shall be composed of five members, who shall be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council for the term of three years each, in the manner hereinafter set forth, and who, except the secretary, who may be a member of said board, shall serve without compensation, either direct or indirect, other than actual disbursements. One of the said Commissioners shall hold office until the first day of April, 1893, two shall hold office until the first day of April, 1894, and the remaining two shall hold office until the first day of April, 1895, and the said Commissioners shall, as soon as may be after this Act takes effect, assemble at the city of Toronto, and by lot decide between themselves as to their respective terms of office. Commissioners may from time to time at the expiration of their terms of office, be reappointed for like terms of three years.

Filling vacancies in Board.

(2) The Lieutenant-Governor in Council shall, from time to time, as vacancies on the said board occur, whether by expiration of term, resignation or any other cause, make appointments to fill such vacancies, and shall appoint the president and secretary of the said board.

Meetings, rules and regulations.

(3) The said board shall meet at least once and not oftener than three times each year, and shall make rules and regulations subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council for the guidance of game and fish wardens and sub-wardens.

Duties and powers of Board

10. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council upon the recommendation of the said Board, may appoint a chief game and fish warden, who shall act as secretary and business agent of said board, and may also appoint other game and fish wardens, not exceeding four in number, whose duties shall be prescribed by rules and regulations in that behalf. The compensation of the secretary and the said chief warden and other wardens shall be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, and shall be paid out of the license fees and fines collected under the provisions of this Act and such moneys as may be appropriated for the purpose by the Legislative Assembly of the Province and shall not, exclusive of travelling expenses, exceed, in the whole, the sum of $1,200 ; and said board shall have the power to appoint, or may authorize the chief game warden to appoint, at any time, deputy wardens in any part of the Province for such period of time as they in their discretion may determine.

Board to collect information and statistics.

11. It shall be the duty of said board to give all necessary directions and to take all reasonable measures for securing the enforcement of the laws for the protection of game, and for giving effect to the provisions of laws for the preservation, propagation and protection of the fish of the Province, to collect, classify and preserve all such statistics, data and information as they may think will tend to promote the objects of such laws; to conduct all the necessary correspondence, to take charge of and keep all reports, books, papers, documents or specimens which they may collect in the discharge of their duties under this Act; and to prepare an annual report to the Lieutenant-Governor on or before the thirty-first day of December of each year, shewing what has been done by them during the year, and the manner in which their duties have been performed, with such recommendations for legislative action, if any, as the said board may deem calculated to better promote the preservation of fish and game and increase the more useful food fishes within the Province and to lessen the cost of the same.

Game laws not to apply to Indians and settlers in unorganized districts.

12. The provisions of the game laws of this Province shall not apply to Indians or to settlers in the unorganized districts of this Province with regard to any game killed for their own immediate use for food only and for the reasonable necessities of the person killing the same, and his family, and not for the purposes of sale or traffic. And nothing herein contained shall be construed to affect any rights specially reserved to or conferred upon Indians by any treaty or regulations in that behalf made by the government of the Dominion of Canada, with reference to hunting on their reserves or hunting grounds or in any territory specially set apart for the purpose ; nor shall anything in this Act contained apply to Indians hunting in any portion of the Provincial territory as to which their claims have not been surrendered or extinguished.

Penalties.

13. Any person offending against any of the provisions of sections 1 and 8 of this Act shall be liable for each offence to a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, and not less than twenty dollars, together with the costs of prosecution, and any person offending against any other of the provisions of the said Act as hereby amended shall be liable for each offence to a fine not exceeding twenty-five dollars nor less than five dollars, together with the costs of prosecution, and in default of immediate payment of such fine and costs shall be imprisoned in the common gaol of the county where such conviction shall take place, for a period not exceeding three months. 48 Vic. c. 9, s. 28.

(2) The Justice or Justices shall, in any such conviction, adjudge that the defendant be imprisoned, unless the penalty and also the costs and charges of prosecution and commitment and of conveying the defendant to prison are sooner paid.

(3) The amount of the costs and charges of the commitment and conveying of the defendant to prison are to be ascertained and stated in the warrant of commitment.

Warden may convict offender on view.

14. Any of the wardens appointed under the provisions of this Act, or any magistrate may, upon his own view, convict for any offence against the provisions of the said Act or this Act.

Application of fines.

15. One half of every fine collected under the provisions of the said Act as hereby amended shall be paid to the prosecutor or person on whose evidence a conviction is made, and the other half shall be paid to the Treasurer of the Province; but the wardens appointed under this Act shall not be entitled to any portion of fines in cases where they may act as prosecutors.

Arrest of offenders without process.

16---(1) Any officer specially authorized under the provisions of this Act to enforce the fish and game laws may without process arrest any violator of said laws for an offence committed in his presence; and he shall with reasonable diligence cause him to be taken before any justice of the peace for a warrant and trial either in the county where the offence was committed or in the county in which the violator was arrested, and jurisdiction in all cases under the said Act is hereby granted to all justices of the peace, magistrates, stipendiary magistrates, and all other courts, to be exercised in the same way and manner as if the offence had been committed in their respective counties. Any officer who shall maliciously or without probable cause abuse his power in such proceedings shall be guilty of an offence under this Act.

Penalties on officers abusing their powers.

(2) Sheriffs, deputy-sheriffs, provincial police or constables, county constables, police officers, wood-rangers, crown-lands agents, timber agents, fire wardens and fishery inspectors or overseers, are vested with the powers of deputy-wardens and authorized to enforce any of the provisions of this Act, and shall receive for their services the same fees.

Officers authorized to enforce laws.

(3) Officers authorized to enforce the game laws, and all other persons, may recover the penalties for the violation thereof in an action on the case in their own name or by com-

plaint or indictment in the name of the Province, and such prosecution may be commenced in any county in which the offender may be found.

Penalties, how recoverable.

17. The following provisions shall have effect with respect to summary proceedings for offences, fines and penalties under this Act:

Procedure upon prosecutions.

(1) The information shall be laid within two months after the commission of the offence.

(2) The description of an offence in the words of the said Act or in any similar words, shall be sufficient in law;

(3) Any exception, exemption, proviso, excuse or qualification whether it does or does not accompany the description of the offence in the said Act as hereby amended, may be proved by the defendant, but need not be specified or negatived in the information or complaint, and if so specified or negatived, no proof in relation to the matters so specified or negatived shall be required on the part of the informant or complainant;

"Said Act," to mean Rev. Stat. c. 221 and amendments.

18. The words "the said Act," wherever they occur in this Act shall mean the *Act for the protection of Game and Fur-bearing Animals*, as amended by any subsequent Acts, or this Act, and this Act shall be read with and as forming a part of the said Act, and all laws inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed

FISHERY LAWS IN FORCE IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO AT THE TIME THE COMMISSION WAS ISSUED.

REVISED STATUTES OF ONTARIO.

CHAPTER 32.

An Act to regulate the Fisheries of this Province.

Short title, s. 1.
Application of Act, s. 2.
Interpretation, s. 3.
Leases and licenses, ss. 4-8.
Penalty for trespass, s. 9.
Rights of passage, s. 10.
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Regulations by Governor in Council, s. 13.
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Returns by Lessees, s. 16.
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Permits, s. 18.
Cancellation of leases, etc., s. 91.
Rights and liabilities of lessees, ss. 20, 21.
Reservation from lease, s. 22.
Lease of waters in which Indians allowed to fish, s. 23.
Setting apart waters for propagation of fish, s. 24.
Permission to obtain fish, s. 25.
Penalties, ss. 26-29.
Application of fines and penalties, s. 30.
Certain Acts to apply to prosecutions, s. 31.
Reports to be laid before Legislature, s. 32.

HER MAJESTY, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario enacts as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as "*The Ontario Fisheries Act.*" 48 V. c. 9, s. 1.

Application of Act.

2. This Act and its respective provisions apply to all fisheries and rights of fishing in respect of which the Legislature of Ontario has authority to legislate. 48 V. c. 9, s. 2.

Interpretation.

3. Where the following words occur in this Act they shall be construed in the manner hereinafter mentioned, unless a contrary intention appears:—

"Crown Lands."

1. "Crown Lands" shall be held to mean and include such ungranted Crown or Public lands or Crown domain as are within and belong to the Province of Ontario, and whether or not any waters flow over or cover the same.

"Fish."

2. "Fish" shall mean and include every kind, variety and description of fish in respect of the catching or killing of which within the Province the Legislature of Ontario has authority to legislate.

Waters."

3. "Waters" shall be held to mean and include such of the waters of any lake, river, stream or water-course wholly or partly within said Province, as flow over or cover any Crown Lands.

4. "Commissioner" shall mean the Commissioner of Crown Lands. "Commissioner."

5. "Fishery Lease" shall be held to include and mean a lease or instrument conferring for a term therein mentioned upon the lessee therein named the right to take and keep, for the purposes of fishing, under and subject to the provisions of this Act and of all regulations made thereunder, the exclusive possession of any Crown Lands therein described, with the exclusive right to fish in any waters flowing over or covering the same at such time and in such manner and with such restrictions and subject to such regulations as may be permitted, regulated or prescribed by any lawful authority in that behalf. "Fishery Lease."

6. "Fishing License," shall be held to mean and include a license granting for the time therein mentioned to the licensee therein named, upon payment of the license fee therein stipulated, a right to fish in any waters flowing over or covering ungranted Crown Lands therein described, at such time, in such manner and with such restrictions and subject to such regulations as may be permitted, regulated or prescribed by any lawful authority in that behalf, but no fishing license shall be deemed to be, or be construed to operate as or in the nature of a lease or demise. 48 V. c. 9, s. 3. "Fishing License."

4. Subject to the other provisions of this Act, every fishery lease and every fishing license shall be granted and issued by the Commissioner but subject always to such conditions, regulations and restrictions as may from time to time be made, ordered or established in that behalf by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, and published in the *Ontario Gazette*: Provided, however, that no lease or license shall be granted or issued in respect of or as including any lands or waters where an exclusive right of fishing already exists by law 48 V. c. 9, s. 4. Issue of leases and licenses. Proviso.

5. A fishery lease shall not be granted for a longer period than five years from the date thereof, and shall only be made to the highest bidder of an annual rental therefor after the same shall have been put up to public competition, of which at least one month's notice shall be given in the *Ontario Gazette*, and in such other way as to the Commissioner may seem the most advantageous; provided always that the price offered be at least equal to the upset price fixed by the Commissioner, and that if not sold, the Commissioner may afterwards, by private sale, dispose of the said lease at the upset price, or for a greater sum; and the signature of the Commissioner to the lease shall be evidence in all Courts of a compliance with the provisions of this section. 48 V. c. 9, s. 5. Leases to be made at annual rental. Proviso.

6. The rental shall be paid in advance, and a lessee who fails to pay the rental at the date fixed by his fishery lease shall Forfeiture for non-payment.

forfeit all rights thereunder, and the same may be thereupon annulled by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, and may be again put up to sale, but notwithstanding the annulling of the lease, the lessee shall be liable at the suit of Her Majesty for the annual rental and the expenses incurred by the lease being again put up to sale. 48 V. c. 9, s. 6.

Transfer of leases.

7. No lessee or licensee shall have the right to sublet, transfer or assign any right, interest or privilege granted or conferred upon him under the provisions of this Act, without first receiving the written consent of the Commissioner, or some other person authorized to that effect. 48 V. c. 9, s. 7.

Lessee not entitled to compensation in case of deficiency by reason of error.

8. If in consequence of any incorrectness of survey or other error or cause whatsoever, a fishery lease is found to comprise lands included in a fishery lease of a prior date, the fishery lease last granted shall be void in so far as it interferes with the one previously issued, and the holder or proprietor of the lease so rendered void shall have no claim for indemnity or compensation by reason of such avoidance. 48 V. c. 9, s. 8.

Penalty in case of trespass.

Proviso.

9. If any person shall enter upon or pass over the land described in a fishery lease without permission of the lessee or his representative, he shall, on conviction thereof incur and pay a fine of not less than $1 nor more than $10, with costs of prosecution, for each offence, and in default of immediate payment of such fine and costs shall be imprisoned in the common gaol of the county, within which the offence was committed, for a period not exceeding one month; provided, however, that this section shall not apply to any person entering upon or passing over the lands in discharge of any duty imposed by law, nor, when the lands are included in a timber license, to the holder thereof, who shall at all times have the right to cut and take away all trees, timber and lumber within the limits of his license; nor to prevent the owners or occupiers of lands bordering on any waters to a general right of passage to and from such waters; nor the public user of any waters, or the banks thereof, either for the conveyance of lumber of any kind, or for the free navigation thereof by vessels, boats, or other craft; nor to any user under license by the Crown of any such lands or waters for any purpose or occupation not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act. 48 V. c. 9, s. 10.

Rights of passage.

10.—(1) Every fishery lease shall be deemed and taken to have been made and granted subject to a right of passage to and from any waters in favour of the occupants, if any, under title from the Crown, of the lands immediately in rear of those included in the fishery lease.

(2) In the discharge of his duties every fishery overseer, and every person by him accompanied or authorized to such effect, may enter upon and pass through or over private property without being liable for trespass. 48 V. c. 9, s. 11.

Appointment of Fishery Overseers.

11. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, if he considers it expedient, appoint Fishery Overseers, whose duties shall be defined by the regulations made under this Act, and every overseer so appointed and having taken the oath of office prescribed by this Act, shall be, *ex-officio*, a Justice of the Peace for all the purposes of this Act and of any regulations made under authority thereof within the county or district for which he is appointed to act as overseer. 48 V. c. 9, s. 12.

Oath of Overseer.

12. Every fishery overseer shall, before acting as a Justice of the Peace under this Act, take and subscribe the following oath:—

"I, *A. B.*, a Fishery Overseer in and for the district or territory described in my appointment, do solemnly swear that, to the best of my judgment, I will faithfully, honestly and impartially fulfil, execute and perform the office and duty of such overseer according to the true intent and meaning of *The Ontario Fisheries Act*, and of all regulations made or to be made thereunder. So help me God."

48 V. c. 9, s. 13.

Regulations may be made by Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

13.—(1) So far as the Legislature of Ontario has authority so to enact, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, from time to time, make regulations, and may from time to time vary, amend, and alter all and every such regulation as shall be found necessary or deemed expedient for the better management and regulation of Crown lands leased under the operation of this Act and the fishing rights thereto pertaining, or of any fishing license which may be made or granted under the operation of this Act; and to prevent the destruction of fish, and to forbid fishing in any waters except under authority of a fishery lease or fishing license; and all regulations shall have the same force and effect as if herein contained and enacted, and every offence against any regulation may be stated as having been made in contravention of this Act.

(2) The publication of any regulation in the *Ontario Gazette*, shall be sufficient notice to give legal effect to the same; and the production of a copy of a paper purporting to be the *Ontario Gazette*, and containing any regulation shall, so far as the Legislature of Ontario has authority so to enact or direct, be admitted as full and sufficient evidence of the same, in all Courts. 48 V. c. 9, s. 14.

Remuneration of Overseers, etc.

14. The remuneration of the Fishery Overseers and of all other persons employed to perform any duty imposed by this Act or by the regulations made under it, shall be determined by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, and shall be paid out of moneys derived under the provisions of this Act, and appropriated for that purpose by vote of the Legislative Assembly. 48 V. c. 9, s. 15.

Appointment of guardians for protection of fisheries.

15—(1) The Commissioner may, upon the request of any lessees of fishery leases, or without such request, appoint as many guardians as may be deemed necessary for the effectual protection of the fisheries, or rights of fishing in any waters; such guardians shall be sworn to the faithful discharge of their duties, and especially to prevent the taking or killing, or attempting to take or kill fish in the waters under their charge by illegal means, or at times when the taking or killing of fish is prohibited by lawful authority; they shall be employed for such length of time as the Commissioner shall consider necessary, and their services shall be paid for by the lessees.

(2) If thereunto required by the Commissioner a lessee shall keep and maintain, at his own expense, within the limits granted to or conferred upon him by a fishery lease, and for such time or times as the Commissioner may in that behalf prescribe, one or more efficient guardians, whose duties shall in all respects be the same as those of the guardians in the preceding sub-section mentioned. 48 V. c. 9, s. 16.

Returns by lessees.

16. It shall be a condition of every Fishery Lease that the lessee shall, as soon as possible after the close of every fishing season, transmit to the Department of Crown Lands a statement of the number and weight of fish caught in the waters affected by the lease. 48 V. c. 9, s. 17.

Control of fishing rights pertaining to granted lands may be assumed by Commissioner with consent of owner.

17. The Commissioner may, with the consent of the owners, and for the purposes of management only, assume the control of fishing rights pertaining to granted lands fronting on any stream, river or lake, with a view of improving or leasing the same in connection with those pertaining to Crown Lands fronting on the same stream, river or lake, and paying over to the private owners of such fishing rights a proportionate share of the rent received for the whole. 48 V. c. 9, c. 18.

Fishing permits.

18. It shall be lawful for the Commissioner, or any officer thereto authorized by him, to grant permits to fish in any waters adjoining Crown Lands not under lease for a period not exceeding one month, upon such terms and subject to such restrictions and conditions as shall be provided by order of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to that effect. 48 V. c. 9, s. 19

Cancellation of leases, etc.

19. Any fishery lease, or fishery license or permit held by any person, convicted of any contravention of this Act, or of any regulations made and published as aforesaid, may be annulled and cancelled by the Commissioner, and thereupon such person shall forfeit all his rights and privileges under such lease, license or permit, and shall not be entitled to or have any claim or right to any indemnity or compensation in respect thereof. 48 V. c. 9, s. 20.

Lessee to have right of action for trespass.

20. A fishery lease shall entitle the lessee to institute in his own name any action, or proceeding against any person unlawfully trespassing upon, damaging or invading the rights, property, premises or privileges granted by the lease and also to sue for and recover any damages sustained by him as such lessee. 48 V. c. 9, s. 21.

Liability of lessee for damage to lands included in lease.

21. Every lessee to whom a fishery lease is granted, shall be answerable for damage done to the lands in the lease described, and the timber growing thereon, or on adjoining lands, either by himself or his agents, or persons under his control, either from waste or from want of sufficient precautions in lighting, watching over or extinguishing fires ; and it shall be incumbent on every lessee, in case of damage caused by fire, to prove that all such precautions have been taken. 48 V c. 9, s. 22.

Waters may in certain cases be reserved from lease.

22. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, upon the recommendation of the Commissioner, to reserve from lease for one or more years, for purposes of improvement, any waters, the exclusive right of fishing in which is within the meaning of section 2 of this Act. 48 V. c. 9; s. 23.

Lease of waters in which Indians allowed to fish.

23. The Commissioner may appropriate and license or lease certain waters in which certain Indians shall be allowed to catch fish for their own use in and at whatever manner and time, and subject to whatever terms and conditions are specified in the license or lease. 48 V. c. 9, s. 24.

Provisions as to setting apart waters for natural or artificial propagation of fish.

24. The Commissioner may authorize to be set apart, and to be leased, any waters for the natural or artificial propagation of fish, and any person who wilfully destroys or injures any place so set apart or used for the propagation of fish, or fishes therein without written permission from a Fishery Overseer, or from the lessee or licensee thereof, or uses therein a fishing light or other like implement for fishing, during the period for which the waters are so set apart, shall for every offence incur and pay a fine not exceeding $100, with costs of prosecution, and in default of immediate payment of such fine and costs, shall be imprisoned in the common gaol of the county wherein the offence was committed, for a period not exceeding three months. 48 V. c. 9, s. 25.

Commissioners may grant permission to obtain fish, etc., for certain purposes.

25. Nothing contained in this Act shall preclude the granting by the Commissioner of written permission to obtain fish and fish spawn, for purposes of stocking or artificial breeding, or for scientific purposes, subject always to any regulation or restriction made or prescribed by or under any lawful authority in that behalf. 48 V. c. 9, s. 26.

Penalty for fishing within limits of fishing lease without permission of lessee.

26. If any person without permission of the lessee or his representative, fishes, or employs or induces another person to engage or assist in fishing within the limits included in a fishery lease, or removes or carries away, or employs or induces

Proviso.

or assists another person to remove or carry away any fish caught within such limits, he shall not acquire any right to the fish so caught, but the same shall be forfeited and become the absolute property of the lessee, and such person shall therefor, and upon conviction thereof incur and pay a penalty of not less than $5 or more than $20 with costs of prosecution, and in default of immediate payment of such fine and costs shall be imprisoned in the common gaol of the county within which the offence was committed for a period not exceeding one month ; and the lessee or any person by him authorized, and any Fishery Overseer, may upon his own view forthwith seize and remove any net, article or apparatus so used in fishing or to assist in fishing contrary to the provisions of this section, to be afterwards dealt with according to law ; provided always, that the occupation of any fishing grounds or waters leased for the express purpose of net fishing, shall not interfere with nor prevent angling for other purposes than those of trade or commerce. 48 V. c. 9, s. 27.

Penalty for contravention of Act where no special penalty.

27. If any of the provisions of this Act or of any regulations made under the authority thereof by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, are contravened and no other penalty is herein provided for such contravention, the person guilty of such contravention shall on conviction thereof incur and pay a fine of not more than $20 with costs of prosecution, and in default of immediate payment of such fine and costs shall be imprisoned in the common gaol of the county within which the offence was committed, for a period not exceeding one month. 48 V. c. 9, s, 28.

Separate offences.

28. Contravention on any day of any of the provisions of this Act, or of any regulation made under the authority thereof by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, shall constitute a separate offence, and may be punished accordingly. 48 V. c. 9, s. 29.

Provisions with respect to summary proceedings.

29. The following provisions shall have effect with respect to summary proceedings for offences, fines and penalties under this Act ;

1. The information shall be laid within two months after the commission of the offence ;

2. The description of an offence in the words either of this Act or of any regulations made by authority thereof, or in any similar words, shall be sufficient in law ;

3. Any exception, exemption, proviso, excuse or qualification, whether it does or not accompany the description of the offence in this Act, or in any regulation made by authority thereof, may be proved by the defendant, but need not be specified or negatived in the information or complaint, and if so specified

or negatived, no proof in relation to the matters so specified or negatived shall be required on the part of the informant or complainant;

4. A conviction or order made in any matter arising under this Act, either originally or on appeal, shall not be quashed for want of form, and a conviction or order made by a court of summary jurisdiction, against which a person is authorized by this Act to appeal, shall not be removed by *certiorari* or otherwise, either at the instance of the Crown or of any private person, into the High Court, except for the purpose of the hearing and determination of a special case;

5. Whenever it shall appear to the satisfaction of the convicting magistrate that an offence against this Act or any regulation made thereunder has been committed in ignorance of the law, and that because of the poverty of the offender, the fine or penalty imposed would be oppressive, a discretionary power may be exercised;

6. Any Fishery Overseer or magistrate may upon his own view convict for any offence against the provisions of this Act, or of any regulation made thereunder, and shall instantly remove or cause to be removed and detain all materials and articles illegally in use;

7. Where any offence under this Act is committed in, upon, or near any waters forming the boundary between different counties or districts, such offence may be prosecuted before any magistrate or Fishery Overseer, for either of such contiguous counties or districts. 48 V. c. 9, s. 30.

Application of fines and penalties.

30.—(1) One-half of every fine or penalty imposed by virtue of this Act shall belong to Her Majesty for the uses of the Province, and the remaining half shall be paid to the prosecutor, together with any costs which he may have incurred; every fine, penalty or forfeiture imposed by this Act, or by the regulations made thereunder, may be recovered on parol complaint before any Fishery Overseer or before any one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the county where the fine or penalty was incurred or the offence was committed or wrong done, and in cities, towns and villages in which there is a Police Magistrate, before such Police Magistrate, on the oath of one credible witness.

(2) All materials, implements or appliances used, and all fish had in contravention of this Act, or any regulation made thereunder, shall be confiscated to Her Majesty for the uses of the Province, and may be seized and confiscated on view by any Fishery Overseer, or taken and removed by any person for delivery to any magistrate or Fishery Overseer, and the proceeds of disposal thereof may be applied towards defraying expenses incurred under the provisions of this Act; but nothing in this sub-section contained shall apply to any forfeiture of fish under the provisions of section 26 of this Act.

(3) The moiety of every fine or penalty belonging to Her Majesty for the uses of the Province, and all proceeds derived from the sale of articles confiscated to Her Majesty under this Act, shall be paid over to the Treasurer of the Province through the Department of Crown Lands, and shall be applied towards the expenses incurred in carrying out the provisions of this Act.

(4) Persons aggrieved by such conviction or confiscation may appeal by petition to the Commissioner, who shall have power to remit fines and restore forfeitures under this Act 48 V. c. 9, s. 31.

Certain Acts to apply to prosecutions under this Act

31. Save where otherwise provided by this Act, all the provisions of the Act intituled *An Act respecting summary convictions before Justices of the Peace, and appeals to General Sessions*, shall apply to all prosecutions and proceedings under this Act, except in proceedings on appeal, and the practice and procedure upon and with respect to appeals and all proceedings thereon and thereafter, shall be governed by *The Act respecting the Procedure on Appeals to the Judge of a County Court from Summary Convictions*, so far as the same is not inconsistent with this Act. 48 V. c. 9, s. 32.

Reports to be laid before Legislative Assembly.

32. Such annual or other reports of the Fishery Overseers as the Lieutenant-Governor from time to time directs, shall be laid before the Legislative Assembly. 48 V. c. 9, s. 33.

FISHERY REGULATIONS.

Copy of an Order-in-Council, approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the 26th day of May, A.D. 1887.

Upon the recommendation of the Honourable the Commissioner of Crown Lands, the Committee of Council advise, that the accompanying regulations under the "Ontario Fisheries Act, 1885," be approved of and established by Your Honour.

Certified,

J. LONSDALE CAPREOL,
Asst. Clerk, Executive Council, Ontario.

The Honourable
The Commissioner of Crown Lands.

The Commissioner of Crown Lands has the honour to recommend to the Executive Council that the following regulations be made under "The Ontario Fisheries Act, 1885," namely:—

1. That leases granted for the purpose of conveying the fishing rights pertaining to public lands adjoining the rivers, streams and lakes of the Province, shall be for the depth of one chain inland from the water's edge.

2. Such leases shall be granted as far as practicable to responsible parties, able and willing to improve the lakes and rivers and guard them well. Applicants having in view the personal use and enjoyment of the fishing rights to be generally preferred to such as may offer higher rents with a view to farming or subletting the right to fish. Care to be taken that residents in the Province be allowed to enjoy a due proportion of the fishing rights.

3. That the valuation of the lands for rent shall be based on the character and condition of the rivers, streams and lakes which they adjoin, as made known to the Department of Crown Lands by reports of official inspectors or private individuals, all such reports to be considered confidential, and not to be communicated to other parties without the express authorization of the Commissioner of Crown Lands. Offers made by applicants for leases not to be communicated to other applicants.

4. That leases of lands made and granted under the provisions of "The Ontario Fisheries Act," shall not be held to convey the right to work any mine that may be found on such lands, or to cut any timber thereon.

5. That licenses and permits to fish shall be granted upon payment in advance of such fees as the Commissioner of Crown Lands may from time to time determine, and shall be valid until the close of the angling season of the year in which it is granted.

6. The excessive or wasteful fishing or killing of fish shall involve the cancellation of the lease, license or permit covering the waters in which it has taken place.

7. That it be obligatory upon any person who has no domicile in the Province of Ontario, and who desires to fish in the rivers, streams or lakes, under the control of the Province, to procure a permit or license to that effect from the Commissioner of Crown Lands before beginning to fish.

8. That no person shall, except under authority of a fishery lease, fishing license, or permit, fish for, catch or kill any fish in any inland lake, river or stream adjoining the ungranted lands of the Province.

9. That no person shall, without lawful authority, fish for, catch or kill, by any device or means, any fish during their spawning time, or disturb or destroy their spawn or spawning-beds.

10. That it shall not be lawful to fish for, catch or kill, brook trout, salmon trout, white fish, bass, pike, pickerel, maskinonge, tulibee, grayling, herring or perch, in any inland lake, river or stream under the control of the Province, by any device or means other than by hook and line or angling, except in waters leased or licensed for the express purpose of net fishing.

11. That it shall not be lawful to use any explosives, or chemical material, or compound, for the purpose of killing or catching fish.

12. That fishing by torchlight, or other artificial light, placed in or above the water is prohibited.

13. That no person shall fish for, catch, kill, buy, sell, or have in possession any fish at times when the taking or killing of fish is prohibited by lawful authority.

14. That parties holding leases under the provisions of "The Ontario Fisheries Act," shall not have any recourse against the Government of the Province for any hindrance to their use and enjoyment of the fishing rights pertaining to the lands leased, by the operation of any law enacted or that may be hereafter enacted by the Parliament of Canada, or by any action of the Government of Canada, or any person employed thereunder.

15. It shall not be lawful to use or set in any of the inland rivers, streams or water courses within the Province, any net, rack, trap, weir, or obstruction for the purpose of catching fish, or whereby the free passage of fish up and down the same may be obstructed or prevented.

16. The catching, killing, or molesting of fish when passing or attempting to pass through any fish-way or fish-pass, or in surmounting any obstacle or leaps, the use of any invention to catch, kill or molest fish in the mill-heads, and water-courses appurtenant thereto, are hereby forbidden.

17. It shall not be lawful to put into any waters in any inland river, stream or lake in the Province where fish are taken, any offal, blood putrid brine, putrid fish, or other deleterious substance, and all fish, offal, or filth of any description whatsoever accruing from the catching and curing of fish, shall be burned or buried twenty yards distant from the water's edge of said river, stream or lake.

Close Seasons.

It shall not be lawful to fish for, catch, kill or have in possession :

Speckled Trout, between the 15th September and the 1st May.

Pickerel (Doré), between the 15th April and 15th May.

Bass and Maskinonge, between the 15th April and 15th June.

White Fish and Salmon Trout, between the 1st November and 30th November.

T. B. PARDEE,
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Department of Crown Lands,
Toronto, 5th May, 1887.

GAME AND FISH LAWS OF ONTARIO.

TABLE OF CLOSE SEASONS.

GAME.

NAME.	DATE.	REMARKS.
1. Deer	From 20th November to 15th October.	
2. Moose, Elk, Reindeer or Caribou.	From 20th November to 15th October.	*No Moose, Elk, Reindeer or Caribou shall be hunted, taken or killed until after 15th October, 1895.* *Deer, Moose, Elk, Reindeer or Caribou* shall not at any time be taken or killed for export out of Ontario. A person who is not an actual resident of Ontario or Quebec shall not hunt or kill *any kind of deer*, prior to 1895, unless he has obtained a permit from the Commissioner of Crown Lands. The fee is $10, and the permit is good for a year. No one person shall during any one year prior to 1895, take or kill more than five deer. Deer, Moose, Elk, Reindeer or Caribou shall not be trapped or snared. Hounds shall not be allowed to run at large where deer are usually found from 15th November to 15th October.
3. Grouse, Pheasants, Prairie Fowl or Partridge.	From 1st January to 1st September.	
4. Quail or Wild Turkeys.	From 15th December to 15th October.	Partridge or Quail shall not at any time be taken or killed for export out of Ontario.
5. Woodcock	From 1st January to 15th August.	The sale of Quail is prohibited until 15th October, 1892.
6. Snipe, Rail & Golden Plover.	From 1st January to 1st September.	The eggs of any of the birds herein mentioned shall not be taken or destroyed at any time.
7. Swan or Geese	From 1st May to 1st September.	None of the birds mentioned shall be trapped or snared, and Swans, Geese or Ducks shall not be killed by battries, swivel guns or sunken punts.
8. Ducks of all kinds and all other watefowl.	From 1st January to 1st September, *and at any time of the year between one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise.*	
9. Hares	From 15th March to 1st September.	
10. Beaver, Mink, Muskrat, Sable, Martin, Otter or Fisher.	From 1st May to 1st November.	

FISH.

NAME.	DATE.	REMARKS.
1. Speckled Trout......	From 1st November to 30th November.	Net fishing is prohibited except under leases or licenses. The use of explosives or chemical material for killing or catching fish is illegal. Fishing by torchlight or other artificial light is prohibited. Persons who do not reside in the Province must procure from the Commissioner of Crown Lands a permit or license before beginning to fish—the fee is $5, and the permit shall be good till the end of the angling season of the year in which it is granted.
2. Pickerel (Dorè)......	From 15th April to 15th May.	
3. Bass and Maskinongè.	From 15th April to 15th June.	
4. Whitefish.....	From 1st November to 30th November.	
5 Salmon Trout........	From 1st November to 30th November.	

LIST OF OVERSEERS.

NAME.	ADDRESS.	DISTRICT.
William McKirdy......	Nepigon	River Nepigon, Lake Nepigon and adjacent waters.
Joseph Whalen.	Port Arthur.	Thunder Bay.
John H. Wilmott	Beaumaris...........	Muskoka.
Francis J. Moore	Lakefield...	Counties of Victoria, Peterborough and Haliburton.
Norman Clarke	Mississippi Station.....	County of Lanark and north parts of Frontenac and Addington.
John J. Little..........	Day Mills.............	Part of Algoma between Garden River Reserve and the Township of Long.
Samuel R. McKewen....	Tehkumah	Manitoulin Island.
Benjamin McDermott..	Sundridge	Parry Sound.
Robert R. Smith	Eganville	County of Renfrew.

The following Bill amending the foregoing Act for the Protection of the Provincial Fisheries was passed by the Ontario Legislature on 14th April, 1892, subsequent to the receipt of your Commissioners' report.

CHAPTER 10.

An Act for the Protection of the Provincial Fisheries.

HER MAJESTY, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows:—

Application of Act.

1. This Act shall apply only to fishing in waters, and to waters over or in respect of which the Legislature of this Province has authority to legislate for the purposes of this Act.

Interpretation "Waters."

2.—(1) "Water or waters," or "Provincial water or waters" shall mean and include such of the waters of any lake, river, stream or water course wholly or partly within the Province as flow over or cover any Crown lands and over or in respect of which the Legislature of this Province has authority to legislate for the purposes of this Act.

"Crown Lands."

(2) "Crown lands" shall mean and include such ungranted lands of the Crown or public lands or Crown domain as are within and belong to the Province of Ontario and whether or not any waters flow over or cover the same.

"Fish."

(3) "Fish" shall mean and include every kind, species or variety of fish in respect of the catching or killing of which within the Province the Legislature has authority to legislate.

"Bass."

(4) The word "bass" where used herein shall mean and include black bass and Oswego or large mouth bass.

"Close season."

3. The words "the close season" when used herein shall mean and include the time in any year during which fishing for, catching or taking in any Provincial water, or killing, carrying away or buying or selling or having in possession the kind or species of fish hereinafter named, or any of them, is prohibited, or regulated by the laws or fishing regulations of Canada.

"Tourist," "summer visitor."

4. The word "tourist" or "summer visitor" when used in this Act shall include all persons who may, during the spring, summer or autumn months be temporarily visiting, boarding or lodging in any locality at a distance of over five miles from their usual place of residence in other parts of the year.

Number of bass which may be killed in one day.

5. No tourist or summer visitor shall take or catch or kill in any Provincial water or carry away a greater number than one dozen bass caught or taken in such waters upon any one day.

Person catching small bass to return same to water.

6. Any summer tourist who shall take or catch in such waters bass of less than 10 inches in length, shall forthwith return the same to the water without unnecessary injury.

Number and weight of trout which may be killed in one day.

7. No person shall take or catch or kill in any Provincial waters or carry away a greater number than fifty speckled or brook trout on any one day, or more speckled or brook trout than in the aggregate weigh more than fifteen pounds, on any one day.

Person catching small trout to return same to water.

8. No person shall in such waters kill or retain or carry away any speckled or brook trout of less than five inches in length. But when any such trout of a length less than five inches shall be taken or caught, the same shall be forthwith returned to the water by the person taking or catching the same, without unnecessary injury.

Certain fish to be caught with hook and line only.

9. No person shall at any time fish for, catch or kill speckled trout or brook trout, bass, pickerel (doré), maskinonge or muscallonge in such waters by other means than angling by hook and line in such waters.

Use of certain snares and nets prohibited.

10. No person shall take, catch or kill from or in such waters lake trout, salmon trout, whitefish, sturgeon or any other kind of fish which inhabit said waters, or attempt so to do, with any kind of net, seine or snare, rack, trap or weir, or night or set line, or fish in any such inland waters therewith for other kinds of fish without first having obtained a license, signed by the Commissioner of Crown Lands or by one of the Game and Fish Inspectors or by a fishery overseer duly authorized to grant such license, under a penalty for the first offence of not less than $10 or more than $50, and for a second or subsequent offence of not less than $20 or more than $100. But this section shall not apply to mullet or suckers or pike while they are running.

Fish not to be taken in mill-heads, etc.

11. No person shall catch, kill or molest fish in such waters when passing or attempting to pass through any fishway or fish-pass, or when surmounting any obstacle or leaps, nor use any invention to catch, kill or molest fish in the mill-heads and watercourses appurtenant thereto.

Use of explosives in fishing prohibited.

12.—(1) No person shall use dynamite or any other explosive or any poison for the purpose of destroying or taking fish in or from said waters, under a penalty of $100 and two months' imprisonment in the county or district gaol for each offence.

(2) No person shall use lime or other injurious substance for the purpose of injuring, killing or taking fish in or from said waters, under a penalty of $50 and imprisonment not exceeding three months in the county or district gaol in default of payment.

Penalty for fishing during close season.

13.—(1) No person shall fish for, catch, take or kill in such waters any kind or species of fish during the "close season," as by law or regulation the same is fixed or determined for or in respect of that particular kind or species of fish, or buy, sell or have in his possession at any time after the expiration of five days from the beginning of the close season in any year any of such kinds or species of fish caught in such waters under a penalty of not less than $10 nor more than $30, and a further penalty of $1 for each fish so caught or taken or found in possession after the expiration of such five days.

Licenses to settlers and Indians to use night lines, etc.

14—(1) The Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may be regulation provide for the issue of licenses, free of charge, to frontier settlers in any of the said districts or in any new part of the Province, or to any Indians residing on any reserve, or to any band of Indians residing on a reserve, to take fish in such waters other than speckled or brook trout or black or other bass, by net or night or set line with not more than five set lines, exclusively for use and consumption by their own families, and any settler or other person to whom such license is issued who shall sell or barter fish caught under such license shall be subject to a penalty and to forfeiture of his license.

(2) Provided nevertheless that nothing herein contained shall prejudicially affect any rights specially reserved to or conferred upon Indians by any treaty or regulation in that behalf made by the Government of Canada nor shall anything herein apply to or prejudicially affect the rights of Indians in any portion of the territory of the Province as to which their claims have not been surrendered or extinguished.

Fish and game commissioners to have supervision of fisheries.

15. The Fish and Game Commissioners who may be hereafter appointed shall have a general oversight or supervision over the fisheries of the Province, subject to any existing Acts of the Legislature, and to such regulations as shall from time to time be made by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. But nothing herein contained nor the appointment of such Commissioners or the assignment of duties to them shall abrogate or interfere with the powers and authority conferred upon the Lieutenant-Governor or the Lieutenant-Governor in Council or the Commissioner of Crown Lands by the *Ontario Fisheries Act*.

Rev. Stat. c. 32.

Powers and duties of commissioners.

16. Subject to such regulations, such Commissioners shall examine or cause to be examined dams and all other obstructions existing in rivers and streams flowing over or upon the lands of the Crown, and prescribe the necessity of fishways and the location, form and capacity thereof, examine into and report upon the best methods of introducing and disseminating valuable species of fish into waters where they do not exist, and of protecting and increasing the production of such valuable species as are to be found in the waters of the Province, and may cause experiments to be made and spawn to be placed in suitable waters, and may re-stock streams with fish suitable for food, and may take and employ such means for the purposes aforesaid as may be required by such general regulations, and as shall be approved by the Lieutenant-Governor.

Commissioners to direct prosecution and to report.

17. Such Commissioners shall also examine into the workings of the fishery laws and direct prosecutions of offences against the same and report annually to the Lieutenant-Governor and perform any other duties which may be prescribed by law or regulations.

Property in fish artificially propagated.

18. Fish artificially propagated or maintained shall be the property of the person propagating or maintaining them, and sections 5 to 10 inclusive of this Act shall not apply thereto.

Fishing in private waters without permission

19. Whoever without permission of the proprietor fishes in that portion of a pond, stream or other waters in which fish are lawfully cultivated, owned and maintained by a private owner, or lessee shall render himself liable to a fine of not less than $5 and not more than $20, and to a further penalty in each case of $1 for each fish so taken.

Fish taken for scientific purposes.

20. The Commissioners may take or cause to be taken fish at any time and in any manner for purposes connected with fish culture or scientific observation.

Penalties.

21. Any violations of the provisions of sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 or 14 of this Act, or any other section to which no specific penalty is attached, shall subject the offender to a penalty of not less than $10 or more than $30, to be recovered upon summary conviction.

Who may be prosecutor or complainant

22. Any person may be the prosecutor or complainant in prosecutions under this Act, and it shall be the duty of every fishery overseer and fire and wood ranger, constable and peace officer to aid in the observance of the provisions of this Act and in bringing offenders to justice.

Committal upon non-payment of fine.

23. In default of the payment of any penalty imposed by this Act and costs by any person convicted of any offence under this Act, the offender may be committed to the common gaol of the district or county where the offence was committed for a period not exceeding three months, unless the penalty and costs and the costs and charges of the commitment and carrying the defendant to prison are sooner paid, and the amount of such costs and charges of commitment and carrying the offender to prison are to be ascertained and stated in the warrant of commitment.

Evidence.

24. Upon the hearing of any information or complaint exhibited or made under this Act, the person giving or making the information or complaint shall be a competent witness, notwithstanding such person may be entitled to part of the pecuniary penalty on the conviction of the offender, and the defendant shall also be a competent and compellable witness.

Who may hear and determine complaints where penalty is less than $30.

25. All prosecutions for the punishment of any offence under this Act, for which offence the penalty does not exceed the sum of $30, and imprisonment or imprisonment at hard labor in default of payment thereof and of the costs may take place before any fishery overseer, stipendiary or police magistrate, or one or more of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace having jurisdiction in the county or district in which the offence is committed.

In other cases.

26. All prosecutions for the punishment of any offender under this Act other than those in the next preceding section mentioned, may take place before any stipendiary or police magistrate, or any two or more of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace having jurisdiction in the county or district in which the offence is committed, or before any one of such justices and any fishery overseer.

Limitation of prosecutions.

27. Complaints or informations under this Act may be laid within three months from the date of the commission of the offence.

Application of fines and penalties.

28. One-half of every fine or penalty imposed by virtue of this Act shall belong to Her Majesty and may be devoted towards paying the expenses incurred in carrying out the provisions of this Act, and the other half thereof when collected shall be paid over to the prosecutor or informant, together with any costs which he may have incurred and which may be collected.

Fish taken or instruments used unlawfully to be forfeited.

29. All materials, implements and apparatus used, and all fish had or taken in contravention of this Act or any regulation made thereunder, may be seized and confiscated to Her Majesty for the use of the Province by any fishery overseer, on view or taken or removed by any other person for delivery to any magistrate or overseer, and the proceeds thereof may be applied to defraying the expenses incurred under this Act.

Procedure on prosecutions.

30. Save where otherwise provided by this Act, in so far as they are applicable, the provisions and forms of the Act entitled *An Act respecting summary convictions before Justices of the Peace* shall apply to prosecutions and proceedings under this Act except in proceedings on appeal and the practice and procedure upon and with respect to appeals and all proceedings thereon and thereafter shall be governed by the "*Act Respecting the Procedure on Appeals to the Judge of a County Court from Summary Convictions*," and no other appeal shall be had or shall lie save under the Act last aforesaid.

Rev. Stat. c. 75.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE.

Having heard early in the year, that a Special Commission had been issued by the State of New York to codify the Fish and Game Laws of that State, your Commissioners put themselves in correspondence with the members of the above mentioned Special Commission, with a view to arranging a joint meeting, at which the matter of the assimilation of the Game and Fish Laws of the States and Provinces bordering upon one another, could be discussed.

Acting upon the suggestion contained in the appended letter:

Court House,
Hamilton, Ontario,
Jan. 17th, 1891.

Hon. Richard U. Sherman, Utica, N. Y.:

Dear Sir,—I notice from paragraphs in various American papers that the Game Commission of New York State is about to report and recommend a bill drafted for the purpose of codifying the Game laws.

I write this note to inform you that a Fish and Game Commission has just been issued by the local government in the Province of Ontario to inquire into the best manner of preserving the game in the Province, and strictly enforcing the laws. Would you kindly let me know as soon as possible whether your Commission has yet reported? If it has done so I should take it as a very great favour if you would send me a few copies of the report or proposed bill. If, on the other hand, no report has yet been made, and the Commission intends to have a final meeting, would it be possible to arrange for an interview between your board and ours, for the purpose of discussing reciprocal legislation in the matter of Game and Fish protection, and also to give us an opportunity of enquiring thoroughly into your laws? The which, I need not say, would be of the highest advantage to us.

Yours truly,

A. D. Stewart,

Secretary Ontario Game and Fish Commission.

Senator McNaughton introduced this resolution in the Assembly:

Resolved, If the Assembly concur, that the Commission appointed in pursuance of Chapter ninety-nine of the Laws of the State of New York of eighteen hundred and ninety, consisting of Gen. R. U. Sherman, Hon. Robert B. Roosevelt and Hon. Edward G. Whittaker, for the purpose of revising and codifying the game and fish laws of the State of New York, be continued until such time as will enable them to confer with the Fish Commission which has been appointed by the Province of Ontario, and also with the Commission of Fisheries of Canada, for the purpose of procuring uniform legislation covering the fisheries over the waters between the State of New York and the Dominion of Canada.

But nothing in this resolution shall prevent the presentation to the legislature of the report and bill already prepared by the said Commission of the State of New York.

After some correspondence, a meeting of the special Commissioners appointed by the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and the State of New York, together with others interested in the fisheries of the great lakes, was held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York City, October 12th, 1891.

Hon. Robert B. Roosevelt of New York was made Chairman, and Mr. A. D. Stewart of Hamilton, Ontario, Secretary.

Present:

Robert B. Roosevelt, Richard U. Sherman, E. G. Whittaker, Special Fish Commission, New York.

G. A. MacCallum, A. D. Stewart, Game and Fish Commission Ontario.

Henry C. Ford, Fish Commission, Pennsylvania.

H. M. Smith, Fish Commission, United States.

J. W. Gregory, Game and Fish Commission, Quebec.

Frank J. Amsden, Secretary Cheaper Fish Food Association of New York.

Geo. H. Welshons, Special Fish Commissioner, Pittsburg, Pa.

G. M. Skinner, Anglers' Association, St. Lawrence River.

G. H. Sturgh, Anglers' Association, St. Lawrence River.

L. D. Huntington, New York Fish Commissioner.

E. J. Blackford, New York Fish Commissioner.

L. P. Doyle, New York Fish Commission.

The Chairman stated the object of meeting, and after some discussion, on motion of Gen. R. U. Sherman of New Hartford, N.Y., it was decided that the matter of the "Protection, Preservation and Propagation of Food Fish in the Great Lakes," should be referred to the following committee:

H. M. Smith, Washington, D.C., representing the U. S. Fish Commission.

Dr. G. A. MacCallum of Dunnville, Ontario, Chairman Ontario Game and Fish Commission.

Henry C. Ford of Philadelphia, member Pennsylvania Fish Commission.

Henry Burden of Troy, N.Y., member of New York Fish Commission.

Hon. R. U. Sherman of New Hartford, N.Y., member of New York Special Fish and Game Codification Commission.

Frank J. Amsden of Rochester, N.Y., Secretary Cheaper Fish Food Association of New York.

James A. Henshall of Cincinnati, Ohio, member of Ohio Fish Commission.

Dr. J. C. Parker of Grand Rapids, Mich., member of Michigan Fish Commission.

J. W. Gregory, member of Quebec Game and Fish Commission.

Philo Dunning of Madison, Wis., member of Wisconsin Fish Commission.

N. K. Fairbanks of Chicago, Ill., member of Illinois Fish Commission.

Wm. Bird, Fairmount, Minn., member of Minnesota Fish Commission.

It was arranged that the Committee should meet in Rochester, N.Y., at the Chamber of Commerce, Tuesday, Nov. 10th, at 10 a.m., to consider and formulate a report to be made to a meeting to be called by the Chairman, Mr. Roosevelt. The committee were given authority to add to their number if thought advisable, and the individual members to send substitutes if unable to attend. Immediately after adjourning, the members of the above committee met and elected Hon. R. U. Sherman their Chairman, and Frank J. Amsden, Secretary.

MEETING OF COMMITTEE IN ROCHESTER, NOV. 10TH, 1891—At the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce.

The meeting was called to order by Hon. Richard U. Sherman, Chairman. Roll called by F. J. Amsden, Secretary.

Present:

Richard U. Sherman, Special New York Fish Commissioner.

A. D. Stewart, Ontario Game and Fish Commissioner.

Henry C. Ford, Pennsylvania Fish Commissioner.

Louis Strenbor, Pennsylvania Fish Commissioner.

Hoyt Post, Michigan Fish Commissioner.

H. M. Smith, U. S. Fish Commissioner.

F. J. Amsden, Cheaper Fish Food Association, Rochester.

Letters were read from the following who could not attend:

J. C. Parker, Michigan Fish Commissioner.

Henry Burden, New York Fish Commissioner.

N. K. Fairbanks, Illinois Fish Commissioner.

Philo Dunning, Wisconsin Fish Commissioner.

There were also present the following:

Hon. Geo. F. Danforth, Hon. H. S. Greenleaf, Hon. Donald McNaughton, Hon. Charles S. Baker, W. F. Cogswell, of the Cheaper Fish Food Association of New York.

R. P. Grant, W. H. Thompson, Hon. E. B. Bulkey, Joseph L. Luckey, H. S. Folger, G. M. Skinner, of the Anglers' Association, St. Lawrence River.

Monroe Greene, Supt. Caledonia Hatchery, James Annin, Jr., Caledonia.

The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

Mr. SHERMAN: The chair notices present here a gentleman who has been very vigorous in the fish interests, propagation and culture, and who has well represented their interests in the legislature—Senator McNaughton of Monroe County—and the chair suggests to the meeting the propriety of his participating in the discussions of the meeting. The chair also notices the gentlemen from the St. Lawrence Anglers' Association—Messrs. Skinner, Thompson and Grant—the chair makes the same suggestion in regard to them. Is there any objection to their acting as advisory members of this committee? Mr. Folger of Kingston is also present and it is moved that he be invited also to participate in the discussions; and Judge Danforth, lately of the Court of Appeals is also included in this request. These gentlemen will be considered advisory members of the committee, if there is no objection, and the chair hears none. (Carried.)

CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

The Chairman (Gen. SHERMAN) said:

In entering upon our business as a committee, it is proper that the chairman should state the circumstances which have called us here.

In the winter of 1891 a Commission was appointed by the Government of the Province of Ontario to confer with a Commission from the State of New York with reference to an agreement upon a uniform system of fish laws, applying to the international waters between the State of New York and Canada.

In the year previous, a Commission appointed by the Legislature of the State of New York for the purpose of revising and codifying the laws of that state for the protection of Fish and Game, had been several months in session. They had given to the various interests involved, exhaustive hearings and close study, and had perfected a code which, in their judgment, fully meets the needs of the case.

This code was, by the requirements of the law, to be reported to the legislature on or before the 15th of January, It was completed before the date required, and reported at the first meeting of the legislature that occurred thereafter. After the report had been thus completed, a communication was received from the Ontario Commission, stating their desire for a conference. The term of office of the New York Commission having expired by the completion of the work assigned to them, a joint resolution introduced by Senator McNaughton, was passed by the two houses, continuing the term of the Commission until such time as would enable them to confer "with the Fish Commission which has been appointed by the province of Ontario, and also with the Commission of Fisheries of Canada for the purpose of procuring uniform legislation covering the fisheries over the waters between the state of New York and the Dominion of Canada."

Under this authority the New York Commissioners held a correspondence with the purpose of fixing upon a time and place for a joint meeting. Finally it was agreed that the conference should be held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel in the city of New York on Thursday, the 22nd of October last.

At that time and place appeared the New York Commissioners, Messrs. Sherman, Roosevelt and Whittaker, Messrs. MacCallum and Stewart, the Commissioners from Ontario, and Mr. Gregory representing the Fish Commission of Quebec.

There were also present by invitation of the members of the Commission, Messrs. Ford and George H. Welshons, Pittsburg, and Louis Strubler, Erie, representing the Fish Commission of Pennsylvania; Dr. H. M. Smith of the United

States Fish Commission; Mr. F. J. Amsden, representing the Cheap Fish Food Association of Western New York, and Mr. G. M. Skinner, representing the St. Lawrence Anglers' Association. All of these gentlemen having the deepest interest in the objects of the conference and qualified by long experience to give useful counsel and aid in the practical work.

No plan or programme had been fixed upon previous to the meeting for the conduct of its proceedings, nor could such a plan have been settled in advance.

After a discussion of the situation, it was deemed wise to delegate to a committee the detail work of the conference, and to change the place of meeting to some point on the border where the sessions might be attended with the least inconvenience. So the committee here present was appointed and is now ready to hold its first session.

It will be seen from the facts stated that the only power given to the New York Commission is to confer with the Canada Commissioners with reference to securing uniform legislation in the two countries. This is the first business of the committee.

There are members of the Commission who may wish to go farther than this, and to take up subjects, which, though not in the direct line of its jurisdiction, have an incidental connection with it.

There can be no objection to the committee, as a volunteer body, taking up such subjects and making recommendations regarding them.

The time is auspicious for considering such subjects. It is not probable that a body representing so many separate State Governments and so well qualified to conduct all the interests of Game and Fish preservation can soon be assembled again. And if nothing more shall be accomplished than the awakening of the public attention to these interests, the members of this Committee may feel that their labours have not been wasted.

The CHAIR calls attention to the circular letter which has been sent by Mr. Amsden, the Secretary, with the approval of the President, suggesting topics for consideration; and with the consent of the Committee he will ask that any members of the committee, including of course, the gentlemen present by invitation, may present their views in regard to these topics or any others properly connected with them. To-day's session may be spent properly in such discussion. After that, the Committee will be reasonably prepared to settle down to its proper practical work.

The Secretary will read the subjects suggested in the circular.

Copy of Circular Letter.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 24th, 1891.

DEAR SIR,—By the enclosed you will see that you are one of a committee to meet at Rochester, N. Y., in the Chamber of Commerce Rooms, on Tuesday, November 10th, at 10 a.m. to consider and formulate a report on the subject of fish food of the great lakes to be submitted to a meeting of the special Commissioners " of the several States and Canada. Kindly make an effort to attend, and come prepared to give us your careful thought and judgment how to attain the desired object: the preservation and increasing the food-fish of the great lakes.

The following subjects will no doubt come up:

PROTECTION FOR WHITEFISH.

" Should inshore fishing be stopped?
" What distance?
" What kind of nets should be permitted?
" Pound nets or gill nets?
" What size of mesh?
" Is it necessary to have a close season?
" What month?
" Would a license system be an advantage?
" Should some restriction be made on number of nets for space of water?
" Should a limit be put on size of fish marketed?
" What method should be adopted for enforcing laws and regulations?
" Can uniform laws and regulations be made by all the States and Canada?"

THE SAME AS ABOVE as applied to

LAKE TROUT AND PIKE.

Another question that will be brought up for consideration. After the several States and Canada have enacted good protection laws and regulations and provided efficient means for their enforcement, then for the several State Fish Commissions to devote their whole attention, energies, and appropriations to the inland lakes and streams. Leaving the great lakes (being international waters) to the care of the two governments (Canada and United States). By this course would not greater results be arrived at.

The American Fishing Society at their annual meeting thought so for they passed the following unanimously:

" Whereas, the object of the American Fisheries Society, is not only to foster the Game Fish of the country, but to do everything in its power to cheapen the cost of fish-food, and

Whereas, the great lakes, a vast body of water on our northern border, is an international water, lying between us and a foreign country, and

Whereas, the work of protection and propagation of fish in these waters is being conducted by the several States and Canada, each independent of the other, with slight probabilities of ever arriving at a harmony of action, and

" Whereas, the Federal Government, with its great scientific, mechanical and financial resources, its power to make agreements, can undertake this work with far greater results; therefore, be it

" *Resolved*, That we respectfully petition and urge on Congress the importance and duty of their assuming this work; that speedy action be taken to secure uniform laws with Canada, and, when done, that ample appropriations be made for their enforcement, and also for the propagation and planting of food-fish in said waters."

This will show how important this meeting can be made, and it is therefore hoped that every State will be represented, and that all will come prepared to discuss and act.

Yours truly,

(Signed) RICHARD U. SHERMAN

Chairman.

CHAIRMAN: If any gentleman wishes to be heard on these topics, there is a present opportunity.

Mr. AMSDEN suggested that a letter be read from Mr. Philo Dunning of Wisconsin.

CHAIRMAN: The letter will be read.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, COMMISSIONERS OF FISHERIES.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 2nd, 1891.

Mr. F. J. Amsden, Secretary, &c., Rochester, N.Y.

DEAR SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 24th ult. I beg to say that *I and my colleagues are in sympathy with those participating in any meeting that may be conducive to harmony in action of the different states upon the question and all questions that is to be or may be presented for thought and action.*

The subject of "Fish Food of the Great Lakes" and questions incident to or correlative with it are matters of very general importance—much more so than might appear at first blush, —and very difficult if not impossible of rational treatment in a general way.

In giving somewhat crude opinions upon the matter suggested in your circular letter, I deem it the better, more intelligent way to take up the subjects *seriatim.*

1st. Should inshore fishing be stopped, and at what distance? I should dislike to venture an opinion at this distance, for to do so would be at a great disadvantage.

2nd. What kind of nets should be permitted—pound or gill? The laws of Wisconsin, and a change in which I see no reason at this moment, are as follows:

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful after the passage of this act, for any person, for himself or for others, to set, in the waters of Lake Superior or any bays thereof being within the boundaries of this state, any trap, fyke, float, net or seine whose mesh is less than three and one-half inches stretch measure, or one and three-quarters inches bar measure, or any pound net, the back and two opposite sides of the pot thereof whose mesh is less than three and one-half inches stretch measure, or one and three-quarter inches bar measure.

3rd. Is it necessary to have a close season, and what months? In answer to this question I should say from experience and observation, yes, unless the supply be replenished every year, and even then I should be in favour of it, with severe penalties for catches during spawning season. Fish caught during spawning period are not palatable, and by the necessarily immense waste and destruction of spawn the work of the different Commissioners while not rendered nugatory are very materially injured in results, and I venture to suggest here, although perhaps not an opportune point, that where Commissioners have no houses, the fry might be impregnated on the water at the time and place of making the catch.

4th. Would a license system be an advantage? It seems to me there can hardly be any but an affirmative answer to it. This country being a free country, and our system of taxation supposed to be uniform, and many of the fishermen being of slender means, license should not be excessive so as to become onerous, creating a monopoly, and thus shut out poorer or middle classes. The power to license should be asserted, and the absence of a license when its production is required should be *prima facie* evidence of its non-existence and the guilt of the accused. These licenses should be issued and charges for them collected by the warden or other properly designated officials. A register of these, properly kept would also be valuable in the obtaining of statistics and possibly lead to the detection of violators of the statutes.

5th. Should some restrictions be made on number of nets for space of water? To this I should say no, as it is undemocratic. Our great lakes being great highways, let all take their chances untrammeled by any restrictions except those tending to increasd supply, and thereby the opportunity for remunerative labour,

6th. Should a limit be put on size of fish marketed? I should say yes, and let the punishment be confiscation of the entire package, keg or barrel in which the size prohibited is discovered.

7th. What method should be adopted for enforcing laws and regulations? This it seems to me is a matter for the Legislatures of the several states.

8th. Can uniform laws and regulations be made by all the States and Canada? One can readily discern the advantage of such a uniformity, as it would lead to uniformity of decision, probably, in legal questions, but cannot be answered any more readily.

If I may be pardoned the digression, I would like to say, in connection with matters under discussion, that I think it would be advisable in order to save any and all questions that might arise as to State authority and jurisdiction, that it would tend to great and general benefit to formulate at your session, for introduction at the December session of Congress and secure its enactment into law, a bill giving, as far as may be necessary, to the several States bordering upon the Great Lakes, authority to protect the results of the work of their Commissioners, and authority to protect the fishing interests, with, of course, proper restrictions, protecting alike the single person as well as the corporate interests engaged therein. I suggest herein, the employment of a suitable person at a fair compensation, to be borne share and share alike by the Commissions participating in your meeting, to attend the next session of Congress and secure the passage of such legislation as may be considered by you, after discussion, necessary. This could be supplemented by resolutions adopted by the different State Commissions and by letters written personally to your several Senators and members of the House, and it would also be a valuable aid in securing this legislation, for the different State Commissions to designate one of their number to meet in Washington at some time designated at your present meeting or leave the time to some committee to be appointed by you for the purpose.

I very much fear that it is probable that neither myself or any of my colleagues will be able to be in attendance. It is unnecessary to give any assurance of the interest of our Commission in your deliberations, and if it be not asking too much, I would ask you to read the enclosed paper and to also communicate to me at your leisure a *resumé* of the deliberations of your meeting.

I remain, very truly yours,

(Signed) PHILO DUNNING,
President Wisconsin Fish Com.

Senator McNAUGHTON: Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask if there is any doubt about the power of the State to protect fishing along the lake and shore.

CHAIRMAN: The State has ample power and the Courts have so decided.

Mr. STEWART then spoke as follows:—

Mr. Chairman:

I am very glad indeed to be here to-day, and I have to apologize for the absence of Dr. MacCallum, the chairman of our Ontario Game and Fish Commission. He was called, unfortunately, this morning to Toronto on important business in connection with the Commission which I represent, and was unable to be here; and it has been left to me unfortunately, very unworthily to fill his place.

The chairman has outlined to you very succinctly, the steps by which this meeting came to be called. The establishment of our Fish and Game Commission in Ontario was forced upon the Government by reason of public opinion, and the representations made by sportsmen in Ontario to the effect that if something was not done very quickly, the Fish and Game in our Province would be totally destroyed and eliminated, and what had been for years past the sportsmen's paradise, known all over the world, and furnishing Fish and Game in abundance, supplying cheap food for the fishermen, game for the sportsman, and bringing in a revenue for the people, would soon be no more. The Government therefore appointed a Commission of ten members, who sub-divided and went through the Province making inquiries on the subjects of Fish and Game, with a view of recommending to the local government at Toronto such measures as they thought fit, in consequence of the inquiries made by them through its authority. We heard, fortunately, that the Chairman and his colleagues had been appointed by the State of New York to codify the fish laws, and we were not slow to put ourselves in communication with them, in hope that a meeting might be arranged, and this, as the Chairman says, is the outcome of our correspondence. I am sorry somewhat, to find that this meeting is going to confine itself solely to the Fish question, because as I said, our Commission is a Game and Fish commission. However, the Fish question, as a food supply, is so very important that perhaps it is just as well to consider it alone and consider it thoroughly, and then take some other opportunity to consider the Game question.

I do not know what Dr. MacCallum, our Chairman, would have said had he been here to-day, in answer to the questions which Mr. Amsden has so carefully prepared; and as I was only telegraphed to come here at the eleventh hour, I have hardly given them sufficient thought, perhaps, to warrant my saying much on the matter; but I have no hesitation in saying this, that the people of Ontario and the government of Ontario are determined that the loose state of affairs which has prevailed in the past has got to end, and that something has got to be done with a firm hand towards protecting the fish industry, and taking such steps as may be necessary to give the people cheaper food in the way of fish, and also continuing the large revenue which has always accrued on account of the visits of the American and English sportsmen who come to the country.

We are very much surprised, gentlemen, to learn that you have not got in this State, so far as we can learn, any close season for whitefish.

We have got a close season, and it is supposed to be vigorously enforced. And your not having a close season we think must arise from one of these causes, either that you fear the supply will never be exhausted, or that you think that the fish being common property should be fished for and taken when the people wish. We do not know from which of these causes you have no protection, but we think it would be well if you had a close season the same as we have. It would stop a great deal of grumbling and discontent on the border, from fishermen who complain there is a close season on one side and none on the other side of the water. And we think that taking fish during the spawning season, is a matter to be regretted, because undoubtedly thousands of spawn are destroyed every year; and fish taken then are unpalatable for food. We think that this should be stopped, and as far as our Commissioners are concerned, we hope to see something done at this meeting, as to a close season for whitefish.

I may tell you, gentlemen, that in Canada we are cursed with too much government. We have a large federal government, and every Province under that has its local government, and the present state of things is somewhat unfortunate. Our Dominion Government has laid claim to the waters of the Provinces and has insisted that it should control and legislate for these waters. Last year the Premier of the Ontario Government, contended that the Province had a right to administer and have control of its own inland waters, and I may tell you that a friendly case is now being argued, or being prepared to be argued, in the courts, dealing with this matter. We think the courts will allow the claim which our Premier has made, and that we shall soon control our own waters. When this is the case it will be easier to deal with this matter than in the past. The work is popular, and considerable good is done, but we hope that even more can be done in the future. We hope that the courts will allow the claim made by our Premier, and that we will soon have a permanent Commission appointed, because, as I told you, the present one is only temporary, and that our Commission will do the good work that yours are doing in the different States. This is the present condition of the affairs in Ontario. We think as far as possible uniform laws should be passed between Canada and the States; especially between the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec and the States bordering on them. We think the more closely the laws can resemble each other in these neighboring States and Provinces the better, and we are here to urge that such a recommendation should be made at this meeting.

Our Commissioners very strongly pronounce against the pound net. The destruction of fish, gentlemen, in the waters of Ontario is something enormous, and I tell you that thousands and thousands of tons of good fish and good spawn have been allowed to rot along our shores. We think that the pound nets are a source of great destruction, and we are endeavouring, so far as possible, to put a stop to them.

In regard to the letter read from Mr. Dunning of Wisconsin, I see he touches upon a point upon which our Commissioners are unanimous; that is, that a restriction should be made not only as to the size of the fish marketed but as to the size caught. There are people who come to us—our own people, and strangers who come in droves—and they fish not so much for food but to make records, and every two-inch minnow is counted as a fish and taken away, or killed, and our waters are depleted in that way to a much larger extent than anyone can imagine. We think a restriction should be made upon the size of the fish caught and the fish to be marketed. We are going to recommend the establishment of fish hatcheries in Ontario—we have no fish hatcheries now; there is one in Newcastle, it is true, and one in Sandwich, but they are Dominion government fish hatcheries—and we propose to have fish hatcheries of our own and pay special attention to fish rights and fish; and in fact in every way possible to try and so arrange matters and so carry out the intelligent ideas which we borrow from others, as to make our Province a thoroughly good fishing country again. We have had no permanent wardens. Our wardens are paid a nominal salary of forty dollars a year, and not wishing to incur the ill-will of neighbours, they very wisely pocket the forty dollars a year and do nothing. There is no protection, and it simply arises from the fact that it has been everybody's business and nobody's business in particular to enforce the laws. We look forward, gentlemen, with much anxiety, also with much pleasure, in anticipation that you will help us in these matters, aiding us to arrive at some sort of reciprocal law, some sort of reciprocal feeling whereby the two countries will be more united over this Fish and Game matter, which will lead to a better feeling on both sides of the line and will lead to more close protection of game.

I think, gentlemen, that this is all I have to say at present. Later on, as the discussion proceeds I may have more to add.

I am very glad indeed to see so large a meeting, and am sure I shall be able to tell our Government what a good and interesting meeting we have had, and what a good reception we have had here; and I hope when next we meet—because I hope we shall meet frequently—I shall be able to make more happy statements than I have done to-day, because to-day our cause is deplorable. I hope that next time the tale I tell you will be a brighter and better one.

SECRETARY: We have with us a Commissioner from Michigan, and from all I can read from their reports, that State has done the most thorough and effective work on the great lakes of all the States, and, if he will, I would like to hear something from him in answer to the Canadian Commissioner about the close season that he speaks of there, more especially.

Mr. HOYT POST: Mr. Chairman, there is another subject connected with the call of this meeting that I am, and our Commission is, more interested in than that which has been suggested. I, myself, am inclined to agree with what the gentleman from Ontario has said of the desirability of a close season in whitefish catching, but there are some things which he suggested which come to my mind and remind me of the difficulties in the way. Now, he discusses the proposition as to whether or not pound nets should be permitted. At the present day you could no more abolish the pound net in the State of Michigan than you could fly. You go among the fishermen and you would find that the pound net fishermen would claim that it is the gill nets that do all the harm; and the gill net fishermen claim it is the pound net fishermen who do all the harm. Largely they are both correct when they are speaking of one other. Now, with reference to the size of the mesh: That is the line, principally, upon which the Michigan Commissioners thus far have been directing their efforts to protecting the whitefish. It is very well to say that you shall not catch a fish beyond a certain size, but you know how a gill net is made, probably, and if the fish of the prohibited size gets into the gill net he is caught and he is dead, and when he is dead he might as well be used as thrown back into the water. So with your pound net; if the size of the mesh at the back of the trap is small enough so that he does not escape, he is captured. The advantage of the gill net over the pound net is that the pound net preserves the fish alive until they get into the boat, and those taken by the gill net are dead anyway and might as well be used. The thing we need in Michigan is not so much laws to protect fish, as it is a proper enforcement of the laws we already have. Of course we are a large fishing State and the capital invested there is very large. The people interested in fishing and the communities interested in fishing are large and extensive. We have had a long struggle there to satisfy these practical fishermen—many of them who are, or were at least, in the early days somewhat ignorant and illiterate people. At the present time the fishing interests are being largely centered in large concerns who employ the smaller fishermen to fish for them. We have found great difficulty in getting the people to believe in the efficacy of planting fish. We have now, after several years, got them educated. The day has come when we have no difficulty in going to the legislature for and getting any reasonable amount. We ask for protection of fish, and we find it has helped us in that line, that we have divorced the protective and prohibitive administration of the law from the propagation. We intend to especially give our attention to the propagation and distribution of the fry. We have this to contend with. We have passed a law appointing a Fish and Game warden, and authorizing the game warden to appoint deputies, the deputies to be paid as the supervisors shall approve ; the difficulty is, you get into a county where the supervisors are not fishermen. What sort of a salary do you think the game warden would get there for fighting the interests of the fishermen ? And they have their political influence, and the result is, in the parts of the country where the law should be most rigidly enforced, the feeling is more against it on account of the fishing interests there, and by reason of the law being put in the hands of political tools of the supervisors. Power for protecting the fishing interests should be put into the hands of the State officer, who should employ deputies who should be paid by the State, and should not be residents of the locality where the law is to be enforced, as such deputies would not be affected by a desire to shield their neighbours.

Now upon the general question which I say I feel much more interested in, —although all questions suggested here are of much interest to us,—the question which has stirred us up more than anything else proposed in your proceedings was the proposition practically to turn over the fisheries of the great lakes to the United States Government. Our Commission at its last meeting, taking into consideration the letter which was addressed to Dr. Parker of our Board, passed unanimously a resolution deprecating any such idea, which resolution I hope at a later time to present to this Board and to be heard further upon. Permit me to say here, in advance, that the line which seems to be proposed by that movement is directly opposed to the line which the Canadian Commission seems, as Mr. Stewart says, now to be seeking to carry out. Instead of centralising the matter in the Dominion Government, they are seeking there to have the Provinces have it. Now the situation to-day in this country is, as I understand it—and I was a little surprised at the letter of Mr. Dunning in connection with it—the situation to-day, as I understand it, is that Congress and the United States Government have no control whatever over the fishing interests of these great lakes ; the whole subject is in the hands of the separate states. Congress cannot control it if it would. I desire to have considerable to say upon that subject.

Now, with reference to the Michigan Fish Commission: we feel as though we had done a very good work in whitefish hatching. I was looking over reports coming down here; I found in the summary of fish planted in the last ten years, it amounts to more than five hundred million whitefish. That is a very large showing, but when you consider that more than half of it has been done within four or five years, you will see that we have not yet come where we can feel the full effect on the great lakes. In the same time we have planted nearly a hundred million of the wall-eyed pike. We have within the last two years doubled the capacity of our Detroit Fish Hatchery. We have now 1,050 jars. When those jars are filled we can distribute 160,000,000 of whitefish. We have this last year secured an appropriation of the legislature to establish a hatchery in the upper peninsula, and we have a hatchery there, all ready to do its work this fall with 300 jars. That increases our capacity nearly a third, so that if the ova can be obtained to fill our hatcheries, we are able to plant nearly two hundred million whitefish a year in our lakes. Do you know it takes to fill our thousand and fifty jars, a hundred bushels of whitefish eggs? From the same jars, and in the same hatchery, and with the same force of men with which the whitefish are hatched and planted, we hatch all the wall-eyed pike we can get after the whitefish have gone out. We have been able to hatch but part of our house full. We can impregnate of the whitefish between ninety and ninety-five per cent. of the eggs taken, and we will hatch those eggs with a loss of from ten to twelve or perhaps fifteen per cent., still of the wall-eyed pike our loss is forty per cent perhaps; and with a view of discovering the source of that loss and remedying it, if possible, we have spent a considerable sum of money in the employment of a scientist and microscopist to attend the men in their work to discover what there is about the wall-eyed pike egg that makes it so difficult to impregnate and hatch in comparison with the whitefish. Those of you who have seen our report for last year have seen something of the work of that scientist, because in the appendix there is quite a long article describing the development of the wall-eyed pike, and of course in addition to that he has given us many additional practical suggestions with reference to the best way to handle the eggs.

Gentlemen, when you realize that the State of Michigan, (only one of the several bordering States I grant you, but the one in the Union most of all interested in the great lakes because she is surrounded by a coast on all sides, having upwards of two thousand miles of coast); when you realize that that amount of work can be done by the State of Michigan to-day, with her plant in the shape it is, you will recognize why the people of the State of Michigan are loath and reluctant to have any part of that work given up to anybody else. We invite the co-operation of anybody; there is no question but that there is a field there for everybody. There is a field in these great lakes for all the money that can be gotten from the public for the hatching of fish for these great lakes. Why, we have only commenced the work! There is no room in our own government for any jealousy or wish to supplant anybody else, every State that has a coast bordering upon these lakes ought to be interested enough to expend money enough to provide for the hatching of these fish. It can be done now at small expense; it is not a matter of large outlay that requires the central government to take hold of it.

I don't know but I have trespassed longer, at least than I expected to, but I desire to be heard further on that general subject before the meeting shall close, and with these remarks I will leave the question.

CHAIRMAN: Discussion is open to any gentlemen who wish to be heard.

Mr. STEWART: What do you think, Mr. Post, about the close season for whitefish?

Mr. POST: I am hardly prepared to say about that. Of course a considerable part of the catch of whitefish is taken in and near the spawning season. I don't know what the results have been in the Provinces where they have had a close season; I do know this, that on Lake Superior, at least, while they have a law prohibiting fishing after a certain time, it doesn't amount to a great deal. I know that from practical experience. I know that probably if it was done in a quiet way, we would have no difficulty in going over to the Canadian side and getting fish eggs of the catch that had actually been made there. We would have to do it in a quiet way, because, if much trouble was made about it the laws might be enforced. I believe the Canadian laws are better enforced than the laws of the States, certainly better than those of the State of Michigan.

CHAIRMAN: There has been something said by the gentleman from Ontario and the gentlemen from Michigan, in regard to the inadequacy of protection in those countries. The laws may be sufficient but the means of enforcing them do not exist. Of course it is useless to have laws without having ample means of enforcing them.

Mr. STEWART: I forgot to say when I was speaking about pound nets, that we are unanimously of the opinion that no person should be allowed to use gill nets without the sanction of the Commissioners.

SECRETARY: Mr Chairman, here is something that I overlooked which ought to have been noticed before: This is a letter from Mr. A. G. Yates, President of the Buffalo, Rochester, and Pittsburg Road to Hon. George F. Danforth.

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER AND PITTSBURGH RAILWAY CO.,

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 9th, 1891.

HON. GEORGE F. DANFORTH,
President Cheaper Fish Food Association:

DEAR SIR,—Should you and your guests desire to visit the State Hatchery at Caledonia, it will give me pleasure to furnish a special train.

Yours truly

A. G. YATES, President.

I will also state that one of the members of our association, Mr. D. W Powers, wished me to say to the visitors here that his picture gallery is open to them, and he would like to have them visit it.

PRESIDENT: The thanks of this committee will be tendered to the gentlemen.

Senator MCNAUGHTON moved that both of those invitations be accepted, and the time be fixed upon to visit the hatcheries at Caledonia. Carried.

SECRETARY: Mr. Chairman: There are two more gentlemen here from whom I would like to hear, Mr. Ford, of the Pennsylvania Fish Commission, and Dr. Smith, who represents the United States Commission.

Mr. FORD: Gentlemen: As Pennsylvania has but a very limited area on the lakes, (I believe only twenty-eight miles on Lake Erie), the questions of the Commission she has very little to say about. We have established a hatchery in

Erie, and from that we have put out many millions of whitefish during five or six years, and it is developing. During the present season we have put out fifty-millions of wall-eyed pike, besides some fifteen millions of whitefish. We take pride in our State hatchery, and I think there is a sentiment in the Pennsylvania State Commission which is averse in yielding to the general government; not but what we would like to see the general government do all it can towards it, but we are rather loath to giving up our old plans. We have a regulation prohibiting the catching of fish within a mile of the shores. This gives a chance for the fish coming close to shore to spawn, and there are other regulations likewise prohibiting any offal being put in from any towns, and deleterious substances such as sawdust and coal oil or the like, to contaminate the waters,—a matter which I think is likewise very essential to the perservation and protection of the fish.

In regard to the size of the mesh, I hoped Mr. Streiber, who is here from Erie, would have something to say about it, but I see he has left the room.

CHAIRMAN: Won't you give your own view in regard to the size of the mesh?

Mr. FORD: I think, myself, the size of the mesh should be so regulated as to prevent the taking of any small fish.

CHAIRMAN: Have you any dimension in your mind, of the mesh?

Mr. FORD: I think we have no dimension at all in our leading descriptions.

In conclusion, we hope to see a reciprocal law between all the States and Canada regulating the fishing in Lake Erie. I think it is one our Commission would do all in its power to promote.

Dr. SMITH: Mr. Chairman, I did not attend this meeting with the expectation of being called upon to say anything. I do not know that I can make any remarks that will be of value or interest. I desire to ask to be relieved of active service on this committee because of my relations with the general government. It would seem to be proper that in a matter of this kind, affecting as it does foreign and State borders, and leading up to State legislation, that a position of strict neutrality should be maintained by the U. S. Fish Commissioners. This at least is the view of Commissioner McDonald, and I think the gentlemen will understand his motives. At the same time I desire to express, on behalf of Mr. McDonald, his interest in this matter and his desire and willingness to do anything that he can to assist in coming to the most correct and just conclusions regarding legislation.

I hold in my hand a report which the Commissioner made to the Senate of the United States at the time of the passage of the law establishing a hatchery on Lake Ontario, and I should like to file it since it corroborates much that has already been said and possibly throws some new light on the subject.

Mr. FARQUHAR, from the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, submitted the following report:

The Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 13.350) for the establishment of a fish hatchery in the State of New York, near the St. Lawrence River, respectfully report said bill back to the House, with a proviso thereto as follows:—

Provided, That the Commissioner of Fisheries shall first be satisfied that the State of New York has taken efficient measures for the regulation of periods for fishing and for proper protection of fish in the spawning season in the waters of northern New York.

And that when so amended your committee recommend the passage of said bill.

The accompanying letter from the United States Commissioner of Fisheries, communicated to the Senate, gives sufficient reasons for the establishment of the fish hatchery proposed to be established by the bill, and the same is made a part of this report:—

U. S. COMMISSION OF FISH AND FISHERIES,

WASHINGTON, D.C., Jan. 26, 1891.

SIR,—In obedience to Senate resolution of December 18, 1890, directing the United States Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries to report to the Senate as to the desirability of the establishment of a fish hatchery in northern New York, near the St. Lawrence River, I have the honour to report as follows:—

The basin of the St. Lawrence, including Lake Ontario and Lake Champlain, and the innumerable smaller lakes and tributary streams which drain into these, comprises fully one-half of the area of the State of New York, about one-fourth of the State of Vermont, and on the Canadian side a more considerable drainage area.

In Lake Ontario, whitefish were formerly very abundant. The value of this fishery has declined year by year, and at present the production is relatively insignificant compared with the whitefish fisheries of Lake Erie, Lake Huron and Lake Michigan.

In the waters referred to, a like decline was in progress, but those who were interested in those fisheries were prompt to recognise the necessity of legislation to restrain and regulate the methods, and apparatus, and seasons of capture.

Artificial propagation was also systematically resorted to, to supplement and re-enforce natural reproduction, and whitefish hatcheries were established by the States of Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin, and by the Canadian Government. Entering the field at a later date, the United States Commission has established stations for the collection and hatching of whitefish at Alpena, Mich., Duluth, Minn., and Put-in-Bay, Ohio.

The result of this co-operative fish-culture work by the Canadian, State, and United States Fish Commissions has been not only to arrest the alarming decline that was in progress, but to determine a marked increase in the catch of whitefish in those waters in which fish-cultural work has been carried on.

The marked contrast between the present conditions of the whitefish fisheries of Lake Erie and Lake Ontario, sharply defines and emphasises the necessity of artificial propagation as a means of maintaining and improving our important commercial fisheries, and of creating such in waters where they have not before existed.

We cannot afford to neglect so important an economic resource, one which gives such substantial and valuable returns for moderate expenditures.

We cannot expect individual enterprise to undertake such work in public waters in the expectation of private gain. Men, however public-spirited, will not sow the seed of a harvest which all men may gather. Our lakes, and rivers, and coast waters, must be farmed by the Government for the general use, and under such regulations as will establish and maintain the largest production.

Another important commercial species which formerly existed in Lake Ontario in marvellous abundance, but which is now so rare as to be an object of curious interest when seen, is the Atlantic salmon. Sixty years ago, each season it ascended the St. Lawrence in vast numbers, and swarmed in all its tributaries. Following both shores of Lake Ontario, it ascended all the smaller streams which fall into it and which afford suitable spawning grounds for the mature fish and favourable nurseries for the fry during their period of river life.

The following extract from the annual report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries of Canada, for the year ending June 30, 1869, will be instructive as well as suggestive:—

Special Report of Messrs. Whitcher and Venning, on Fish-Breeding at Newcastle, Ont.

"We proceeded yesterday to Newcastle, Ontario, in compliance with your directions, and made a personal inspection of the fish breeding establishment there under charge of Mr. Wilmot. The premises are situated on Baldwin's or Wilmot's Creek, a small stream traversing the township of Clarke, in the county of Durham, and discharging into Lake Ontario, about forty miles east of Toronto. This creek is well situated for salmon, as it forms a natural inlet of the sheltered bend of the lake between Bondhead and Darlington. Although at its entrance into the lake it passes through a marshy lagoon, the bed of the stream farther inland is of a gravelly nature and the water is pretty clear, regular, and lively in its flow. In early times it was famous for salmon, great numbers of which frequented it every autumn for the purpose of spawning. They were so plentiful forty years ago, that men killed them with clubs and pitchforks, women seined them with flannel petticoats, and settlers bought and paid for farms and built houses from the sale of salmon. Later they were taken by nets and spears, over 1,000 being often caught in the course of one night. Concurrently with such annual slaughter, manufactories and farming along the banks had obstructed, fouled, and changed the creek from its natural state, and made it less capable of affording shelter and spawning grounds. The yearly decreasing numbers at length succumbed to the destruction practiced upon them each season from the time of entering the creek, until nearly the last straggler had been speared, netted or killed.

The history of the salmon fishery of Wilmot's Creek, so graphically told by the Canadian Commissioners, has been repeated in every stream of the State of New York which drains into Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence River. All were frequented by the salmon, and from each, each season, went out a numerous colony of parr and smolts, which descended the St. Lawrence to the gulf, where they remained until they had attained size and maturity, when, obeying the impulse of reproduction, they ascended the St. Lawrence and distributed themselves to all the tributaries of lake and river, carrying back to these inland waters the rich harvest of the sea which they had gathered.

This magnificent fishery has ceased to be. Did it exist to-day, and were the conditions which made such a fishery possible prevailing to-day, a hundred streams now barren would afford salmon fishing as attractive as the more favoured waters of Canada, and the catch by net in the lake itself would furnish the motive of a valuable commercial fishery.

The cause of the disappearance, practically, of salmon from the streams of the St. Lawrence Basin, has been chiefly and primarily the erection of obstructions in all the rivers, which have prevented the salmon from reaching their spawning grounds, and so natural reproduction has been absolutely inhibited.

The restoration and maintenance of the whitefish fisheries of Lake Erie, or of the salmon fishery of the lakes and rivers, would either of them furnish sufficient motive for liberal expenditures on the part of the Government, if we consider the matter from a purely practical and economic standpoint. It is not only possible, it is entirely practicable, to restore and maintain these fisheries, by adequate recourse to means and agencies entirely within our control.

The regeneration of the fisheries must be accomplished through fish-cultural work, systematically and persistently pursued. Their maintenance must be assured by concurrent regulation of the lake fisheries by the United States and Canada, and by the enforcement on the part of the State of New York of such regulations and requirements as will permit the salmon to ascend to their spawning grounds. In the absence of such regulations and requirements, it will not be reasonable to expect that the results of fish-cultural work will be permanent or compensating, however extensive such work may be.

A fish-cultural station, planned to meet all the requirements, must be very extensive and complete in all its appointments, and will involve larger expenditure than would be required for a station devoted exclusively to the production of whitefish or the salmonidæ."

CHAIRMAN: Dr. Smith asks to be relieved from further practical service on this commission for the reasons he has stated: the question will be on granting leave. Carried.

Senator MCNAUGHTON: Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen, no arguments are needed in support of those advanced by Mr. Amsden, that there should be action taken to increase fish food, and increase the number of fish in our lakes and inland streams. From the earliest organisation of the Fish Commission in this State I have taken a deep interest in the subject, and done what I could, either as a private citizen or legislator, to facilitate its work. I think there are very few of us who realise the important position, geographically, of the State of New York as connected with the great lakes and streams that are well calculated to furnish an almost endless supply of fish; and what I shall say will apply more particularly to this State and to the Provinces. I recognise the importance of enactments by the different States bordering on the great lakes, and by the Provinces, of uniform laws for the protection of fish and fisheries, and there is no doubt the States adjoining the great lakes are more interested than those away from the northern lakes. I agree with the Commissioner from Michigan that the matter of fish, and fish protection, should be left to the States along the shores of the lakes, and not transferred to the general government. In my judgment, the general government, in matters of that kind, acts too slowly; the machinery is too complicated, and I believe that each of the States, Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, etc, are entirely competent to fully protect any matters of that kind; and I should very much regret if the general management of the fisheries was turned over to the Government instead of being left to the Commissioners of the various states. I think very few of our citizens realise this fact, that the State of New York, bounded on the west by Lake Erie and the Niagara River; on the north by Lake Ontario—flowing past us three-quarters of the fresh water of the habitable globe—and St. Lawrence River, the waters of which flow on to the ocean; east by the Hudson River and the Atlantic Ocean, which of course furnishes an abundant supply of fish; in addition there are the inland lakes and rivers suitable for fish and fish-culture. There is no state in the Union, Michigan not excepted, that is so favourably situated for furnishing an unlimited supply of fish of the proper kind for table use as the State of New York. I admit that Michigan has a larger number of miles of lake shore, but it has not the variety of water that this State has. Comparatively it seems that Commissioners of this State have done more than those of any other state in furnishing for the inhabitants a cheap supply of fish. This state has not been at all backward in furnishing money for the fish Commissioners. If I remember rightly, the Commission was first appointed in 1868; the late Horatio Seymour, our friend the late Seth Green, and Mr. R. B. Roosevelt were appointed Commissioners to examine the subject Their report covered the ground completely. From that time interest in the matter throughout the state has been steadily growing, and it may be a surprise to some of you to know that during those years this State has appropriated $433,000 for the aid of the fish Commissioners in various ways; that includes $6,500 for the appropriation for shell fish; but aside from that, either for clerk hire or appropriations, that immense amount of money has been appropriated. I have no criticism or comment to make on the way that that money has been expended; in my judgment great good has come from it. The commissioners have laboured assiduously and intelligently. They have performed all the duties without any salary, which I think is not to the credit of the State; I believe there should be a proper salary affixed to that office, but of that the Commissioners have not complained, and perhaps I should not. But in my judgment, it is not of the greatest importance to the inhabitants of this State that the Adirondacks, and island lakes and streams should be stocked, which, for a great part are private property, or owned by the State, and generally inaccessible, in which the ordinary citizen cannot fish because prohibited either by reason of private ownership or by being the property of the State. It is not of the first importance that those small inland lakes or rivers should be stocked with fish; not a tenth of the importance that the supply of whitefish and salmon in Lake Ontario, and shad in the Hudson River should be increased. For the great majority of people in this state, trout in the Adirondacks are not of great consequence, but it is important that the immense quantity of whitefish and salmon that once existed in Lake Ontario should be restored, for then, in this locality, whitefish were sold for the nominal sum of four or five cents a pound, and furnished a great industry to parties along the lake from Lewiston to Kingston; and the salmon trout, the finest fish I believe found on the Northern States, is almost extinct except in the northern shore in Lake Ontario. Since I have held an official relation with this and Orleans County, I have made inquiries in regard to salmon trout. There are people living in this county who remember that twenty-five or thirty years ago salmon were in great abundance. I have recently conversed with intelligent citizens of Orleans County who state that in Oak Orchard Creek, Johnson's Creek and in Sandy Creek, forty years ago salmon trout weighing as high as twenty to twenty-three pounds were caught in abundance. There was no difficulty whatever in the average fisherman going to either of those creeks and supplying his family with all the fish desired. Now those streams, particularly Johnson's Creek, Sandy Creek and Oak Orchard Creek have a gravelly bottom, and from aught I can see, are as well adapted to the cultivation of salmon to-day as forty years ago. At that time, and perhaps for fifteen or twenty years after that, it is very likely that the sawdust which accumulated in great quantities and floated down the streams in large quantities, drove the fish away. At least the fishermen attributed it to that, and I am informed that hemlock sawdust is poisonous to fish. At all events there are no salmon there to-day and have not been for thirty-five years. But there is nothing of that now, and as far as I know there is no deleterious substance in those streams which would prevent salmon and whitefish being hatched in those streams in abundance; and I have the suggestion to make, for I understand the meeting is called for that purpose, that the Fish Commissioners of this State should turn their attention more to establishing hatcheries at various points along Lake

Ontario, and if possible, increase in that lake the supply of whitefish and salmon trout. I believe on the northern shore of Lake Ontario there is a large amount of salmon caught and of whitefish. I am not an expert fisherman, and perhaps not so familiar as I should be with the habits of the fish, but I know of no reason why whitefish should not now abound on this side the lake as well as forty years ago. Lake Ontario was recommended as a source of water supply for Rochester: tests were made and it was found the water was pure. There is no reason why it should be impure; and I believe as good condition for the cultivation of fish food exists in Lake Ontario to-day as forty or fifty years ago. I think the attention of the Commissioners should be called to the importance of investigating that matter fully, to ascertain if this side of the lake can no longer be the home of the whitefish or salmon trout. I think also the cultivation of shad in the Hudson, for the interest of this State, should be pushed to its greatest possibilities. For the interest of New York and Brooklyn, and other cities in our State, with the railroad facilities in the State, I think nothing more useful could be done for the people than to increase the quantity of shad in the Hudson, and increase in Ontario the salmon and whitefish, and thus furnish a supply of fish food for the people, and not at present give so much attention to the stocking of lake streams in the Adirondacks. We could, in my judgment, very well get along without trout in the Adirondacks if there were in Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence a full supply of food fish. I make these suggestions because I have taken pains to make inquiries of inhabitants in lake counties, and their belief is that salmon trout and whitefish can be restored in Lake Ontario. It is possible that there are conditions that render it impossible to propagate to any great extent those fish now; I am not prepared to say that is not true; but I think the Fish Commissioners will do the state a service and reflect great credit on themselves if they push the experiments at points —say at Johnson's Creek, Oak Orchard Creek, Sandy Creek, and points along the lake shore; establish hatcheries there; see if it is possible that by producing the small fish or fry in the streams at these points, the salmon will come back, or if the supply of whitefish can be increased. I believe that the intention of the legislature was not so much to furnish for sportsmen sport in catching fish in the Adirondacks, which are almost inaccessible to the average person, as to supply to the inhabitants of this State a supply of fish food at fair and even cheap rates. In my judgment that can be done; and in my opinion the attention of the Commissioners should be directed that way. As I said before, I have no comment to make as to the expenditures of money in the past. I believe they have been judiciously expended—for to a very great extent this matter of fish cultivation has been an experiment. I think as early as 1865, Mr. Roosevelt was a Fish Commissioner, and published a book in which he said that there should be protection to fish; that the supply of fish food could be increased in the large lakes to an unlimited extent, using, in fact the very best arguments that could be used, and that, in the very line that I have suggested, and yet nothing—at least not very much, has come of that. I believe it does not require very much skill to frame bills relating to protection of fisheries, that will meet the approval of the law-making powers in the Provinces, and of the law-making powers of this state, and in Pennsylvania, which are directly interested in Lake Ontario and which can be enacted. I have no doubt but that my friend Judge Danforth could frame bills in a short time that would meet the approval of this state, Pennsylvania and the Provinces; and I believe it would be infinitely better for the states bordering on the lakes that the management and control should be left to the commissioners of those states. They have in the past shown a great interest in that matter; I know that interest will be continued, and I believe they can a hundred times better serve the interests of the state than the Fish Commissioners of the United States, who are sure to move very wisely and intelligently but slowly. The United States Government could of course co-operate, but each state knows best the variety of fish that can be cultivated within its borders; and speaking for myself, I should dislike very much to have the powers of the fish commission of this state turned over to, or interfered with, in any way by the general government. I regret that I have not more statistics to furnish this assemblage in regard to the extent to which the whitefish seems to have been depleted in our great lakes, but this I know, that at the very homes of the species known as the brook trout, where formerly they abounded, now a trout dinner will cost a dollar; a whitefish dinner at the lake costs a dollar; and if this is a step in furnishing cheap food to the inhabitants in this State then I am mistaken. I think the commissioners in this State should turn their attention more particularly to the propagation of fish in the lakes and streams I have referred to, and in other streams east of Rochester on the lake shore, than to be so particular in stocking lakes in the "north woods" and in other places that are only accessible to the sportsman.

I did not intend to say anything when I came here, only to listen; I felt honoured in being invited to come here, but the suggestion in the letter of Mr. Dunning referring the matter to the general government did not meet my approval, and I concur with the gentleman from Michigan in that respect.

I am obliged to you, Mr. Chairman, for the courtesy of being permitted to address this meeting.

CHAIRMAN: The chair would like to ask of Mr. Green something in regard to the proper size of mesh for nets in the lakes. You have been a practical fisherman?

Mr. GREEN: I have.

CHAIRMAN: What is your idea of a proper size of mesh for nets—pound nets and gill nets in the lakes?

Mr. GREEN: I do not think that in gill nets a smaller mesh should be used than 2½ inch bar.

CHAIRMAN: Two and one-half bar, that makes a 5-inch.

Mr. GREEN: Yes; the average size, then, is three pounds or over. The smaller fish go through. In regard to the pound net, if you have a large mesh a great many fish would be killed. A pound net will clean out any stream, I don't care where it is; if they took the pains to separate them, took out the small fish and put them back, which the fishermen will not do. I have seen boat-loads taken in, and a third of them would not be marketable.

CHAIRMAN: Which is most destructive to fishing, pound or gill nets?

Mr. GREEN: I think a pound net is. If a gill net is restricted to a proper size mesh, the small ones will go through; and a pound net takes from a six-inch up to a sturgeon.

It was suggested by Mr. Amsden that a time be fixed upon for visiting the hatchery at Caledonia, but it was decided to leave the matter open until the afternoon session.

Mr. AMSDEN moved that this committee take a recess until two o'clock.

Carried.

2 O'CLOCK P. M.

Meeting called to order by the Chairman.

Mr. AMSDEN moved that the invitation of the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh Railroad to visit the Caledonia Hatchery be accepted, and that the committee leave at nine o'clock Wednesday morning, make a visit of two hours at the Caledonia Hatchery, and return in time to assemble here at one o'clock. Carried.

CHAIRMAN: There are four representatives here from the St. Lawrence Anglers' Association from whom the committee would be glad to hear.

Mr. SKINNER: There is one of our committee here, Mr. Howard Folger, of Kingston, who is deeply interested in this question, and as his business calls him away this evening, we would be pleased to have him make a few remarks.

Mr. FOLGER: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen—My father expected to come here until the last minute, and then asked me to take his place. Of course I have examined the matter under discussion very closely, and am interested in it very deeply. We are situated at the head of the Thousand Islands, and greatly interested in the subject, and we know the popularity of the Islands depends upon the fishing; that is a point of great importance, and as the rivers of that point merge into each other, the American and Canadian waters, there is no place where it is of more importance to have the laws assimilate and have them bound to each other. My father wished me to state that he regretted not to be present, and he would be glad to concur with the committee in some action which would protect the fishing interests. I did not come with the idea of giving but rather of receiving information.

CHAIRMAN: You are a member of the Anglers' Association?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You concur, I suppose, in their views of nets on the river?

A. Yes, sir; I think the great point there is the fishing,

Q. You live in the Canadian jurisdiction?

A. My home is on the Canada side, but I am on the American side during the summer, in connection with the Thousand Islands Steamship Company.

Q. Are you familiar with the feeling on that side?

A. Well, I haven't talked very much with the fishermen, but the feeling comes more from the other side against the Canadians, I think. You see they are allowed to net in the Canadian waters, and the government allows them to net.

Q. What do you think of that system?

A. I think it is very deleterious to the river interests and to the game fish in general; it destroys fishing.

Q. Would the people on that side sustain a law abolishing all netting?

A. I think they would on the river from the head of the river down. And in the Bay of Quinte, which is one of the greatest fishing grounds for sporting fish such as muskallonge and bass, I think you would receive a hearty co-operation for abolishing nets all along the river.

Mr. SKINNER: Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen—I could say a good deal on this question that is of value and importance, but my desire is to condense my remarks as much as possible, as I know your intentions are to hurry the work and finish to night. The special line of interest that I and the other members of the committee of the St. Lawrence Anglers' Association present here are concerned in, is to secure the co-operation of the Canadian government on the international waters of the St. Lawrence river, that by protection and, if necessary, propagation, the fishing may be restored to its former superb condition. If you desire me to say anything as to my personal knowledge of how the fishing has been in years gone by and now, I think I am able to do so.

I am a native of Canada, born in Brockville, Ont., nearly forty-seven years ago, and have been a resident in the vicinity of the Thousand Islands nearly all my life-time. My recollections as to the fishing extend back to the age of ten or twelve years, when the fishing in the vicinity of the Thousand Islands was infinitely better than it is now. I fancy it is so in almost all of the fishing districts; but my opinion is—whether endorsed by others or not—that the depletion is largely due to negligence in enforcing laws that have been enacted; and also in permitting licensed fishing. For an illustration: Some years ago, at Gananoque, Ont., the fish warden, seized a quantity of fish on the dock and arrested two parties —relations—for violating the fish laws. (Please note that the father of one was a government light-house keeper.) The officer laid his complaint before the magistrate at Gananoque. The prisoners, when asked to state their case (by the way, I wish to say this was along in November, long after the time for angling), one of them swore that he caught his barrel of fish with a spoon, and the other swore that he bought his fish from an American sportsman, said to have been fishing in Eel Bay. There are gentlemen here who know that these affidavits were base fabrications, and so did the officers of the law; but what could they do in view of such testimony? This is only one of many illustrations that I could give you of the most shameful violations of the Canadian fishery laws in the vicinity to which I allude.

One point more I desire to refer to, and I would be pleased if Mr. Stewart would kindly note it. Since the organization of our association, I have made efforts in Gananoque and Brockville to secure in some way the organization of a co-operative association similiar to our Anglers' Association; but I have been met with the argument that we on the American side have been progressive people; that we have built cottages and improved our islands, and that we want Canada to legislate in our behalf. That we have been progressive I do not deny; that our motive in securing co-operation upon this question is selfish I do deny. Our interests are here identical.

The Canadian government is now inviting this progressive spirit by placing its islands adjacent to ours upon the market, and I know that Mr. Grant, Mr. Thompson and Mr. Folger will bear me out in the statement when I say that these islands are being purchased largely by American gentlemen, with the expectation that the Canadian government will afford them the same protection in all that goes to make them good fishing resorts, that they would be able to secure on our side. And that, to me, seems a sufficient argument why the Canadian government should interest itself, and prohibit the use of nets in the waters surrounding these islands.

I am sure that I can give abundant evidence that protection improves the fishing upon the American side.

During the past year the sportsmen who have been to the North Channel—Canadian waters, and once noted fishing grounds—state that they are unable to catch any fish larger than are able to pass through an ordinary gill net.

In comparison with this, the last two pickerel that I saw taken from Clayton Bay—a place as thoroughly fished with hook and line as any on the St. Lawrence river—weighed twenty-five pounds.

For the information of those present who may not be familiar with the locality, I beg to state that between Clayton N. Y., and Gananoque, Ont., the river is about seven miles wide, but owing to the many intervening islands, the shortest navigable channel is about nine miles.

CHAIRMAN: Would any other gentlemen from the Association like to be heard?

Mr. THOMPSON: Mr. Chairman, I think I may say here what may not have any influence, but at the same time I am here to discuss the protection of fish. The matter has been thoroughly discussed; the necessity of it, which everybody concedes, and there is no doubt that everything is being done in this State to propagate that could be done. It seems almost in its infancy. The people have come to see the necessity of having food fish, and the necessity of propagating fish for that purpose. That thing is now under way in good shape; but at the same time that we are spending so much money to propagate, we should attend to the protection of our food fish after we get them propagated. As it stands now in Canada, with the privilege of netting, they use nets down to a very small mesh, and they are taking the small fish as well as those well grown, and it has the tendency to keep the quantity down. If we could have a limited time, or a limited amount of fish, so that everybody should not have the privilege of going in and netting all the year round, or netting all that they see fit to, our fish might be kept in the waters, but, as it is, they are soon netted out and our waters are depleted. We find that true in the river St. Lawrence. Years ago, before they commenced netting, you could go out and catch any amount of fish; any man could be gone an hour or two and catch all the fish he wanted; now you have to fish all day to get a good mess, literally speaking. That is all due to using nets. What we ask is protection in that direction. We have good laws; our Bill well provides for that protection. But the Canadian people on the opposite side license there the privilege of netting. It is hard to keep American fish from going into Canadian waters, therefore the whole river is depleted by that measure of netting. If we could persuade our Canadian friends to legislate some law prohibiting netting, I think it would be very beneficial. I am speaking now of the river. When you go up into the lakes it is beyond my knowledge; but I think that, as Mr. Skinner says, taking it down the river, the Canadian authorities have put their islands on the market and they are trying to get them populated the same as they are on our side, and the only thing to induce people to come there is to enact a law to protect the fish; this would be to the interest of anybody, both commercial and steamboat men and everybody interested in the pleasure business of the river. It has got to be a very important thing. Let what has been said and done so far be carried out, to the end that we may see some good result, and I would only suggest that perhaps a copy of the bill as we have it, should be submitted to the Canadian authorities, and let them look the matter over and see how near they are willing to conform to it, and if there is anything that is in accord with them we will try to get together on those points: if we cannot do it to-day, some future day; I think it would be beneficial to both sides.

Mr. R. P. GRANT: Mr. Chairman, I think the ground has been pretty well covered by the gentlemen who have spoken, but there are two or three points I want to give my opinion on, one is in regard to the State Fish Commissioners having control and jurisdiction over the state fishing grounds and everything pertaining to them, instead of the general government. I think the gentleman from

Michigan and also Senator McNaughton struck the key-note when they said the State Commissioners should control those things: I think it would be a dangerous precedent for the United States government to get control of the Fish Commissioners along the chain of our inland lakes and the St. Lawrence River.

Every petty office on the chain of lakes would be a political office. We would not only see it in our Presidential, but in our State and county elections, and it would be a political question, and something which ought not to exist. And I wish to concur in the remarks of those same gentlemen, in regard to fish food. We all know that the man who eats a speckled trout to-day has a luxury; and we also know that while white fish were common fish a few years ago, the man who eats them to-day has virtually a luxury; the labouring man, the mechanic and the farmer cannot get them any more easily than they can the speckled trout. And I think the views of these gentlemen on that point are the key-notes in that respect; I fully concur on that point; but I came here as a representative of the Anglers' Association. My interest is mostly in the St. Lawrence River. We have in the St. Lawrence River about twenty-five miles covered by parks, hotels and cottages, and have $3,000,000 invested in parks, mostly by foreigners and strangers, that is they are foreigners to our river. What brings them there? The St. Lawrence River for one thing, and the fishing in the St. Lawrence River for another. We have thousands on the St. Lawrence River, at the Thousand Islands, every year who come for fishing, and we feel with the large amount of money that is invested there, that something ought to be done by our Legislature to protect the fishing. We know the gentlemen that composed the Codification Committee. Our Chairman, General Sherman, who succeeded Governor Seymour, and Mr. Roosevelt one of the first Commissioners appointed by our State, and Deputy Attorney-General Whittaker made a committee we all felt pleased with; and the sporting men of our State, and the frequenters of the St. Lawrence River were pleased with that committee and knew that we would get a law that would be right and satisfactory to all, and which would protect all our interests; the Anglers' Association had the privilege of meeting these gentlemen on the St. Lawrence River. They came there to look the matter over; we told them our grievances, and they said, what do you want? We replied, we want a prohibitory law; a law that would prohibit net fishing in the St. Lawrence River. And when the Codification Committee prepared new laws we were pleased to see that these gentlemen had recommended a prohibitory law on the St. Lawrence River; but a prohibitory law on the American side does not protect us; we want Mr. Stewart and his Canadian colleagues to give us the same law on the Canadian side that we have on the American side. We hope they will give us a prohibitory law; that the fish on the American side will not go over into Canada waters and be gobbled up by the Canadian net pirates. The Americans will watch on our side, but the Canadians will camp on the Canadian islands and go over in the American waters to set their nets. We have Eel Bay and a number of other bays there that by nature are the natural breeding grounds for fish, and the Canada netters come over and try to exterminate our fish, and they would exterminate them but for the Angler's Association. We have taken hundreds of nets and burned them up. The Codification Committee have rendered a bill that pleases us but it has not become a law. This section was amended, and that section was amended, and the result was we had no law, owing to the deadlock in the Senate; we were virtually at sea again; and, as Senator McNaughton said, this Codification Committee virtually wiped out 239 Fish and Game laws and they have got it simplified in this bill they presented. But for the unfortunate dead-lock in our Senate last winter the bill would have been a law now. That seems to be the opinion of the legislators of 1891 that I have talked with on the subject.

I wish to say another thing by way of criticism of our State Commissioners. They wanted to get some spawn of wall-eyed pike last spring; they got a man by the name of M. B. Hill, near Clayton, and they authorized him—so Hill says — to set nets and take game fish illegally for spawn. I said to Hill, "Why do you do this?" He said: "You musn't find any fault with me; I am obeying orders." I said: "What do you call obeying orders?" He said: "The fish I take must go to the men for doing the work." They not only took the spawn, but they killed the fish, and the fish were taken away and sold to the fishmonger. We protested against it, and went so far as to get the District Attorney after them, but they pulled the nets out a week too soon for us; if we had been a week earlier we would have caught the whole of them. When Col. McDonald and Mr. Blackford and I went up to Hill's fish-pond in July, I put the question to Blackford: "Why is it, after the Legislature appropriates $35,000 to do this work, that the men that catch those fish have got to take the fish and kill them and sell them to get their pay?" He hardly knew what to say. He said: "Does Hill say that?" I said: "Yes, and further, he says he is working under orders." "Well," he says, "he ought not to do it, for the men were paid."

But I wish that Mr. Stewart would impress upon his colleagues, when he comes to the St. Lawrence river netting, the necessity of prohibiting pound and gill nets for the St. Lawrence river; we do not want any pound nets nor any gill nets.

CHAIRMAN: I would like to ask you if netting on the St. Lawrence were stopped entirely, whether it would be necessary to have any hatchery?

A. I think it would not, so far as the river is concerned, because we have the natural fishing-beds and breeding-grounds that nature has provided there. They were wall-eyed pike that they were killing after taking the spawn, and I am satisfied that every game fish that they caught was killed and sold the same as the wall-eyed pike.

Q. Were nets set to catch the muskallonge and pickerel for their spawn?

A. No; the muskallonge are propagated only at Chautauqua lake.

I would like to say that Mr. Hill stated to me that if he were allowed to take the wall-eyed pike for their spawn, he could save five out of every seven fish taken and return them to the water. He made the statement to me that he was acting under orders; that Monroe Green had engaged these men, and the appropriation wasn't large enough to pay them, and the understanding was to take the fish for their pay.

CHAIRMAN: Hill is not now in the employ of the Commission, is he?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did his dismissal arise from this?

A. That was one of the main factors, I inferred from Mr. Blackford.

Q. You don't know whether he was retained by the Commission?

A. Mr. Blackford told me that those men were paid by the State, and Hill, of course, we know was paid by the State.

DR. SMITH: I saw some of the fishermen who did this work. They undertook it at the request of the State Fish Commissioners, and took out a portion of their pay in fish, as I understood it, or as the gentleman has said, but they had some difficulty; they thought they were not getting enough money, and ceased their operations. They did not confine their operations to wall-eyed pike, as I understood, but caught a large number of other fish. as I am told, including black bass and salmon.

Mr. GRANT: They took all kinds of game fish that is in the river—everything.

CHAIRMAN: The Fish Commissioners could have given no such authority, and it is not likely that they did do it.

Mr. GRANT: We knew they could not do it, and that is why we got the District Attorney after them, and we had a trap set for them, but they were too quick for us. It is just the same with all net pirates; they say they throw back the game fish, but none are thrown back.

SECRETARY: Mr. Chairman, I have been very much interested in the remarks the gentlemen have made, and the thought occurred to me whether, before we get through, it would not be wise for this committee to recommend to the main body that some action be taken in the direction, of urging upon both New York State and the Dominion Government—not Ontario, but the Dominion, until Ontario can maintain her position there—the question of prohibiting all netting on the St. Lawrence river; that that be one of the steps to be taken by the whole body. We will not act upon the question now, but let the gentlemen think it over.

Mr. THOMPSON: I wish to say one word in regard to your suggestion of prohibiting netting strictly to pound nets. When you get down from the lake into the river there is hardly room to set a pound net. Anybody that knows what a pound net is, knows that it takes a great deal of surface to set a pound net. Down the river there is hardly room to set a pound net; you see they have wings that extend out a mile, or three-quarters each way, that covers a mile and a half, and we don't have it in the river. To set such a net as that in the river would very soon exterminate everything that is there; it catches everything, from a fish three inches to two feet long; everything that comes within its raidius is swept in. We are not troubled with them much; and one thing occurred to me, that when you come to make your suggestion, you separate the river from the lake; because the river we want free from all netting. You take a gill net out, and the pound net, and you leave the hook net, and the hook net is almost as destructive as the pound net, because they have ears running out each way. They don't cost as much money and catch nearly as much fish. Our game protector, on examination, found four or five nets, and he came to me and wanted to know where the division was, and we got the map and studied it; he said he didn't want to interfere with those nets because they were licensed to net in Canada, and we didn't want to interfere and make trouble with our friends across the river, except we wanted to get together and have a uniformity of law. And in making this suggestion, if you would just go to work and cut the river out from the lake—the river from Kingston down as far as the line extends, as far as Canada extends—you will hit the nail right on the head; you will do just the best thing for Canada and also for the State of New York.

CHAIRMAN: Are there any other gentlemen who wish to be heard? if not, the chair suggests that the committee proceed to practical business.

Senator MCNAUGHTON: Mr. Chairman, I only say this with reference to the compilation of game laws; I believe the bill presented, met the approval of members of the legislature of both parties; I have no doubt that it would have become law but for the dead-lock in the Senate. There were some amendments made that perhaps were not necessary. I know Gov. Hill strongly approved the general features of the bill, and I believe he would have approved the bill if it had been passed. I believe the bill which was lost in the last legislature will be passed in the next one.

Mr. AMSDEN : Mr. Chairman, to make a beginning on the line of action that we want to take in preparing some matter to hand into our main body, I suggest that we take section 132 of this code and discuss it, hearing from Pennsylvania, from Michigan, and from New York State, and any one else who wishes to speak about it. Section 132 of the code reads as follows :

Section 132 of the Act for the protection and preservation of birds and game.

Lake Ontario, Lake Erie and Niagara River, fishing with nets within certain distances from shore prohibited. No fish shall be fished for, caught or killed in any manner or by any device except angling in the water of Lake Erie, within one mile of the shores, or within one-half mile of the shore of any of the islands therein. Nor in Lake Ontario within one mile of the shore, or within one mile of the shore of any of the islands therein, except in the county of Oswego they may be taken one-half mile from shore. Nor shall fish taken contrary to the provisions of this section be knowingly possessed, Pound net fishing in the waters of Lake Erie is hereby prohibited.

CHAIRMAN : I would suggest in addition to what Mr. Amsden has suggested, that the Commissioners from Ontario and from Michigan, take this Code as discussed and look it all over and see how much of it, and what part of it, they will assent to as it is, and report to the central committee, and where their provisions are different from ours, and then they and the New York committee will confer. The section Mr. Amsden has read is the principal part to be legislated upon, the great lakes and the St. Lawrence River, Lake Ontario, Lake Erie, Niagara River, and then the question of the meshes of nets in Lake Erie and Ontario ; the meshes of nets in Lake Erie and Ontario should not be less than 4½ inches.

Mr. FORD : I see that that is practically the law of Pennsylvania to-day with reference to Lake Erie, with the exception that we do not allow fishing within a mile and a-half distance from the shore ; the result of that is to give the fish a chance to spawn.

Mr. POST : I think any course that would tend to detract from the work of the States is injurious to any end we all have in view. We can put into the waters there at an expense which the State of Michigan is willing to assume, if let alone, two hundred million of whitefish every year. Wisconsin has done very well ; Illinois has practically turned her work over to the United States, and they have quit it ; Ohio has practically done the same—they have quit, and turned it over to the United States Government at Sandusky. Here, for instance, is your great Lake Ontario ; why may not the United States Commissioners and the State of New York work in harmony, and with the money you can get, stock it with whitefish? We have taken as active measurements as we can with reference to Lake Superior, the very head of these great waters, and which is being greatly depleted. In that action one of the strongest arguments before the Legistature when any objection is made to representative remedies is, why the State of Michigan is paying twenty-five to thirty thousand dollars a year, and here are these fishermen robbing them every year, taking that away from the Legislature. Suppose it was understood the great United States had taken in hand the matter of stocking those waters with commercial fish, don't you see that in the State of Michigan—and it has a great deal of money invested—we would at once lose the lever we have; it would paralyse our efforts; there is no question about it. As I said this morning, the very direction Mr. Stewart is seeking to have taken in Canada is the very direction we are seeking, and that is to have the provinces or local commonwealths take care of the fishing on their own borders; let them go hand in hand, as they necessarily must. Any movement that may be taken by the United States Fish Commission towards enlarging its work on these lakes will meet with the most hearty co-operation from the Michigan Board, and I am sure will from the Wisconsin Board, and the neighbouring boards. We have had numerous conferences with those north-western commissions and we are in hearty accord with them. I recall the commission at Put-in-Bay; I remember very well how several members of the Ohio commission felt grieved on that occasion; they felt as though the state, instead of withdrawing from the work, ought to increase it. There is no difficulty and no danger whatever of too much money being expended in that kind of work; and it is not enormously expensive, either. The difficulty is to interest people. We have got Michigan pretty well educated. We haven't had much difficulty in several years in getting such reasonable appropriations as we ask for. It would surprise you to know that one of the arguments made use of by one of the patrons of industry, (he was about the only one, that is, he and one or two who stood by him, against the appropriation) was "this propagation of fish is so cheapening the food that it comes in competition with our pork." That is one of the things which we have tried to make the people believe and this man came out and argued it and it had the effect we supposed. I hope the time will come when every fish that is taken, of wall-eyed pike and whitefish, shall have its eggs taken and propagated before it is killed and eaten. We have the control of the whole length of the Detroit River on the American side and that is what we are doing with it; we need, to fill our Detroit hatchery, ten thousand whitefish, ten thousand mature fish. As I said, it takes, to fill our Detroit hatchery, about a hundred bushel of eggs.

All movements this commission will make that will prevent the depletion of our lakes, will have the hearty concurrence of our commission, and we will do anything in reason that shall be recommended, and we flatter ourselves we have some considerable influence with our legislature, too.

I suppose there are more whitefish taken at Sandusky than any other point in the world. The same force that takes and hatches our whitefish, which are taken in the fall, as you know, and hatched in March or April, that same force as soon as the whitefish are out of the jars, takes the wall-eyed pike. It is essential for our inland planting, we take and plant out in our inland lakes, and it is our design, as far as possible, to fill the jars as full as we can. We take off the wall-eyed pike eggs and plant them, and they hatch in about thirty days, and hatch them with but little expense. Suppose the commercial fishing should be taken away from us, that would certainly go with the other, and we might as well hatch whitefish and wall-eyed pike as to hatch either one, and we have a great many inland lakes that are well adapted for the breeding of wall-eyed pike; and the wall-eyed pike, with the scarcity of whitefish, is getting to be reckoned with the whitefish in the market; it certainly stands only second in the market to the whitefish.

Mr. AMSDEN: Mr. Chairman, as Senator McNaughton remarked this morning, there was a time when we had an abundance of food fish in Lake Ontario. He put it back further than I should. Within a shorter time our markets have been supplied from that source with whitefish, and at much less price than at present and with fish very superior to any other.

We now depend on Lake Erie and Georgian Bay. The former are the freshest and best. This has incited the formation of the organization of which I have the honour to be the secretary. We are interested in it, not that we are fish Commissioners, fishermen, or fish dealers; we are simply fish-eaters, fond of the whitefish, and want it fresh, plentiful and cheap for ourselves and our neighbours—the poor and the rich. In the belief that we can do some good to the community, we have put our heart and soul into this work and determined to bring about a restoration of cheap fish food to the depleted waters of Lake Ontario.

In the meeting to-day we see that our labours have not been in vain, and we feel most grateful to you, our neighbours across the waters and East and West, for your kind, earnest co-operation and interest in our endeavours, and more than pleased to see the work enlarge and extend to all the great lakes. It is a grand, philanthropic work that we can well be proud of. While our governments are giving so much thought and expense to the advancement of land farming, our vast water farms should not be neglected. Fish is an equally important article of food. It is a very necessary diet—essential to health. It would be better if we all consumed more fish and less meat. Scientists tell us that for our own good, as a matter of health, we Americans eat far too much meat. Relatively, fish to-day is more expensive than meat, and unless reform comes soon, fish will be out of reach of the poor. Our markets must depend on the great lakes; there is no other source for market purposes for fresh water fish. Taking Lake Ontario as you find it to-day, almost destitute of fish food—nothing but herring and bloaters in it now—what would be your idea for immediate course for United States and Canada to pursue to bring about a restoration of those waters?

Mr. FORD: The first thing I would do would be to put whitefish fry in there by the million.

Q. Before you protect the waters?

A. You appreciate that it takes three years for the fish to come to maturity; you would not see any effect until after three years — probably the fourth year. Some five years ago Lake Erie was almost depleted of whitefish, they had moved along up the lake; and then they began to fill the plants with whitefish, and the fishermen moved their nets down to Lake Erie, and for the last five years our Detroit river planting has fish that come down to Lake Erie. The plants of the United States Commission, of the Ohio Commission, and the Pennsylvania Commission, have all been almost largely in Lake Erie, and all helped to stock Erie. They probably do not go through Lake St. Clair to Lake Huron, but probably go to Lake Erie. The whitefish in Lake Erie is the best proof of the success of the propagation of whitefish in the world. In reference to the brook trout, I will say that forty years ago there were no brook trout south of the Boardman river, which is nearly on a level with the upper peninsula, and to-day there is fishing almost down to Kalamazoo, in almost every stream in the state.

Mr. AMSDEN: Here is the United States government which has offered to come in and establish a hatchery on Lake Ontario. They say, first, that New York must pass protective laws before they take a step in it.

Mr. POST: I should certainly do it. Your State Board is an excellent Board. I was a good deal pleased with what Senator McNaughton said. He said there has been a great deal of money expended; well, it has not been as well directed as in some other States, but it is the pioneer State: it has taught us all what to do. We are pupils of Seth Green. And of course New York has had to stand a good part of the expense in the first place, and a good deal of that has been expended for our benefit, because we have profited by what New York did on the start, and I think you would have very little difficulty in interesting your State Board in establishing a whitefish hatchery on Lake Ontario.

Mr. SKINNER: Mr. Chairman, in answer to the question, "At what point does the St. Lawrence river cease to be international water?" I am credibly advised that it is on the Canada side near the village of St. Regis where it crosses the 45th parallel, and at Tibbett's Point light-house on the United States side, so that there is about 115 miles of the St. Lawrence river international waters.

On motion of Mr. Amsden, it was decided that the meeting should adjourn, to meet at Hamilton, Ontario, on 8th December. Carried.

Votes of thanks were then tendered to the Chairman and Secretary, after which the meeting was adjourned.

THE FOLLOWING WERE ADOPTED as recommendations to the meeting at Hamilton, Ont., December 8th:

Moved by Mr. A. D. STEWART:

Resolved, That provisions ought to be introduced into the laws of all the States represented in this conference, forbidding the taking and having in possession of salmon trout and whitefish of the weight of less than two pounds each, and bass of the weight of less than one pound, and blue pike of less weight than three-quarters of a pound.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. POST:

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Congress of the United States the importance of authorizing and directing to be made, through the United States Fish Commission, a full and careful biological survey of the great lakes, with a view of determining the character and plentifulness of the food, and the habits and migration of commercial fish.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. POST:

Resolved, That the members of this conference from the Dominion of Canada and the States represented, respectively, be requested to take the text of the Game and Fish code prepared by the New York State Commissioners, and consider the same with reference to the applicability of its provisions to their own purposes, and to indicate thereon what provisions may be acceptable to them, and what changes they may deem advisable to be made to suit their separate wants, so that at the final meeting of the conference an agreement may be come to, in respect to all the provisions upon which legislation is desired.

Resolved, That this body regards with disfavour any movement looking towards the turning over to the United States government, the work of the State Commissions in propagating and planting commercial fish in the great lakes;

That the jurisdiction over the lake fisheries belongs naturally to the adjoining States, whose interest in their success is paramount to that of the United States as a whole, and,

That there is an abundant field for the concurrent action of the bordering states and of the general government, and anything which would detract from the state's interest in this matter will be detrimental to the end aimed at of restocking the waters of the Great Lakes.

And we recommend a course which will encourage and stimulate greater interest and larger expenditures in this great work by the several bordering States, and at the same time, increased interest in the subject by the United States Fish Commission.

Resolved, Further, that this body earnestly approves of the action of congress in making an appropriation for the establishment of a hatching station on or near the St. Lawrence river for the propagation of white fish and other commercial fish; and of the purpose of the United States Fish Commissioner to carry out the provisions of that appropriation; and we see nothing in this movement that can in any degree interfere with the jurisdiction of the States in the premises, or to affect in any way unfavourably the work of the States in the protection, multiplication and distribution of valuable food fishes.

Resolved, That if a practical agreement can be had in regard to the provisions of laws for the regulation of the fisheries of the international waters, it is nevertheless not practicable by reason of the differences in territorial extent and mode of legislative procedure, to settle upon precise statutory provisions in relation thereto, which shall apply to all; and therefore it is recommended that each Dominion, Province, and State representation make such recommendation touching its particular jurisdiction as shall apply to the case; leaving to each representative to frame the matter into a law according to the forms and circumstances, for the action of the proper legislative body.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Ford:

Resolved, That we recommend to the Fish Commissioners of Canada the adoption of the following resolution for the St. Lawrence river, viz.: That we ask of the Canadian Fish Commissioners a prohibitory law that will prohibit the use of all kinds of nets in the Canadian waters of the St. Lawrence river the same as the New York State codification bill now recommends; we also ask of them to include the same time for their close season on the St. Lawrence river for all kinds of game fish that the above named codification bill recommends.—Carried.

(Extract from Union and Advertiser, Rochester, Nov. 11th.)

TRIP TO CALEDONIA.

FOOD FISH COMMITTEE VISITED THE STATE HATCHERIES.

Names of the Gentlemen Participating.—Interesting Facts in Relation to Food Fish.—Close of the Session.—Resolutions Adopted this Morning.

Soon after 9:15 o'clock this morning a special train drew out of the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg railroad depot on West Avenue. On board were A. G. Yates, the president of the road, with a number of gentlemen as guests, including members of the committee on protecting the fish of the Great Lakes and several

Rochesterians interested in the committee's work The names were: General Richard U. Sherman, New Hartford, N. Y., of the New York State Special Fish Commission; A. D. Stewart, Hamilton, Ont., Ontario Game and Fish Commission; Dr. H. M. Smith, Washington, United States Fish Commission; G. M. Skinner, Clayton, N. Y.; R. P. Grant, Clayton; W. H. Thompson, Alexandria Bay; Frank J. Amsden, Rochester, secretary of the committee; Postmaster Reynolds, William Purcell, Ex-Congressman Baker, W. C. Dickinson, Wm. F. Balkam, C. H. Babcock and Arthur Luetchford. Monroe A. Green had proceeded ahead to the destination of the party which was the State Fish Hatchery at Caledonia. The active labours of the committee for the present, ended with the adjournment taken at the Chamber of Commerce rooms yesterday afternoon.

At the State hatchery the party were received by Supt. Monroe A. Green and shown the process of producing fish from the spawn, together with everything pertaining to the enterprise.

After spending two hours in inspecting the ponds and streams, the party returned highly delighted with their visit.

As the train reached Rochester, the visitors from abroad held a meeting in the saloon of the private car, Gen. R. U. Sherman, of Oneida, in the chair, when Mr. A. D. Stewart, of Hamilton, Ontario, moved, seconded by Dr. H. M. Smith, of Washington, D. C., the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this International Conference be expressed to the Directors of the Rochester & Pittsburg Railroad Company for placing at the service of the members a luxuriously equipped special train for their conveyance to and from the Caledonia fish hatchery, and to Mr. A. G. Yates, the president of the company, for his courtesy in accompanying the party and contributing so much to their comfort.

We desire also to express to Supt. Monroe A. Green our thanks for the facilities afforded us to examine the work at this parent establishment, which we trust will long stand as a monument to the memory of his deceased brother, Seth Green, who was the first in this country to establish artificial fish culture.

Our thanks are also especially due, and are gratefully tendered to Mr. D. W. Powers for the privilege courteously afforded of inspecting his wonderful art gallery—an institution in which all the people of Rochester, equally with the founder should feel an honourable pride.

—Carried.

At the afternoon meeting when the codification of the Game and Fish Laws was under consideration, Senator McNaughton stated that in his opinion the Bill reported by the special committee, consisting of Messrs. Sherman, Roosevelt and Whittaker, which passed the Assembly at the last session would have passed the Senate if it had not been for the deadlock, and that he had no doubt but that at the next session of the Legislature the Bill reported by the special committee would become a law. That Bill not only codifies, but simplifies the existing Game Law of the State, and the great work performed by the Commissioners can readily be seen when it is stated that the proposed Bill amends or repeals 239 special acts or parts thereof relating to Fish and Game Laws.

In support of the suggestion of Senator McNaughton at the meeting of the Fish Commissioners yesterday, that particular and immediate attention should be given by the Fish Commissioners of New York State to re-stocking Lake Ontario with whitefish and salmon, and the Hudson River with shad, Mr. Henry C. Ford, one of the Fish Commissioners of Pennsylvania, stated that the Commissioners of Fisheries in that State some years ago turned their attention to restocking the Delaware River in that State with shad with the following result, and that stream is not as favourable for propagation of shad as the Hudson:—

Value of shad fisheries in	Delaware	river	in	1880....	$ 80,000 00
"	"	"	"	1887......	300,000 00
"	"	"	"	1890....	600,000 00
"	"	"	"	1891....	750,000 00

The Commissioner said that the cost of shad by reason of the great increase in the supply, was reduced, and that Delaware River shad were now sold in large quantities in the fish markets of Cleveland, Chicago, and other western cities.

Commissioner Ford also stated that the Pennsylvania Commissioners some years ago had taken in hand the re-stocking of Lake Erie with white fish, and as a result, the cost of that fish in the markets on the shore of Lake Erie bordering on the Pennsylvania line was reduced one-third.

A fair example of what may be expected from well-directed and systematic fish cultural work:—

Fishing with Pitchforks—How Shad may be Caught in some Waters in California.

Colonel Marshall McDonald, United States Fish Commissioner, is deeply interested in the results of experiments in the acclimation of shad on the Pacific coast. Until 1880 the fish commission had been engaged in the propagation of shad with a view to their introduction and acclimation in those river basins of this country in which the species is not indigenous.

Before the Commission had been obliged to overcome by artificial means the rapid decline in the productiveness and value of the shad fisheries in the Atlantic coast rivers, it had the satisfaction of observing on the Pacific coast the valuable results of well-directed efforts in acclimation.

Prior to 1871 no shad were found in all the west coast waters, but in that year 1,200 fry were transported in a couple of tin cans from the Hudson river, and planted in the Sacramento at the railroad crossing at Tehama, and the first consignment was followed by others in 1873, 1876, 1878 and 1880 aggregating half a million.

These slender colonies were less than one-half of 1 per cent of the number turned annually into the eastern streams of the country by the commission, but yet they have been sufficient to stock the coast with shad, which have multiplied and distributed themselves along 2,000 miles—from the Golden Gate to Vancouver Island. They are abundant in some of the rivers, common in most of them, and occasional ones may be found everywhere in the estuaries and bays of the long line of coast.

Commissioner McDonald has just received from the California commission a report in reference to the abundance of shad in the Sacramento river, which reads like a California exaggeration, but is from thoroughly accredited and attested sources of information. This is what the state commissioner writes under date of 12th November, 1890 :—

"If I were to say that our shad, which were planted here some ten or more years ago, are the commonest fish in the market, as well as the cheapest, it would be doubted, and if I said that the shad during the spawning season come into our trout streams, many miles from salt waters, in such numbers that barrels of them might be taken with the aid of a pitchfork, (that would be called a California story), nevertheless it would be a true one. No one away from here can appreciate the extent to which the carp, shad, and catfish have increased in our waters. I can well remember, and not so very long ago, when I paid $1.50 for a pound of shad. To-day you can get an eight-pound shad for 50 cents."

But this is not the only point of interest about the shad of the Pacific. Before the experiments were made there, it was a dictum that fish planted in a river would return to it when mature for the purpose of spawning. But the California experiments have demonstrated that this instinct of nativity, should it really exist, is, in this case, dominated by other influences, which have dispersed the shad planted in the Sacramento widely beyond the limits which had been assigned to them and in a most unexpected direction.

The reason for this is probably to be found in the general influences of the Japan current, which brings the warmth of equatorial Asia to temper the extremes of Arctic climate on the southern shores of the Alaskan peninsula, and thence sweeping to the south, carries tropical heats to the latitude of San Francisco. Repelled on one hand by the low temperature of the great rivers and fringe of coast waters, and solicited on the other by the equable and higher temperature of the Japan current, the shad have become true nomads, and have broken the bounds of the hydrographic area to which we had supposed they would be restricted. Following the track of the Asiatic current, and finding more congenial temperature as they progress, it is not unreasonable to expect that some colonies will eventually reach the coast of Asia, and establish themselves in its great rivers.

REPORT OF THE MEETING OF THE GAME AND FISH COMMISSIONERS HELD AT HAMILTON, ONT., DEC. 8TH, 1891.

The final meeting of the International Fish and Game Convention was held in the City Council chamber at Hamilton, Ontario, on the afternoon of December 8th, 1891. In the absence of the Hon. R. B. Roosevelt, of New York, Senator McNaughton, of Rochester, was elected chairman. There were present at the meeting: Hon. Senator McNaughton, Frank J. Amsden, Rochester. N. Y.; Geo. Skinner, Clayton, N. Y.: Dr. H. M. Smith, United States Fish Commissioner, Washington, D. C.; Hon. Herschel Whitaker, President of the Michigan Fish Commission; J. H. Wilmott, Beaumaris, Muskoka; Dr. MacCallum, Dunnville, Ont., and A. D. Stewart and R. A. Lucas, Hamilton, Ontario Fish and Game Commissioners.

On taking the chair Senator MCNAUGHTON said · "I thank you, gentlemen, for this unexpected honour. I am confident that I voice the feelings of every gentleman present, when I say that it is a matter of great regret that Mr. Robert Roosevelt, the permanent president of your association, is not present, and it is also a great loss to us that Gen. Sherman and Judge Whittaker, of Albany, are absent. Very much is due to Gen. Sherman for his intelligent efforts in the promotion ot the objects of this association at Rochester, and I am sure Judge Whittaker would have added much to the interest of the proceedings if he were here, as he was a member of the committee of the State of New York that codified the Fish and Game laws. I am glad we have Dr. Smith, of Washingston, with us, and think the meeting should in some way show its appreciation of his presence by a vote of thanks before adjourning, because his duties are such, that I am sure it is with extreme difficulty that he meets with us at this time. Being a member of the United States fish commission, his heart is right in the work before us, and I feel that much credit is due him for honouring us with his presence to-day.

The motives actuating me in being present at this meeting are, first, to show my appreciation of the invitation of the president, Mr. Roosevelt, supplemented by the personal request of your genial secretary, Mr. Stewart, and I thought it would be very discourteous after receiving the pleasant letter from your secretary if I should not make a great effort to meet with you to-day. I was also anxious to meet in this beautiful and prosperous city, those who are interested in the great question that has brought us together. The second motive that induced me to come, was to testify by my personal presence to the interest I have in the question under discussion to-day, and other matters connected therewith, which will be brought before you. And what I have to say, I desire to be interpreted as a pledge and earnest that in every way that is possible I will unite with you gentlemen in securing such legislation as is necessary, to secure reciprocal laws between Canada and the states bordering on the great lakes, for the preservation and protection of fish and game. The meeting at Rochester awakened great interest in this subject, and I am confident it resulted in very great good, The comments which I have heard and read on the proceedings at that meeting have been favourable. I have yet to see or hear adverse criticism on the action taken; on the contrary the suggestions were approved, and I believe the platform laid down there will be one of great value, not only to the state of New York and Canada, but to the other states bordering on the lakes, for I believe it is a subject that is paramount in importance among the economical questions of the day. I approve of the tone and scope of the resolutions to be submitted at this time. They have not yet been discussed, but I think they will be satisfactory to those who take any interest in the question before us. The advantages to the great mass of the people in re-stocking Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence, and the great chain of northern lakes with food fish is more apparent to my mind than ever before, because I am satisfied that the capabilities of Lake Ontario and the northern lakes for propagating and producing fish have not been over-estimated. A very prominent gentleman in Orleans county, Mr. J. H. White, informed me that in 1846 he saw sold in New York City on Wall street, salmon trout from Oswego. They were caught at a point near Oswego, carried in a sleigh to some point on the Hudson River, from there to New York in a wagon, and sold in Wall street at fabulous prices, the purchasers stating that they were the finest fish they ever saw. Mr. M. F. Reynolds says that as late as 1861, Mr. Clapp, of New York, proprietor of the Everett House, asked him to make a contract with fishermen at Rochester and arrange for a supply of salmon trout for that hotel, which was for a long time thus supplied. These are facts of great importance as showing the quality of Lake Ontario fish. I referred at Rochester to the importance of stocking large bodies of water. The argument to my mind seemed unanswerable, for the reason that if the bodies of water in which you seek to raise and propagate fish are restricted, the quantity of fish produced must be also restricted and limited. But the boundless expanse of water in Lake Ontario, renders it admirably adapted in that respect to the culture of fish, and well adapted for propagating and containing food fish. It is for that reason I made the suggestion about stocking Lake Ontario and the northern lakes with food fish. It is admitted that the common brook trout is the handsomest and best pan fish there is, but it cannot be raised in sufficient quantities in this country to become food for the great mass of fish consumers, and it is useless, in my judgment, to attempt to make it so, until we have stocked the northern lakes, and the whitefish, siscoe herring and salmon are restored to the number so abundant thirty-five or forty years ago. I need not tell this audience that we are not pioneers in fish culture. It is certain that nearly 3,000 years ago fish culture was an important adjunct of Chinese civilization, and since then the Chinese have turned their attention to stocking their large streams and bodies of water, so that fish can be purchased and obtained there much cheaper than in this country. This speaks volumes for a country that maintains over 450,000,000 people. A Chinese dignitary who visited the Fisheries Exhibition at London, England, was able to give the commissioners of that country important points, especially about the preservation of small fry in streams. He expressed great surprise at the high prices obtained for fish, saying that in China they can be purchased for one-fourth or one-third of the price. Fish are used as a daily diet, and the demand would be very great if the prices placed them within reach of the mass of the people. You will pardon me for calling attention to one fact that will be significant. I am impressed with the idea that since fish culture and propagation is carried on so extensively in this country, the citizens of the State of New York and Western States will realize the importance of keeping pure the large bodies of waters near populous cities. It is a fact that in Lake Ontario, the Genesee river, Irondequoit Bay, and in bodies of water in the vicinity of Rochester, large quantities of deleterious substances are carried into the waters annually, and if it is deleterious to fish life it must be so to human life within reasonable distances of those bodies of water. An individual has no more right to pollute such bodies of water than to put poisonous substances into a well or stream supplying a family with water. In my judgment the streams of New York State, Canada, or Michigan, are not fit depositories for sewerage, and the time will come when attention will be called to this from the fact that interest in fish culture is increasing. In an Eastern paper I read lately that a New Haven physician had come to the conclusion that clams bred typhoid fever. He concluded so from the fact that a patient had dined heartily on raw clams taken from a place where the water was impure, and his conclusion was based on facts which he deemed sufficient to prove that the clams thus fed produced typhoid fever. Streams where food fish are taken should only contain substances proper for fish food. I must apologize for detaining you with these desultory remarks. Being honoured with the position of Chairman, I thought I might not have an opportunity to speak of them before the close of the meeting.

Secretary STEWART: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, I have here the report of the meeting of the special committee appointed by this Convention, which was held on the 10th of last month, in Rochester. I presume you all have copies of this report, and it will be unnecessary to read it. But I might say that the special committee duly met in Rochester, in the Chamber of Commerce, and I have much pleasure in saying that the meeting was a thoroughly representative and unanimous one, and I think good will come of it. Before reading to the meeting the reports or motions which we offer for adoption, I have a report written by Gen. Sherman, Chairman of the Special Committee, who is confined to his house by illness, which is to be read to the meeting:

REPORT:

To the joint commission appointed to confer on the subject of Fish protection in the International waters between the Canadian Provinces and the State of New York:

The committee appointed by the conference of representatives from the respective commissions of Canada and the State of New York, to consider and recommend measures looking to the adoption of uniform laws for the protection, preservation and multiplication of the food fish supply of the international waters lying between these respective countries respectfully reports:

That they have given to this subject careful consideration, and in the light of facts have not deemed it practical to fix on such provisions in detail as would be requisite to form a uniform code applicable to both countries. Special needs depending upon geographical conditions, on climate, on different prevailing modes of legislation, and of administering laws, forbid such uniformity, but approximation in general features and leading measures, may be made to go far towards the attainment of the practical ends desired.

Falling Off of Food Fish Supply.

That the food fish supply of the great lakes has been for the past thirty years suffering rapid diminution, is too apparent to need statistical proof. On the New York side of Lake Ontario, where formerly salmon trout, whitefish, and even the lordly salt water salmon were so abundant as to furnish all the near markets with an abundant supply at prices within reach of the means of the day labourer, the product now scarcely recompenses the netter, and these fish, once so abundant and cheap, are no longer available for food to the multitude, but have become table luxuries to be enjoyed only by people of ample means. On the Ohio side of Lake Erie, there has been a nearly equal falling off of the higher grades of fish, but there still remains, on account of the greater fecundity of the coarser kinds, a fair supply of what are commonly known as pickerel blue pike, pike perch, and bass, which still afford a fair market stock at moderate cost. Yet so enormous has become the draught on the north shore and islands of Erie, that the cry of scarcity is already sounded from there. Farther up the great lakes, the stock of whitefish is yet abundant: not, however, by reason of providence in the use, but from the well sustained efforts that have been made by the states of Michigan and Wisconsin, and on a lesser scale by Ohio and Pennsylvania to keep up the stock by artificial propagation.

On the Canada side of these waters, the supply, though showing each year an additional falling off, yet holds good for profitable netting, and it is from the fisheries of Canadian waters that the principal market supply for the State of New York comes. It may not be long, however, before the necessity of self-protection will force the Dominion Government to shut out exportations of fresh fish. Such a condition should be foreseen in time and met by timely measures.

Cause of the Growing Scarcity.

The cause of the growing scarcity of food fish is too apparent to need discussion. The rapid and enormous increase of population in all the States and Provinces bordering on the great lakes, has caused a proportionately increased demand for food of all kinds. The increased want is made up in respect to the products of the soil, by the constantly enlarging range of cultivation, and by improved agricultural methods, but in respect to the products of the waters there has been no such extension of culture, and the field remains where nature placed it years ago, when there was comparatively no demand for fish as food for man.

The Remedy.

Given then that the food fish supply needed for the consumption of the border States is approaching practical exhaustion, what is the remedy? Two leading measures are obviously necessary. They are protection and multiplication, and to make these effective, concert and harmony of action is necessary between all the Government authorities interested.

Of the unnecessary causes of depletion, it is evident from observation and experience, that the practice of in-shore netting is the greatest. The setting of pound nets of small mesh with leads extending often a mile or more from shore. causes the capture of myriads of young fish scarcely fit for human food, but which, if left to develop on their natural feeding grounds would add immensely to keeping up the market supply; and the innumerable fykes, trap and hoop nets, and other effective devices for the capture of coarse and immature fish which seek their food in the shallows and along the shores, is another of the leading causes of depletion. The use of small mesh gill nets is also a source of material waste. The small fish taken in these nets are of but little value for food, and are a nuisance to the market men on whose hands they are thrown.

The remedy for the cure of the ills stated, is to prohibit the use of nets of any kind, within one mile of the shore line of the great lakes and the rivers connecting them and the St. Lawrence river, and to require that the mesh of all pound and gill nets set outside this limit, shall be not less than three and one-half inches stretch, and as an effective aid to the enforcement of such a regulation, to make illegal the sale or possession of any fish of less than specified weights, as follows, viz:—

Salmon trout, two pounds.

Whitefish, two pounds.

Bass, one pound.

Blue pike, three-fourths of one pound.

None of which fish would be likely to be held by a mesh of three and one-half inches stretch.

It is believed that were in-shore netting to cease, there would be scarcely need of a closed season for spring spawning fish, such as pike (commonly called pickerel), pike, perch and bass, as the natural fecundity and development of these fish are so rapid as to be proof against any netting that does not destroy them in their infancy.

CLOSE SEASONS.

As to close seasons for fall spawners, such as salmon trout and whitefish, no changes from existing regulations where close seasons are provided, are demanded. Exact uniformity cannot be prescribed on account of differences in temperature and latitude or other conditions which influence the spawning seasons.

NECESSITY OF INCREASED PRODUCTION.

What has been above suggested, by no means embraces all the measures needed to keep up a food fish supply in the International waters, adequate to the wants of the population who have only that source to look to. Artificial production, and that to the largest available extent, must be established and prosecuted. The States of Michigan, Wisconsin, Ohio and Pennsylvania have already proved what great results may be reached with comparatively moderate expense, by suitably located and intelligently managed hatching stations. But the Canada provinces and New York are yet in the background in this vital work. Relief is promised to New York by the proposed establishment at the east end of Lake Ontario, by the United States Fish Commission, of a whitefish hatchery of an hundred millions annual capacity. But no steps have yet been taken by the Dominion authorities to second the great work so auspiciously commenced by the states of the North-west. It is to be hoped that the agitation of this subject by the present conference will tend to awaken an interest in the important work which Canada may do in the premises.

PROTECTION.

Laws serve no good purpose while they remain dead letters on the statute books. If we would have efficient fish protection we should provide not only wise statutes but the constant means of enforcing them. The system in vogue in the State of New York and which has been incorporated in the revised code recently framed by the Special Commission of that State, with improvements, is recommended to the consideration of all the states represented in this conference. The system is, in brief, a distinct protection department, acting by itself and within itself, its members holding office only by good conduct, and having a head to direct, and a working force at all times prepared for duty, properly compensated by the state for service and expenses, and with the constant duty of watching for, and preventing violations and conducting prosecutions.

APPLICATION OF REPORT.

The subjects and recommendations of this report are intended for the consideration not only of those members of whom the conference was originally officially composed, but of all who by invitation have since become officially connected with it as representatives of the interest of their respective States.

(Signed) RICHARD U. SHERMAN,
On behalf of Committee.

On motion of Mr. Stewart, seconded by Mr Wilmott, the report was received and adopted.

The secretary read a letter from H. H. Warner, President of the St. Lawrence Angling Association, which, on motion, was received and ordered to be published.

ROCHESTER, N.Y., Dec. 7th, 1891.

A. D. STEWART, Esq.,
Game and Fish Commissioner, Province of Ontario, Court House, Hamilton, Ontario.

DEAR SIR,—During the past summer and fall I have been absent in Europe, and have not had laid before me the action of the International Fish Commissioners, or the Ontario Fish Commissioners, and I find it impossible to attend the meeting in Hamilton to-morrow, but I wish to express to the different Commissioners my hearty approval of their efforts to devise ways and means for protecting and stocking the waters in your jurisdiction, and I hope you will devise ways and means that will reach the aim we have in view.

I am in favour of using every means possible for stocking the inland waters of our country and Canada, at the same time, I do not think it wise to allow the fish we have to be destroyed while we are using our efforts to propagate fish that can be taken out at the will of the netter. Only a few years ago it was a very easy matter to secure sufficient fish—white and lake trout—from the lakes of Ontario to supply this section of the country and Canada, but it is a well-known fact that to-day fishing for white and lake trout is almost abandoned from the fact that there is not a sufficient quantity of fish worthy the efforts of the netters. Whitefish and lake salmon are easily propagated, but there is a species of fish in lake Ontario that is very difficult to propagate, and which is about the only game fish left for anglers; and I think it the duty of every citizen of both countries to rise up in arms for the purpose of defending this celebrated fish, namely, the black bass. When this fish is once exterminated, or nearly so, it will be about as difficult to restore it as it has been to restore many of the game birds and animals of this locality, which have become practically extinct. Perhaps I go to the extreme, but I am willing to say that I have very little confidence in the honour of the average netter or fisher, for market. Some argue that fish permitted to be netted should be governed by size or weight. I will admit in regard to the whitefish and lake salmon, that this may be about the only means of controlling the catching and netting of them, but I question very seriously if allowed to catch down to within a pound or two pounds, whether they will throw them back, but will destroy them, or injure them in taking them from the nets. I am satisfied by carefully studying the subject, that your most serious attention should be given to preserving what we have left, namely, the black bass, and I think it would be wise to pass rigid laws prohibiting inland netting, netting along the shoals and shores of islands in lake Ontario, and the river St. Lawrence. I would recommend and advise the prohibiting of all kinds of netting at all times within three miles of any shore. It is a well known fact that during certain seasons of the year, black bass approach the shore for the purpose of spawning, and after the spawn has been hatched the parent fish remain to guard their offspring for a considerable time until they are able to care for and protect themselves from their various enemies of the fish kind, and in the event of the parent fish being destroyed it is self-evident that the young would be left to the mercy of their numerous enemies and would be destroyed. In addition to the foregoing reasons, at certain seasons of the year, depending on the temperature of the water, bass approach the shoals and shores of islands for feeding purposes, and this furnishes an opportunity for the wicked and ever present netter to destroy more or less of these noble game fish, which are becoming so rapidly extinct.

This is a very important matter and I trust you will pardon me if I again urge the fish Commissioners to investigate the matter and use every means to protect the fish above referred to, which I am confident, unless something is done very soon, will become as completely extinct as whitefish in Lake Ontario. I think this question should receive your immediate attention and, if possible, laws carrying this into effect, should be passed during the coming winter. I consider even another year's delay very dangerous, from the fact that fruitless efforts to secure paying quantities of whitefish and lake trout has caused netters to turn their special attention to capturing the only remaining fish, namely, the black bass and wall-eye pike, which seem to be about all the game fish we have left.

Wishing yourself and the Commissioners all possible success,

Yours very respectfully,

(Signed,) H. H. Warner,

President Anglers' Association of the St. Lawrence River.

The following letter was also read from Mr. James Nevin:

Madison, Wis., Dec. 7, 1891.

A. D. Stewart, Esq., Secretary Joint Convention, Hamilton, Ont.:

Dear Sir,—Your communication of 25th ult., at hand, and contents duly noted. We recognize fully, the importance of the meeting which is called to discuss the fish question, which is of so much commercial value to the several States bordering on the great lakes and Canada.

In the fall of 1884 our Commissioners took the initial steps by calling a meeting of Commissioners of the several States. They also invited fishermen, who were directly interested, to meet and discuss various measures before the meeting in regard to making laws for the better protection of the fishes of the great lakes. The meetings which were held at Detroit, Mich., and Milwaukee, Wis., accomplished much good, but to get uniform laws for the several States and Canada is an impossibility.

The greatest evil that exists to-day in the matter of replenishing the waters of the various lakes with whitefish is the *pound nets*; for the simple reason that they catch both large and small. As long as the *pound nets* are allowed to remain in the waters in their present form, there is no use in attempting to replenish the waters with whitefish.

I have been in a trap-net boat when 2,500 lb. of small whitefish were taken out of one net; and of the 2,500 lb. there were not 50 lb. of No. 1 whitefish, and a No. 1 whitefish is a fish that will weigh one and one-half pounds.

You can regulate the matter by having a four and one-half inch mesh, so that all the small whitefish will pass through. If the fishermen had to depend for their living upon what whitefish they catch they would *starve*.

There are other fish that the fishermen are fishing for as well as whitefish, *i.e.* HERRING, and commercially speaking, they amount to as much as the whitefish for lakes Michigan, Huron, Erie and Ontario. Therefore a general law, calling for a four and one-half inch mesh, will not answer.

My opinion is that we want efficient wardens appointed by the Commissioners of the several States, not politicians, but men who know a *whitefish* from a herring, and a *lawyer* from a sturgeon, men who are thoroughly posted as to the class of fish that are caught in their respective jurisdictions.

I might have a fishing ground where I do not catch any fish but herring and rough fish. Tom Brown four miles distant might have some pound nets; nets that would catch a thousand tons of small whitefish during the months of May, June and up to the middle of July, when the small whitefish come up near the shore to feed. After that time he would catch herring, large whitefish, and such other fish as would come to his net but no small whitefish.

In my opinion Tom Brown should not be allowed to place his nets in the water until after the first of August, unless he fished with a four and one-half inch mesh during the months of May, June and July.

I recognize the fact that a law of this kind could be enforced in Canada; but not in this country where every fisherman is a politician.

If my views are carried out it would require great vigilance on the part of the wardens to see that the laws were thoroughly enforced and no partiality shown.

I also think we ought to have a closed season for all our commercial food fishes and it should extend long enough to cover the whole spawning season.

I know personally that F. W. Wicher (who was Commissioner of fisheries in his time would never have allowed pound nets to be set in the waters of Canada if he could have had his way.

I am very sorry that none of our Board can attend this meeting.

If you think my views on this subject worth anything, you may present them to the meeting.

Nothing would give me more pleasure than to attend this meeting, as it would seem like being back home again.

With best wishes for a well attended and productive meeting,

Very respectfully yours,

JAS NEVIN,

Superintendent of Fisheries for State of Wisconsin.

Mr. SKINNER, Secretary of the St. Lawrence Angling Association, read the following selections from the "American Fish and Game Warden," in reference to the relation of the American Fishery Society to protective fish laws:

"I firmly believe that to-day there is less known about the spawning seasons of our game fishes by fishermen generally than about the playing of the crack base ball teams.

"I speak feelingly and from experience on the subject. As angling editor of *Shooting and Fishing*, I often write privately to correspondents, who ask about the spawning season of our best known fishes rather than expose their ignorance in print.

"The saving of a game and food fish from extinction is certainly a 'question of an economic nature,' and I believe the Black Bass is slowly being whipped from the waters of this country because of inadequate laws, or no laws. This is partly through cupidity, partly through ignorance. But black bass require something more than a mere close season to cover the act of spawning, for they watch over their young after they are hatched, the only fish protected by law that do, for I am not aware that the sunfish and bullhead are protected. If black bass are taken a week after the ova is hatched, every black bass fry will be eaten by other fishes always in wait to do this very thing. As a fact, I have seen a bass with young just hatched on the 25th day of August; but this was probably an isolated case, I have known a bass to remain with its young for six weeks, and this is probably not an unusual thing."

Secretary STEWART: There are several motions which we passed at the meeting at Rochester which will now, I presume, be presented for discussion or adoption by this meeting. I will move the adoption of the following:

"*Resolved*, That provisions ought to be introduced into the laws of all the States and Provinces represented in this Conference, forbidding the taking and having in possession of salmon trout and whitefish of the weight of less than two pounds each, and bass of the weight of less than one pound, and blue pike of less weight than three-quarters of a pound."

Dr. SMITH: I would ask if blue pike should be protected to the exclusion of better pike, such as the wall-eyed pike. I think that resolution should apply to all fishes of the pike family.

Secretary STEWART:—The addition of the blue pike was made at the suggestion of Gen. Sherman, but we can amend this if some one will make a motion to that effect.

Dr. MACCALLUM: Should any of these be protected? Are they not the hawks of the fish tribe? They are very destructive to smaller fish.

Secretary STEWART: I may say that, as the mover of that resolution, the principal reason which led me to move it was that, in common with many other fishermen, and more or less observing men, I have come to the conclusion that a great deal of good can be effected by restricting the taking of fish in regard to size or weight. We have had it come under our observation during the fishing season that innumerable fish are slaughtered of a very small and insignificant size—too small to be of any use as supplies to the market, and which, if left alone, would propagate and be prolific, and be of use in their own day. The idea is that fishermen should be restricted in their fishing by putting some limitation on the size and weight of the fish to be caught. Then Gen. Sherman thought that the blue pike should be added to these in the list.

Mr. WHITAKER: It is true that the blue pike of commerce are unquestionably carnivorous, and if that was the sole reason why our attention should be drawn to these fish, it may probably be well to strike them out. There are quite a number of varieties of pike, and the blue pike, I take it, is a variety of the wall-eye. Probably the fifth fish in importance of the great lakes are the wall-eyed pike, the order being whitefish, salmon trout, herring, sturgeon, and wall-eyed pike. As a factor of cheap food for the people, I take it that it is within the province of a body of this kind to enforce the preservation of marketable fish, and in my opinion the wall-eyed pike is such a fish. If it is a good argument that carnivorous fish should not be protected, that argument would apply to the bluefish of the ocean, one of the finest table fishes there is. It would seem that there is no just reason for striking out the blue pike for that reason alone.

Dr. SMITH: Owing to the scarcity of whitefish and salmon trout, statistical tables I have recently worked show that the wall-eyed pike and its variety the blue pike, constitute more than one-third of all the commercial fish in Lake Ontario, and more than two-fifths of the value of all the fish taken in that lake. Until the whitefish and salmon trout increase in sufficient numbers, I think the pike should be protected.

Dr. MACCALLUM: If he is killed to the extent of one-third of the total catch, I should think he gets his deserts.

Secretary STEWART: Should any other fish be added to that?

Mr. SKINNER: Regarding the remarks made on the wall-eyed pike, I would point out that in Canada what we know as pickerel is known as pike.

Secretary STEWART: This is a strong resolution, because it says "the taking or having in their possession," so we would be able to reach the dealers.

The CHAIRMAN: The only amendment is that of Mr. Stewart, in which, after the word "States" he adds the words "and Provinces." The secretary will underline that amendment, their being no objection to it.

The resolution was adopted.

Secretary STEWART: The second resolution was by Mr. Hoyt-Post, of the Michigan Fish and Game Commission, and reads as follows:

"*Resolved*, that it be recommended to the Congress of the United States, the importance of authorizing and directing to be made, through the United States Fish Commission, a full and careful biological survey of the great lakes, with a view of determining the character and plentifulness of the food, and the habits and migration of commercial fish."

Mr. WHITAKER: The United States Commission has been accustomed in the past to cover nearly the same ground that is covered by our state Commission in regard to collecting statistics, and this work is fairly well done now. But to make this a practical resolution I would suggest with reference to the work that can be done, an addition to the resolution. You are aware that in the year preceding the Chicago fire, Mr. James W. Milner made a careful and satisfactory examination of these points, including the number of men employed, the annual catch, the history of the decadence of the fisheries, the question of the number of nets, the number of pounds of fish caught, and all those kindred questions essential to an understanding of the fisheries of the great lakes. Unfortunately much of his material, I think all of it, was sent to Chicago, and during the holocaust there it was destroyed, and never since that time has this data been secured and furnished. Yet you are aware that there is a great deal of valuable information contained in the regular Fish Commission reports of the United States on this subject. We have in our work in Michigan attempted as nearly as we can to follow out the natural methods not only in the breeding of the whitefish artificially, but in the depositing of the fry in the great lakes. We desire to adhere to the conditions nature imposes on the fish, and I would suggest in that line that this resolution be so amended that the United States Commissioners shall be asked to have sent to these waters of the great lakes, if possible, a government cutter or any other vessel at their disposal, not only to make an examination of the food of the fish, but also that a far more practical question can be settled, that is the fixing, as nearly as may be of the location of the spawning beds of the whitefish. There is where the food for the fry is sure to be, though, in my opinion, it exists everywhere in the great lakes. It is one of the practical questions which it were well for them to settle, and I should ask the amendment of this resolution in that respect.

Secretary STEWART: Will you write it, Mr. Whitaker?

The CHAIRMAN: You can write it, Mr. Whitaker, and we will lay it on the table temporarily until that is done.

Secretary STEWART: Here is the third resolution, also moved by Mr. Post:

"*Resolved*, that the members of this Conference from the Dominion of Canada and the States represented, respectively, be requested to take the text of the Game and Fish code prepared by the New York State Commissioners, and consider the same with reference to the applicability of its provisions to their own purposes, and to indicate thereon what provisions may be acceptable to them, and what changes they may deem advisable to be made to suit their separate wants, so that at the final meeting of the Conference an agreement may be come to in respect to all the provisions upon which legislation is desired."

The CHAIRMAN: I would suggest that you put in "Fish Commissioners" instead of "Commission" on the third line. Gentlemen, you have heard the resolution read, are there any remarks?"

Secretary STEWART: I do not know what Dr. MacCallum will say about this, but I have looked over these newly codified laws very closely and carefully, and I have no hesitation in saying that in my opinion and that of every practical sportsman whom I have consulted, the present codification of the New York laws is magnificent. Almost the only thing in the way of our adoption of the whole thing without any amendment whatever, is that some of our conditions differ slightly, and what would be a good season in New York for certain game would not be a good season in Ontario and *vice versa*, but I am sure our Commissioners will see much in this text to help them and on which to base recommendations of their own. This resolution calls for the taking of the New York Act as the basis of our report, and I think that should be done. Mr. Chairman, you will understand this, you yourself at Rochester made a remark that should not be forgotten: This conference is a meeting of representative men aiming at a certain point tending towards the assimilation of the laws. You, however, wisely said at Rochester that this is a matter which cannot be reached in a day, or reached quickly by one sweeping resolution. All we can do is to agree on a certain broad basis and then merge together for the common good. That is what I want to make clear, and as far as I am concerned I am in extreme sympathy with this Act. It is a magnificent Act, carefully drawn up, and will be very valuable to us. If we have other annual meetings, which I hope we shall, we can adopt suggestions from time to time which will bring us nearer to the goal which we hope to reach.

Dr. MACCALLUM: I can endorse what our Secretary has said in reference to the Bill in question. Its provisions are ample, but there are some to which I cannot agree, knowing as I do the wiles of the pot-hunter. You are well aware that, speaking of bird life, there is a peculiar instinct connected with that life which induces them to migrate in the spring to the north, returning southward in the fall. We live in Ontario with extensive territory extending to the Hudson Bay on the north and we receive a great portion of the bird life which spends its winters in the south. We not only receive them, but we take care of them during seven or eight months of the year. We furnish them with their breeding homes and we therefore have a claim upon them. We think that they are, to all intents, native-bred Canadians It is true it would be a good thing if we could prevent that exodus after raising their broods here, but like many of our Canadians they are inclined, many of them to go south, some to stay, some to return again. Our Dominion Government proposed the national policy to stop this human emigration, and it might be as efficacious to prevent the emigration of bird life as human life, personally I have just that faith in it. Well, though we cannot do that, we feel like asking our American cousins to take care of the birds better than they do while they are not with us. We expect them to get a warm reception, and that they will be well peppered while there, but when these birds start for their homes again I think it is a scandalous thing that they should be shot at from every nook and corner on their way to the breeding grounds after they have mated. I, therefore, think of this objection to this codification—that it allows spring shooting. Snipe and other game birds are shot in April, while they are going through their little courting scenes, thus destroying the whole brood. We cannot artifically breed our native birds, but the sooner we take steps to shorten the shooting season, the sooner we will be in a position to preserve these birds. I think that our report will be that the shooting season in the fall should open on the 15th of September, and I notice in the copy sent me of your codification that that date was first written in, and afterwards crossed out and the 1st of September written. I think that was a great mistake. We knew it would restrict our season to some extent in regard to woodcock and other birds, but these birds are become somewhat extinct, and the reason of the change was that anyone going out for these birds would be tempted to shoot other game. We do not want to destroy the little sport that still remains. We want to give our children opportunities of taking vigorous exercise by preserving our game fish and birds. There are no more invigorating or heart-stirring days than those we have spent, when taking the rod and gun, we have gone in search of speckled beauties, or bagged our quail or partridge in the course of a long day's tramp. Hares are allowed to be shot in February. Now, if a man goes out for them and comes on a bevy of quail he blazes away into them, and they are pot-hunted. Ducks are allowed on the other side to be shot up to the 1st of May, but that, I think, is all wrong. If our American friends would memorialize the government to prohibit spring shooting, I think it would meet with the general wishes of the whole country. I would suggest that from the 15th of September to the 15th of December should be adopted. I think that is all I have to suggest just now, and I would like to hear from the other gentlemen what their opinions are on the subject.

Mr. Skinner: I am sorry that some of the other members of the Codification Committee are not here to speak on the subject. This subject of spring shooting was brought up, and immense pressure was brought to bear on the Commission by interested parties on Long Island, New York State, to leave this spring shooting open. I think it is a very wrong thing, and a great mistake.

Mr. Amsden: This matter of spring shooting was desired by the Long Island shooters, though it was against the judgment of the better class of sportsmen and conservative men, who are in favour of doing away with it. I am not surprised to hear our friend, Dr. MacCallum, speak on that subject, and I think it would be wise to embody something of that kind in the resolution—that we approve of the codification of the bill, except that we deprecate spring shooting of game birds; and I think, also, that the point he makes on the opening of the fall shooting is a good one. I think the original bill did call for September 15th, but pressure was brought to bear. I expect that this bill will be brought up again, and I am in hopes that before Legislature convenes I may be able to bring to the notice of the Sportsmen's Association of New York the necessity of getting these changes carried through. If that meeting is called I mean to try to get our Canadian friends invited to it, and they can there express themselves. I think the better class of people in New York State appreciate the fact that our game birds are disappearing, and are desirous of doing something to protect and preserve them.

Secretary STEWART: When I spoke of approving of this Act I spoke in a general way, but we Canadian sportsmen are united in regard to the necessity of stopping spring shooting. I do think that this spring shooting should be done away with for the reason that Dr. MacCallum has so ably outlined.

Mr. AMSDEN: Have you laws abolishing spring shooting?

Dr. MACCALLUM: Yes. For several years we have not allowed it.

Secretary STEWART: Yet we have to keep our guns unloaded, while you are shooting all the time. It is hard to make laws where the frontier is so close as at Prescott, Ogdensburg, Niagara and Windsor. I think the necessity of stopping spring shooting in the interest of the future should receive attention.

Mr. WHITAKER: I am not a shooter from Shootersville. If I were, I should have to hire somebody to support my family, for I could not devote enough time to fish and shoot too. Mr. Stewart must remember that on the great marshes of the river St. Clair, which lie in both waters, and which are the home of the wild fowl, the law of compensation steps in to the advantage of the Canadian sportsman. For, while the Canadian side is a preserve, the people on the American side spring shoot and fall shoot and hit them whenever they can, and it is the universal comment that Canada has the best of it, because the fusilade has driven the birds over into the marshes on your side.

Dr. MACCALLUM: If the Americans are any sort of shots at all, those birds they shoot at do not get over to our side to breed. I would suggest that this resolution be adopted: "Resolved, that this Convention heartily approves of the New York Codification Bill with the single exception of the allowance of spring shooting. And we in conference assembled wish to ask the New York Commission to reconsider this point and to adopt as the only shooting season, the dates in each year between the 15th day of September and December 15th or 30th.

The CHAIRMAN: Did you offer that as a substitute or as an amendment?

Dr. MCCALLUM: That might be offered as an addenda. It says here we are asked to consider the same, as it is applicable in its provisions to our own purposes, and to indicate what changes may be deemed advisable to suit our several wants, etc. Now, as Chairman of our Ontario Fish and Game Commission, I naturally look to New York State on account of its location, and climate, and advanced civilization, as the most probable place in which to find a set of game laws applicable to this Province, and which would assist us very much, and it was our suggestion that this should be stated. That was the first step towards this conference. We conferred with Mr. Whittaker who thought it would be a good thing. First it was to be a meeting of our Commission and that of New

York State, but it grew until delegates were asked from all the Provinces and States around the great lakes. In view of this object, the more I think of it the more I am impressed with the importance of our agreeing on a uniform set of Fish and Game laws. With reference to this resolution, I do not think there is another point with which I wish to find fault in that code of New York State, but I do not think the clause referred to should be found in a code which evinces so much advanced thought on the subject.

The CHAIRMAN: If you would put that in the form of an exception I think it would be preferable. After the meeting at Rochester in reference to the codification bill, I came to the conclusion that at this meeting, provided Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Whitaker, and General Sherman were present, I would submit this idea in a discussion of the bill: Last winter when the bill was before the House, many adjournments were had on account of the same objections taken by Dr. MacCallum. Would it not be to the advantage of both Provinces and New York State if the bill as now proposed be modified so that the clauses referring to the preservation and propagation of fish should be separated from those referring to the game. While all parties agreed substantially in regard to the fish, last year I deemed it of paramount importance to that of game. I venture the assertion that the bill was lost in its present form, in consequence of the repeated adjournments which were had by those interested in the game sections.

Mr. WHITAKER: I think you are right. The same thing happened with us.

The CHAIRMAN: My friend from Michigan states that the same thing occurred in his State. In New York our representatives considered the food fish question as paramount in importance, much more than that of birds, but a fight took place over the game clauses, strong delegations came up to Albany of men interested in shooting small birds on Long Island, and blocked the whole thing with discussions on those points. If the two were separate, then we would know what we had to provide for, but if you join the two interests the bill is sure to meet with this discussion, and the whole thing will be lost. I do not care to have this considered except as a suggestion; I thought I would bring it to your attention if Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Whitaker were present. The objection raised by Dr. MacCallum brought home very strongly to my mind the idea that if I was held responsible for the passing of the bill I would separate the game from the fish sections. The great number of sections referring to fish as compared with the few referring to birds naturally suggests that it would be unfortunate if the bill was lost in New York or in the Provinces in a discussion as to when birds or game should be shot.

Dr. MACCALLUM: It is certain that appointees of the Province of Ontario have not the right to discuss this question, as it is a Dominion issue. We have not authority to do it yet, but I understand that negotiations are in progress by which the Dominion Government will hand over to the different Provinces the control of their inland fisheries. It is on the strength of that we are talking.

Mr. WHITAKER: Is it different in regard to game?

Dr. MACCALLUM: Yes, the Provinces make their own laws in regard to game. Each Province should have control of its fisheries too.

Mr. WILMOTT: So far as the Dominion and Provincial Governments are concerned the two bodies cannot agree with each other. The Provincial Government prevents netting in inland waters, while the Dominion Government grants licenses for it.

Mr. WHITAKER: Does the Dominion Government allow netting at the mouths of streams? It is the most remarkable proposition I ever heard of.

Dr. MacCallum: Some boys recently pulled up 300 yards of gill net which was stretched across the mouth of the Grand river, yet the matter was not looked into, though the net really closed up the whole stream.

Mr. Amsden: Was that net licensed?

Dr. MacCallum: Yes, but not to be put there. We had before us recently the president of the Long Point Shooting Company, and he assured us that he could show us drawn up on the sands, festering in the sun, not less than two or three tons of black bass eggs which had been drawn up by nets on the beach. Yet these seines were licensed. Just think of that in a civilized country! Allow me to draw your attention to the fact that this resolution was simply a suggestion that this subject should be brought before this conference for consideration. Therefore, any resolution with reference to that before this meeting would be in order, I think.

The Chairman: Certainly, please write your resolution.

Dr. MacCallum put his resolution in writing, and it was moved by Mr. Whitaker, seconded by Mr. Stewart and carried unanimously.

Mr. Whitaker: I have now reduced my amendment to this resolution to writing, and I would suggest that these words be added to the resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the United States Commissioner be required to urge upon Congress the necessity of granting an appropriation to permit the detail of a force of competent and skilled persons, to ascertain and mark in detail upon suitable charts for public use and distribution, the location of the spawning beds of the whitefish, salmon trout and other commercial fish in the great lakes, whereon the fry of these fish artificially propagated may be placed where the fish naturally cast their ova."

I move this resolution seconded by Mr. Smith.

The resolution was adopted.

Secretary Stewart: The next is a resolution by Mr. Post, which reads as follows:

"*Resolved*, That this body regards with disfavour any movement looking towards the turning over to the United States government the work of the state commissions in propagating and planting commercial fish in the great lakes.

"That the jurisdiction over the lake fisheries belongs naturally to the adjoining states, whose interest in their success is paramount to that of the United States as a whole, and,

"That there is an abundant field for the concurrent action of the bordering states, and of the general government, and anything that would detract from the state's interest in this matter will be detrimental to the end aimed at of restocking the waters of the great lakes.

"And we recommend a course which will encourage and stimulate greater interest and larger expenditures in this great work by the several bordering states, and at the same time, increased interest in the subject by the United States Fish Commission."

Mr. Whitaker: Mr. Chairman, I would move the adoption of this resolution, and in so doing I would like to state that it was with some embarrassment that our Commission decided to send a representative to your meetings. The embarrassment arose from the fact that the original resolution on which you met seemed to indicate that it was a matter that more nearly concerned the Province of Ontario and the State of New York. We came to the conclusion, however, after being informed of the results of the New York meeting, that it was a matter in which all States and Provinces bordering on the Great Lakes were interested, and that will stand as an excuse for our representation here to-day.

It has been justly said, that "He is a benefactor of his race who makes two blades of grass to grow where only one grew before," and how doubly true must this be of him that makes thousands of fish to grow where but one grew before! The restocking of these vast inland seas of ours is a matter of no small concern to those who live upon their borders. Their magnitude can be better comprehended, perhaps, by considering that if we should take and put the lakes of Ontario, Erie, St. Clair, Michigan, Huron and Superior end to end we should have an immense inland sea more than fifteen hundred miles in length, and with a varying width of from seventy-five to two hundred and fifty miles. Looking at the matter from this standpoint you can better understand the extent of these great lakes. One of our fleet lake steamers, sailing at the rate of from twelve to sixteen miles an hour, would occupy from thirty-six to forty hours in circumnavigating the lower peninsula of Michigan alone, and the same vessel leaving the port of Buffalo would consume from four to four and a half days in making the trip to Duluth, about one-half of the time that is occupied in crossing the Atlantic.

Of the fact that these waters at one time teemed with all the varieties of our valuable fresh water fishes there is abundant proof. Reference is frequently made in the accounts given of these waters by the early French voyageurs of the plentifulness of the fish that abounded in these lakes. La Hontan says that he found Indians at the Straits of Macinac fishing with nets made from the bark of trees, and that they easily succeeded in obtaining all the fish they desired by this means. He further says that "the supply is so abundant that it must furnish an important supply of food to the people who shall hereafter settle upon the borders of these lakes" Another voyageur, passing from the waters of the Detroit river into the upper end of Lake Erie in company of a military escort, says "the sturgeon upon their spawning beds are so thick that the soldiers killed them with their swords." What was said by La Hontan respecting these fish as an important element of food to the subsequent dwellers upon the lake borders was unquestionably true, but neither La Hontan nor any other man of his time could anticipate that this country would be so densely settled as it now is. The demand for these fish has not been confined to the people who live upon their immediate borders. But even granting it were so, it is easy to imagine what a great demand would have been made upon these waters by the people within those limits when we take into consideration that the returns of the eleventh census show that one-sixth of the population of the United States is centered in the five great States bordering the great lakes, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan. But this is not the only demand that is made upon these waters. No hotel or restaurant east of the Rocky Mountains would consider its bill of fare complete if it did not include whitefish or trout. So great has the demand become, that there is no lake port of any importance which has not from one to a half dozen freezers in which are stored these valuable fish, which are thus held throughout the year to be sold as fresh fish in all the markets of the important towns of the Western Southern and Eastern States.

The fishing industry, which was once prosecuted with the aid of sail boats, which fished only for a portion of the season, has grown to such importance that for the last ten or fifteen years—because of the refrigerators furnishing a market for fresh fish during the entire year—it has been prosecuted with steam tugs and vessels until the demand has grown to be enormous. Add to this the inventive genius of man, which has so improved the fishing apparatus that it has now reached the height of proficiency, and then consider that in addition to this, ever since the discovery of the country the fishing has been carried on without restriction, and you can then understand that now we are confronted with the great waste of nearly two hundred years, and with the problem of what we shall do to restore this loss.

Fortunately the investigation of man has found a means by which fish can be artificially propagated and the waste made good. There is no question in my mind that if a reasonable restriction could be laid upon fishermen, which should only permit fish that have come to a spawning age to be marketed, a great step would be accomplished.

Let me call your attention to what has been going on in one single section of the country, and let me refer to the waters of Michigan with which I am most familiar. I refer to it for two purposes, one is to show the value of the commercial fisheries to the State of Michigan, and the other is to show the task that is set to the State to restore the waste that is constantly taking place. In 1885 the Michigan Fish Commission sent into the field a statistical agent to gather information as to the importance of these fisheries, of the amount of money invested in the industry, the number of men employed, and for such other data as might be of value. His report shows that there were caught and marketed 8,143,626 lb. of whitefish, 5,313,538 lb. of salmon, 4,855,045 lb. of herring, 886,899 lb. of pike perch, 617,449 lb. of sturgeon, 35,318 lb. of bass, and 4,886,668 lb. of all other kinds, and that the value of the catch was more than one and a quarter millions of dollars per year. It is needless for me to ask you, gentlemen, if such an industry as this is worth the effort on the part of the State to maintain it. And let me ask you whether the State of Michigan or the State of New York or the Province of Ontario or any other State or Province would not be neglectful of its interests if it should permit such a valuable industry to fall into decadence, and would it not be justified in devoting to its perpetuation a reasonable sum of money each year.

Our Commission started in the State of Michigan with but a feeble existence, but with persistent effort we have to-day broadened its efficiency until we are doing something like the adequate work that the lakes demand. We have set before us the task of restoring the loss that has resulted from over a hundred years of unlicensed fishing, and with the aid of bordering States we believe that we shall succeed in at least arresting the waste, and that we shall eventually be able to restore the waters to something like their original condition.

We have, in Michigan, been through all the throes that lead up to the passage of laws protecting the waters against improper fishing, and to-day we have reasonably good laws that have been passed regulating the meshes of gill and pound nets. Under the law as it was originally passed, and to guard against the claim that we might prejudice the investment that fishermen had in their nets, two years were given them in which to fish out the nets that were then in use, as it was generally agreed that that is about the average life of a net. But the passage of laws is one thing, and their enforcement is another. If the fishermen would consent to give up the selfish view, that they must take everything that comes to their nets, and would consent to reasonable regulations, our work would be very much aided and their prospects would be much improved. The selfishness and greed of fishermen, however, is such that they have been detected in evading the law, where the meshes of the net were regulated by a statute which provided that they should be of a certain size, by dropping into the back of the pound when the net was lifted an apron which prevented the escape of everything and which allowed them to claim that they were fishing with a net of the regulation size. The result of all this legislation has been that we have come to believe that the point toward which we must devote our energies for the present, must not be the question of securing laws affecting regulation, no matter how perfect they may be, but that we must seek first of all for a rigid enforcement of the laws which we have.

Five or six years ago our Commission prepared a well digested bill which provided for the appointment of a fish warden whose compensation should be an amount fixed by the Bill to be paid out of the treasury of the State. It further provided for the appointment by the board of six or eight deputies, who should be paid a stated salary from the State treasury, and whose jurisdiction should be co-extensive with State lines, and who might be sent into any part of the State to perform their functions. Such appointment permitted, in case of complaint, the sending of a deputy into the neighbourhood where a complaint was made who was a stranger to the community, and over whom no one would have influence in connection with the discharge of his duties. The Bill came before the House and after due consideration was passed by a large majority and was then sent to the Senate. In the meantime, the sportsmen who were interested in game came to us and asked us to incorporate a game protection clause in the Bill. This we refused to do on the ground that the State was not engaged in the propagation of birds or game, and that such additional duties as we should be required to perform with that addition would be imposing more upon an unpaid board than we cared to assume. As a result of this decision our bill was killed, and in its stead a most pernicious bill was passed which provided for the appointment of one or more wardens in each county in the State, whose compensation was to be fixed by the boards of supervisors. This bill received the signature of the governor and became a law. . The result has proved what we anticipated. The boards of supervisors having in almost every instance refused to fix any adequate compensation, and the result is that, with the exception of one or two localities in the state, there is no enforcement of the laws. So strong has become the opposition to the warden law as it stands to-day that the governor in his last message recommended to the legislature that a bill be introduced abolishing the warden and his deputies.

We are somewhat hopeful that we may yet have an efficient enforcement of such laws as we have, by the adoption of a better plan, and to secure this we shall undoubtedly encourage the formation of sportsmen's associations in the different localities of the state among those people who feel a keen interest in the question, and thereby secure the needed legislation.

The only efficient protection we have in Michigan to-day is the protection that is enforced by such bodies of men as these that now exist in several localities in the State. As it stands now it is everybody's business and therefore nobody's business, and the laws are practically unenforced, except in occasional instances. I have never yet known of a complaint being made against persons who are engaged in net fishing in the great lakes. Such cases as have been brought for violations of the law have been almost universally those that have occurred in the inland waters.

We propose to correspond with men in every part of the State who are known to be interested in the enforcement of the laws, asking them to organize sportsmen's associations, and to select and send delegates to a State convention which shall meet at some central point in the State to consider the various questions in which we are all interested and in this way we shall secure a force of proselytes, we hope, from every county in the State, thus bringing an influence to bear upon members of the legislature. Public sentiment is the natural power by which we must move in effecting a revolution of this kind.

While the people of our state generally sympathize with the efforts of the Commission in the conduct of its work, and give us much encouragement, there are, in our state as well as in every community, some individuals who think that the state ought not to contribute to this work because, as they insist, no one but the person immediately interested in the fishing industry reaps a benefit. It is gratifying to know that but few men look at the question in this narrow way. With such men as these we use the argument that any industry which brings into the state a large amount of money each year contributes to the general prosperity, as the money so realized is disseminated through the ordinary channels of trade, and redounds to the advantage of everybody; we might as well say that the State of Michigan had no business to have originally invested more than eight hundred thousand acres of the public domain in the construction of the ship canal at Sault Ste. Marie. That it would be equally true to say of this enterprise that the people of the state are not interested in it, when reflection would show that the vast mining industries of the upper peninsula of Michigan, which owe their great value to this improvement, could only have been made productive by this outlay, and that no one would have the hardihood to gainsay the fact that the money which continually flows into Michigan in exchange for this mineral wealth, does not benefit the people at large.

And now let me say a word with regard to the great Lake of Ontario, which lies at the door of New York and the Province of Ontario, and in which you should have a keen and lasting interest. It is a matter of regret that New York and the Province of Ontario should have been so derelict in their duty as to permit this great lake with its whitefish industry, to have fallen into absolute decay without raising a hand to arrest it. There was a time, within my own personal remembrance, when these waters were so productive that in the fall of the year the product of the fisheries along the New York line were distributed for miles inland from its shores to the farming community of Northern New York. But that time has long passed, and the nets of the fishermen have been withdrawn from these waters and the industry has been deserted as one which is no longer profitable. You have here at your doors a great lake which nature has provided with an ample store of natural food of commercial fishes, and all that it lacks is an adequate restocking at the hands of the State. There never was a water better fitted to be stocked by those who are interested in artificial propagation than Lake Ontario You have it in your power here to demonstrate beyond question, the advantages of artificial propagation and restocking. The conditions of this lake are such that with the practical abandonment of the fishing industry you are now at liberty to secure, without opposition from fishermen, proper and just restrictive laws with which to protect the fish if you should restock the lake. The amount of outlay necessary to establish proper stations upon this lake for the hatching and distribution of fry, would be but a mere bagatelle to such wealthy States and Provinces as lie upon its borders. The results of such a restocking, if intelligently conducted, will in the years to come make the fisheries of this lake a source of great revenue to the State.

While I do not decry the attempt on the part of the general government to contribute its share of work to this end—on the contrary, I welcome it—yet I say that the efforts of all interested, cannot be too thoroughly devoted to this object. I speak of the State and the Province engaging in this work for the simple reason that they are more directly interested in this matter than anyone else can be, and so it should be the special business of the State and Province to see that this work is carried on. If you can secure help from any other quarter you should accept it, and accept it willingly; but I believe it will require the united efforts of all to bring it back speedily. There is no reason why the State of New York, with two hatcheries established upon the borders of Ontario, the Province of Ontario with as many, and the general government giving you all the assistance it can, you should not be able to put into this lake five hundred millions of fry each year. Urge this matter upon your legislature and upon your parliament, and then secure all the assistance you are able to from wherever it may come, A hatching station capable of producing from sixty to eighty millions of fry will not cost the State more than six to eight thousand dollars, and the expense of maintenance would not exceed that for each year, and if this appropriation could be obtained it would be money well invested.

I hope that every single State bordering upon the great lakes will take up thi matter with renewed interest, and will devote a suitable sum as its share to the general contribution; and I hope that congress in its liberality will devote as large an appropriation as it may deem desirable to aid us in this work. It is the waste of a hundred years or more that we must overcome, and with these possibilities before us it is our duty to make these great waters as prolific a source of food supply as the lands which surround them. I sincerely trust that I shall live to see the day when every spawning fish taken from the waters of the great lakes shall have her eggs fertilized, artificially hatched, and placed in the waters again. I move the adoption of the resolution.

The resolution was adopted.

Secretary STEWART: I have here another resolution that reads as follows:

"*Resolved*, Further, that this body earnestly approves of the action of Congress in making an appropriation for the establishment of a hatching station on or near the St. Lawrence river, for the propagation of whitefish and other commercial fish: and of the purpose of the United States Fish Commissioner to carry out the provisions of that appropriation; and we see nothing in this movement that can in any degree interfere with the jurisdiction of the States in the premises, or affect in any way unfavourably the work of the States in the protection, multiplication and distribution of valuable food fishes."

The adoption of the resolution was moved by Mr. Amsden, seconded by Mr. Whitaker, and carried.

Secretary STEWART: The next resolution is as follows:

"*Resolved*, That if a practical agreement can be had in regard to the provisions of laws for the regulation of the fisheries of the international waters, it is nevertheless not practicable by reason of the differences in territorial extent and mode of legislative procedure, to settle upon precise statutory provisions in relation thereto, which shall apply to all; and therefore it is recommended that each Dominion, Province, and State representation make such recommendation touching its particular jurisdiction as shall apply to the case; leaving it to each representative to frame the matter into law according to the forms and circumstances, for the action of the proper legislative body."

The adoption of the resolution was moved by Mr. Stewart, seconded by Dr MacCallum, and carried.

Secretary STEWART: The last resolution on my list was moved by Mr. Ford, and reads as follows:

"*Resolved*, That we recommend to the fish commissioners of Canada the adoption of the following resolution for the St. Lawrence river, viz: That we ask of the Canadian Fish Commissioners a prohibitory law that will prohibit the use of all kinds of nets in the Canadian waters of the St. Lawrence river the same as the New York State Confiscation Bill now recommends; we also ask of them to include the same time for their close season on the St. Lawrence river for all kinds of game fish that the above named codification bill recommends."

The adoption of the resolution was moved by Mr. Amsden, seconded by Mr. Skinner.

Secretary STEWART: We have at present little control over our waters, consequently all we can do is to send the recommendation to the Dominion government.

Mr. AMSDEN: Later on when you do get the power you can act on it.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. SKINNER: I would like to read you a few statistics in reference to the association of which I am a member. It was organized in 1883:

THE MATERIAL BENEFITS OF FISH PROTECTION.

The sole aim of the organizers of the Anglers' Association of the St. Lawrence river in 1883 was the preservation, protection and perpetuation of game fish in the St. Lawrence River. Probably no one of the persons active in the organization had any other idea in view; but they builded better than they knew.

At the same time, matters on the St. Lawrence River were at a stand-still; there were very few persons going there for the sake of the fishing, for the simple reason that, owing to the activity of the netters, it had been almost destroyed. But a small number of the islands had cottages built upon them. There were a few people who passed down the river on tourists' tickets from Niagara Falls to Montreal, but there were no inducements for them to stop over on the way. Some of the anglers who had resorted to the river for many years for fishing, still continued their yearly visits. The organization of the Anglers' Association created a sort of excitement in reference to the possibilities to be accomplished by it, so that its members lived for two or three years upon faith, believing that the efforts of the association in ridding the river of netters would very soon have its effect in much better fishing. Its members continued to visit the river year after year and to induce their friends to do the same. The results of the exertions of the Anglers' Association are now known to every one who is interested, and its efforts in ridding the river of fish netters have been attended with so great success that it is now possible, and has been for the last three years, for any angler to obtain all the game fish he desires. The object of the organization of the association has thus been effected, in part by increasing the supply of game fish in the river, and in part by ridding the river of the fish pirates. Its efforts in preventing net fishing will not be at all slackened, but will, on the contrary, be increased.

The material benefits which have come from the efforts of the Anglers' Association of the St. Lawrence River have been entirely unexpected, but they are, however, no less welcome. As an object lesson which should be carefully read, marked, and inwardly digested, the following facts are given, showing the material benefits which have come to Jefferson county from the organization of the Anglers' Association of the St. Lawrence river:

Jefferson county, lying along the St. Lawrence river from Cape Vincent to a point fifteen miles below Alexandria Bay, covering a distance of over forty miles, embracing the celebrated Thousand Islands, is naturally one of the most attractive regions in the country for the tourist and sportsman. Its exquisite river scenery, its banks and islands and its delightful air, leave nothing to be desired—if the fishing is good.

There were in 1889 about six hundred persons employed as oarsmen on the river; in 1883 there were perhaps a hundred. In 1886 there were about two hundred and fifty employed in connection with steam and other boats; in 1883 there may have been thirty. There were last summer thirty-six hotels capable of accommodating four thousand people. Six years ago the hotels could accommodate scarcely a thousand people. Besides these there are now thirty boarding-houses, with a capacity of five hundred guests; there are between six hundred and seven hundred cottages used exclusively by summer residents. From one million to one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars was spent on the river last summer by tourists, exclusive of railroad fares. A large and increasing business has also grown up in building steam yachts and the celebrated St Lawrence skiffs.

Here, then, is a veritable gold mine lying at the feet of Jefferson County, by which every resident of the county is benefited either by a reduction in his taxes, by being given employment, or in his business. The population of Jefferson County is 66,000, every one of whom is constantly being benefited by the Anglers' Association. That is one side of the question, the other is this: There were during the netting season of 1888 about sixty or seventy persons engaged in illegal net fishing within the limits of the county, and of this number more than one-half were non-residents. When it is borne in mind that these net fishers do not make nearly as much if allowed to carry on their netting as ordinary farm workers, it will at once be apparent that Jefferson County could, as a business speculation, afford to hire and pay them a fair salary to remain perfectly idle, and to pension them in their old age.

The total tax assessed against the town of Alexandria (the central point on the river) was $10,906.97, of which $2,351.28 was paid by summer property holders. In other words, nearly 22 per cent. of the taxes of the town of Alexandria was paid by summer property owners. The assessed value of summer hotels and island property in the town of Alexandria in 1888 was $256,000, the basis of assessment being one-third of the actual value, while the total amount assessed was $1,218,029.

The organization of fish protection associations accomplishes three distinct things: it protects the fish, furnishes the people with cheap fish food, and last, but not least, is of enormous material benefit to the surrounding country.

In regard to non-jurisdiction I may say that one of the first difficulties we encountered, was when the question was raised in regard to the jurisdiction of the State on the international waters of the St. Lawrence. We engaged counsel to look up this question, who made an exhaustive search of the laws in regard to it. He told us the law on the question was based on the old English law, and the question was decided to this effect: That the State had jurisdiction over international waters, just as much as she had property or islands on which she could collect taxes.

Mr. Whitaker: To the boundary line?

Mr. Skinner: Yes, to the boundary line. You Canadians, I suppose, have the same law, and I do not see why you have not jurisdiction over the inland waters, just the same as other waters.

Secretary STEWART: That is what the courts are going to decide. Well, gentlemen, these are all the printed resolutions, but there is one thing that seems to us in Canada to be passing strange, and that is, why in American waters no close season is in existence for whitefish. It seems to us that when we take pains to spare the whitefish, we do some good, but I understand that in your country, you have no close season!

Mr. WHITAKER: We have considered this question in all its points and have not failed to consider all the benefits of a close season, but there is an economical question beyond all that, which has held us in check: Whether it would be better to lay the restriction on the meshes of the nets or upon the size of marketable fish found in the possession of dealers is a question. It has resolved itself into our procuring the passage of an act regarding the meshes of gill nets and the backs of pound nets. We met with violent opposition, as all do who attempt such legislation. One fisherman will say that gill netting is all right, and that it is the pound net fellow who does all the damage. The pound net fellow will say that it is God's providence that pound nets are permitted to be fished, and that it is the gill net fellow who is killing all the fish. It is a difficult question as to where you will draw the line. However, until we can get enforcement of the law, it is nonsensical to pass laws, because you beget a disregard of all laws and create the idea that they can be evaded. Another matter about the close season is that we have 2,000 miles of coast, covering three or four degrees of latitude. You can readily understand that fish will run at different times in different localities. In some localities they fish for nothing but herring, while in others, a different class of fish is sought for, and it is at such meetings as this, that practical fishermen should be called together to discuss these questions with us. I may tell you that at one time we did call them in to discuss these subjects, and it was a monkey and a parrot time. You could not get any two of them to agree on anything.

Secretary STEWART: We had the same difficulty when the matter was referred to.

Mr. WHITAKER: You see it is most repugnant to people on our side to attempt to say by statute that a man cannot go just where he likes and do what he pleases in shooting or catching fish. They have often threatened to cut off our appropriation; they cannot do it, but that is their spirit. A gentleman representing one of our districts resides near a shooting ground at the mouth of the Detroit River. His son had gone on to these preserved grounds poaching, and they got after him and punished him. The old man got into the legislature to get even, and when we presented our application for an appropriation to the legislature, it dragged most unaccountably. I found that this old gentleman was on the Committee of Ways and Means, which passed upon appropriations, and he said to me: "You cannot get your bill through before I get this bill of mine." His bill permitted people to fish or hunt anywhere irrespective of private rights! He had the influence, and his bill was carried after striking out shooting and letting fishing stand. But of course it would not stand the tests of the courts two minutes, as it was unconstitutional.

Secretary STEWART: That is all the business I have in the way of offered resolutions, but there are one or two I would like to offer before we disperse.

Dr. SMITH: I may say that we think the hatchery will be located on the St. Lawrence River near Clayton. As soon as it is determined on, everything will be done to get the building up and fitted in order to do good work. The Commissioner told me that when he got it in good working order he expected to count his fry by hundreds of millions. He expects to hatch whitefish, salmon trout, and wall-eyed pike, and may incidentally try to establish a run of salt water salmon such as formerly existed.

Mr. WHITAKER: And which is now being successfully accomplished on the Penobscot River.

The CHAIRMAN: Is the appropriation now sufficient to complete the building?

Mr. SMITH: No, it is only sufficient to get the site. But the money for the building will probably be got within a month or so.

Mr. WHITAKER: May I add one word to what I have said. The fisheries upon the Detroit twenty years ago were wonderfully profitable. A man who was engaged in fishing at Belle Isle in 1870 says he caught $75,000 worth of whitefish. But the sewage from the City of Detroit has killed off the fish to a great extent. At Fort Wayne there is a fishery known as Craig's Fishery where they get about 2,000 whitefish annually, and that is not twenty-five rods from where there is the mouth of a double sewer coming out. Either the instinct of the fish is so strong that they will come there until they are extinguished, or they are not affected by the sewerage, owing to the way in which the sewerage gets disseminated. There is a marked difference between this fishery and those on the Canadian side, which exceed our catch by 2,000 or 3,000 fish.

Mr. AMSDEN: What is your experience with fish returned to the water?

Mr. WHITAKER: We have none, because we have not done so. We put them into a grating with the water constantly flowing through.

Mr. AMSDEN: After they are stripped do you think they live?

Mr. WHITAKER: Yes, we keep them there in the grates ready for the market for five or six weeks. We have two or three semi-interior lakes in our state where fish run in for spawning purposes. We have been planting one or two of these lakes very heavily to draw our ova from there. We think that is an inexhaustible source of supply.

Mr. SKINNER: Regarding the establishment of the hatchery, I might add, that last Monday morning, I had the pleasure of accompanying the United States Fish Commission's engineer to some springs in the vicinity of Clayton, and last Saturday morning he was on hand again with his instruments and proceeded to these springs early in the morning. Mr. Grant promised me to forward a report of the examination of the springs, for the reason that it was said that Commissioner McDonald was to be present here to-day, and he desired me to explain to him what they had succeeded in finding. I may say that Colonel Gore expressed himself very well pleased with the supply of water and the lay of the land in that vicinity. It is distant about two miles from the river's shore. I may add also, in connection with the matter, that adjacent to the river's shore, is the same locality where the State Commission for the past two years have authorized the use of nets for the taking of whitefish spawn.

Mr. AMSDEN: In regard to what Dr. Smith has said in regard to the progress being made by the United States in establishing a hatchery, I am anxious to see it brought about as soon as possible and without any delay. And I think we should bring our influence to bear on the authorities at Washington to get all the funds necessary, and for that purpose I offer this resolution, which is seconded by Mr. Whitaker:

"*Resolved*, That the representatives from the states represented at this meeting respectfully recommend and urge upon the representatives in congress of those States, the necessity of an additional appropriation to be made early in the present session of Congress, to enable the United States Fish Commissioner to construct immediately, proper buildings with necessary appurtenance and equipment for propagating and hatching fish to stock Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence river, with the whitefish, salmon trout and other fish of the best varieties of food fish."

The CHAIRMAN: The remarks of Mr. Whitaker suggests to my mind the verses by the poet, Whittier. You have read of the dark day in Wyndham many years ago, when people thought the end of the world had come, the fowls and birds went to roost in the middle of the day, and everybody believed a very serious event was to happen. The law-making power of Connecticut was in session, and Abraham Davenport, of Stamford, was among them. When the darkness was most appalling, and the storm was at its height, a timid man moved that they adjourn. That did not suit Abraham, for he was not that sort of a man. So the Poet Whittier says that Abraham opposed the motion, being not at all afraid, and said:

"Let God do his work, we will see to ours.
Bring in the candles. And they brought them in.
Then by the flaring lights the Speaker read,
Albeit with husky voice and shaking hands
An act to amend, an act to regulate
The shad and alewine fisheries. Whereupon
Wisely and well spake Abraham Davenport,
Straight to the question, with no figures of speech,
A Witness to the ages as they pass,
That simple duty has no place for fear."

I commend that to the Legislature of Michigan.

Mr. SKINNER: The thought has occurred to me: Do you in Ontario consider you have jurisdiction in the Bay of Quinte?

Dr. MACCALLUM: I do not think so. It is a navigable water administered by the Dominion.

Secretary STEWART: While Mr. Whitaker is writing a resolution and as the time is getting late, I would say just two things. In the first place, I regret somewhat that your visit here to-day has been made at a time of the year which is somewhat inclement, and forbids us showing you our very pretty little town, but instead of entertainment of that sort we have done ourselves the honour to ask you to dine with us to-night and we hope as many of you as can stay with us will do so. I regret that Mr. Chairman, and Mr. Amsden will be unable to stay.

Mr. AMSDEN: No, I will stay with you.

Secretary STEWART: Oh! I am glad to hear it, but my regret remains poignant with reference to the chairman. I hoped that he would have been with us to-night, to speak with the same force that he has this afternoon. These facts sown broadcast throughout the country cannot fail to be a great help to the cause for which we are working. I was going to say also, before we separate, that I am very strongly of opinion now we have begun these conferences that we should have an annual conference if possible. I believe it would do a great deal of good next year, for instance, to compare notes. It brings the two countries into friendly relations with one another. We get points of great value from older Commissions, and I think altogether it is a most desirable thing. I would be glad if somebody would move that this Conference meet again at some convenient place, to be fixed, next year.

Mr. WHITAKER: I agree with my friend most heartily, nothing but good can come from these meetings of men interested in the same thing. By next year New York will have had a change in its legislature, we will have the benefit of experience, and I think it would be very proper that the time of our Convention be fixed not later than October. I would move that when this Conference adjourns, it adjourn to meet on the first Tuesday in October, 1892, in the city of Detroit.

The motion was seconded by Dr. MacCallum.

Mr. SKINNER: I would suggest that we endeavour to secure incorporation with our Canadian friends, and I would suggest that if the Convention was held at some important point in Ontario it would have a salutary effect.

Mr. AMSDEN: I think Detroit or Cleveland would be central points. I would vote to have it in Detroit.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. AMSDEN: The line of action of the Association we belong to, in connection with fish culture work, is only becoming known to people in the ordinary walks of life, and they are just waking up to the importance of this question, which gentlemen like Mr. Whitaker have been interested in for years. We, in New York State, feel that the matter is not being cared for as it ought to be, and we have moved so as to excite public notice and attract attention, and in this way have brought about more of a sentiment in favour of action. We have done it by circulating generally to our papers throughout the State, and among the members of the Assembly and senators, literature in connection with the work, and in this way we have accomplished a great deal. What I wanted to enquire was: We are publishing the proceedings of the meeting at Rochester, with the remarks and resolutions. Now, that matter is still in type, and it was my purpose to take the matter we have here to-day and add it to that, and print a large number of them for circulation and distribution in this mission work.

It was decided to have this done.

Secretary STEWART: I think that the thanks of this meeting are due to Mr. Amsden for the great courtesy he has shown to the members, and the large amount of work he has done. He has been most painstaking and has contributed not a little to the success of this conference.

Dr. SMITH: I would second that motion.

The motion was adopted.

A vote of thanks to Dr. Smith, of Washington, was also passed on motion of Secretary Stewart, seconded by Dr. MacCallum.

On motion of Mr. Amsden, seconded by Mr. Whitaker, the following resolution was passed:

Whereas, "Owing to the keen and active interest shown in the re-stocking of Lake Ontario with the valuable commercial fish, with which it once teemed, by many prominent citizens of the State of New York, therefore be it

Resolved, That we urge upon the legislature of the State of New York that an appropriate sum of money be appropriated at its coming session for the installation and maintenance of a hatchery which shall furnish an adequate quantity of fry of the commercial fish."

It was then moved by Mr. Amsden, seconded by Mr. Whittaker

Resolved, That the conference shall now adjourn to meet on the first Tuesday in October 1892, in the City of Detroit.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman, Senator McNaughton, was moved by Secretary Stewart, seconded by Mr. Amsden, and carried, after which the meeting adjourned.

TABLE OF RESOLUTIONS

ADOPTED AT THE

INTERNATIONAL GAME AND FISH CONFERENCE

BEFORE REFERRED TO.

1. "Resolved, That provisions ought to be introduced into the laws of all the States and Provinces represented in this Conference, forbidding the taking and having in possession of salmon trout and whitefish of the weight of less than two pounds each, and bass of the weight of less than one pound, and blue pike of less weight than three-quarters of a pound."

2. "Resolved, That it be recommended to the Congress of the United States the importance of authorizing and directing to be made, through the United States Fish Commission, a full and careful biological survey of the Great Lakes with a view of determining the character and plentifulness of the food, and the habits and migration of commercial fish."

3. "Resolved, That the United States Commissioner be required to urge upon congress the necessity of granting an appropriation to permit the detail of a force of competent and skilled persons, to ascertain and mark in detail upon suitable charts for public use and distribution, the location of the spawning beds of the whitefish, salmon trout and other commercial fish in the Great Lakes, whereon the fry of these fish artificially propagated may be placed where the fish naturally cast their ova."

4. "Resolved, That the members of this Conference from the Dominion of Canada and the States represented respectively, be requested to take the text of the Game and Fish code prepared by the New York State Commissioners, and consider the same with reference to the applicability of its provisions to their own purposes, and to indicate thereon what provisions may be acceptable to them, and what changes they may deem advisable to be made to suit their separate wants, so that at the final meeting of the Conference an agreement may be come to in respect to all the provisions upon which legislation is desired."

5. "Resolved, That this Convention heartily approves of the New York Codification Bill with the single exception of the allowance of spring shooting. And we in conference assembled wish to ask the New York Commission to reconsider this point and to adopt as the only shooting season, the dates in each year between the 15th day of September and December 15th or 30th."

6. "Resolved, That this body regards with disfavour any movement looking towards the turning over to the United States Government the work of the State Commissions in propagating and planting commercial fish in the Great Lakes.

"That the jurisdiction over the lake fisheries belongs naturally to the adjoining States, whose interest in their success is paramount to that of the United States as a whole, and

"That there is an abundant field for the concurrent action of the bordering States and of the general government, and anything which would detract from the State's interest in this matter will be detrimental to the end aimed at of restocking the waters of the Great Lakes.

"And we recommend a course which will encourage and stimulate greater interest and larger expenditures in this great work by the several bordering States, and at the same time increased interest in the subject by the United States Fish Commission."

7. "Resolved, Further, that this body earnestly approves of the action of congress in making an appropriation for the establishment of a hatching station on or near the St. Lawrence River for the propagation of whitefish and other commercial fish; and of the purpose of the United States Fish Commissioner to to carry out the provisions of that appropriation; and we see nothing in this movement that can in any degree interfere with the jurisdiction of the States in the premises, or to affect in any way unfavourably the work of the States in the protection, multiplication and distribution of valuable food fishes."

8. "Resolved, That if a practical agreement can be had in regard to the provisions of laws for the regulation of the fisheries of the international waters, it is nevertheless not practicable by reason of the differences in territorial extent and mode of legislative procedure, to settle upon precise statutory provisions in relation thereto which shall apply to all; and therefore it is recommended that each Dominion, Province and State representation make such recommendation touching its particular jurisdiction as shall apply to the case; leaving it to each representative to frame the matter into law according to the forms and circumstances for the action of the proper legislative body."

9. "Resolved, That we recommend to the Fish Commissioners of Canada the adoption of the following resolution for the St. Lawrence River, viz.: That we ask of the Canadian Fish Commissioners a prohibitory law that will prohibit the use of all kinds of nets in the Canadian waters of the St. Lawrence River the same as the New York State Codification Bill now recommends; we also ask of them to include the same time for their close season on the St. Lawrence River for all kinds of game fish that the above named Codification Bill recommends."

10. "Resolved, That the representatives from the States represented at this meeting respectfully recommend and urge upon the representatives in Congress of those states the necessity of an additional appropriation to be made early in the present session of Congress, to enable the United States Fish Commissioner to construct immediately proper buildings with necessary appurtenance and equipment for propagating and hatching fish to stock Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence River with the whitefish, salmon trout and other fish of the best varieties of food fish."

11. "Whereas, Owing to the keen and active interest shown in the restocking of Lake Ontario with the valuable commercial fish with which it once teemed by many prominent citizens of the State of New York, therefore be it

"Resolved, That we urge upon the Legislature of the State of New York that an appropriate sum of money be appropriated at its coming session for the installation and maintenance of a hatchery which shall furnish an adequate quantity of fry of the commercial fish."

12. "Resolved, That this Conference shall now adjourn to meet on the first Tuesday in October, 1892, in the city of Detroit."

ONTARIO GAME AND FISH COMMISSION.

MEMORANDUM ON PROTECTIVE LAWS, ETC.

The following will be found a convenient compendium of information as to the Game and Fish protection laws and services of this Province, the other Provinces of Canada, and the neighbouring States of the Union. In the following statement, for brevity's sake, the legal phraseology of the various statutes is abandoned, and the information set sorth summarily in the vernacular. The plan on which this statement has been prepared is a simple one. In dealing with each subject, the practice of Ontario in that matter is first set forth, and then, under the same head, are mentioned any notable points wherein the practice of other Provinces or States differs from or is more comprehensive than that of Ontario.

It may be expedient to remark upon a presumption common to all the Game and Fish Protection Acts of the neighbouring States, viz., the presumption (sometimes stated in so many words) that all wild beasts, birds, and fishes, are common property while at large, and private property only when killed and reduced to possession by individuals. Hence the common basis of all State Game and Fish Acts is that the public interest will be served by laws protecting the selected wild creatures in their natural multiplication, or increasing that multiplication artificially. There is no appearance of an opinion in any of these Acts, that sportsmen, anglers, or fishermen, have interests apart from the public, and even the laws that, in some commonwealths, give landed proprietors exclusive property in Game or Fish bred or found on their domains, go on the presumption that such provisions serve the common interest in Game and Fish multiplication. The notion that the *ferae naturae* on private lands can pertain to these lands without a special concession from the people, appears foreign to American and Canadian legislation.

It may be desirable for the Commission to lose no opportunity to explain and publish that Game or Fish protection laws and services are not designed for the peculiar gratification of sportsmen, anglers, nor any special class, but for the purpose of making more valuable the common property of all classes in Game and Fish. The purposes of the Commission are likely to be misunderstood, and the usefulness of its labours impaired, if farmers, pioneers, lumbermen, or any other class obtain or retain a belief that persons who shoot or fish for amusement or recreation are particularly objects of the Commission's care. The economic purpose of the Commission may be described as that of recommending means by which the edible or otherwise valuable wild creatures of the Province may be sc preserved or multiplied as to be easily and cheaply obtained by all.

The scheme of almost any set of Game and Fish Protection Acts may be generally and shortly described as embracing:

1. The selection and specification of certain wild creatures considered valuable either because they afford good food or good clothing, or both, to human beings.

2. The protection of the selected creatures by enactments which

(*a*) Forbid molestation of them during stated seasons, days, or hours; or

(*b*) Forbid pursuit or capture or killing of them by methods or engines peculiarly likely to hinder their multiplication; or (*c*) Forbid injurious interference with their breeding places, nests, habitations or habitat; or

(*d*) Limit the number of any species that may be taken by one person in a specified time; or

(*e*) Encourage the destruction of predaceous wild enemies of the creatures selected for protection; or

(*f*) Encourage the propagation of creatures on which the protected creatures prey; or

(*g*) Limit the common law right of subjects to possess, sell, transport, or deal in the protected creatures.

3. The establishment of officials charged either with the enforcement of the protective enactments, or with the work of artificially multiplying the protected creatures.

4. The specification of penalties incurred by the violation of the protective enactments, and of procedure for bringing offenders to punishment.

QUADRUPEDS SELECTED AND SPECIFIED FOR PROTECTION.

IN ONTARIO the following quadrupeds are protected by statute, and their close seasons set as follows:

Elk, Moose, Reindeer, Cariboo	Absolutely close to Oct., 1895.
Deer	Close between 20th Nov. to 15th Oct. next.
Hares	Close between 15th March to 1st Sept.
Beaver, Mink, Muskrat, Sable, Marten, Otter, Fisher	Close between 1st May to 1st Nov.

In addition to the above, the following quadrupeds, or young of quadrupeds, are protected in the Commonwealths named:

FAWNS in the spotted coat cannot be legally killed at any season in British Columbia, New York, Pennsylvania, Oregon, Michigan, California, Colorado.

DOES cannot be legally killed at any season in Colorado, California.

SQUIRRELS—	Close seasons.
Connecticut	1st January to 1st October.
Illinois	15th December to 1st June next.
Indiana	20th December to 1st June next.
Massachusetts	1st March to 1st September.
New Hampshire	1st Jan'y to 1st September.
New Jersey	20th Dec. to 1st Nov. next. (Variable by districts.)
New York	1st February to 1st August.
Ohio	15th December to 1st July next.
Pennsylvania	1st Jan'y to 1st September.
Rhode Island	1st Jan'y to 1st September.
Wisconsin	15th Dec'r to 1st August next.
Kentucky	1st February to 15th June.
RACCOON—	
New Hampshire	1st Jan'y to 1st September.
Missouri	1st April to 1st November.

(NOTE.—"Rabbits or hares" is the term employed (where Ontario law specifies "hares" only) in Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin.)

PROVISIONS FOR ENCOURAGING THE DESTRUCTION OF PREDACEOUS ANIMALS OR BIRDS THAT DESTROY DEER, BIRDS' EGGS, ETC.

ONTARIO.

WOLF BOUNTY.—Bounty of $6 to be paid by County Treasurer for any wolf killed within county, or within one mile of a settlement in the county.

NEW YORK.

Bounty of $10 for each bear, $30 for each grown wolf, $15 for each pup wolf, $20 for each panther killed in the State. County Treasurer to pay and charge to the State taxes.

MAINE.

Bounty of ten cents per head for crows.

EDIBLE BIRDS SELECTED AND SPECIFIED FOR PROTECTION AT CLOSE SEASONS MENTIONED IN ONTARIO.

Names of birds.	Close seasons.
Grouse, Pheasant, Prairie Chicken, Partridge	15th Jan'y to 1st September.
Quail Turkey	15th Dec'r to 15th October next.
Woodcock	1st January to 15th August.
Snipe Rail Plover	1st Jan'y to 1st September.
Swans Geese	1st September to 1st May next.
Duck Waterfowl	1st Jan'y to 1st September.

In addition to the above, the following edible birds found or believed to be found in Ontario are protected in the Commonwealths named, at the times or in the manner specified:

WILD PIGEON.—Discharge of firearms forbidden in Indiana within a half-mile of the roosts. Ohio a half-mile. Pennsylvania one mile. Michigan five miles, and netting within two miles forbidden during entire hatching season. Rhode Island forbids netting at any time.

	Close seasons.
Wood duck—	
Kentucky	1st May to 15th September.
Massachusetts	15th April to 1st September.
Sand Piper—	
Massachusetts	1st May to 15th July.
New Hampshire	1st Jan'y to 1st September.
All Shore Birds—	
Massachusetts	1st May to 1st September.
Starling—	
New York	1st January to 1st October.
Meadowlark—	
Missouri	1st February to 1st August.
Nevada	1st April to 1st September.
Curlew—	
New York	1st January to 1st October.
North Dakota	15th May to 1st September.
Bittern—	
Nevada	1st April to 1st September.

ENACTMENTS FORBIDDING PRACTICES PECULIARLY DESTRUCTIVE TO GAME QUADRUPEDS OR BIRDS.

Ontario Law.

Forbids molestation of birds' eggs.
" use of traps (except for fur-bearers), nets, snares, gins, baited lines, and similar contrivances.
" shooting from batteries, swivel guns, sunken punts, etc.
" night shooting.
" poisoning.
" possession of illegal devices (which may be summarily destroyed by any person with legal impunity).

The above prohibitions are common to nearly all the Provinces and States.

Prohibitions as follows are found in the laws of the Commonwealths named :

Hounding of Deer.—Forbidden in Indiana, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana (but dogs may be used to track wounded deer), New York (some counties), Pennsylvania, Utah, Virginia (temporarily in some districts), West Virginia (5 years), Washington, Wisconsin, British Columbia (west of Cascade Mountains), Newfoundland (caribou), Nova Scotia (caribou), Quebec.

(Generally dogs found illegally running deer may be killed with impunity by anyone).

Watershooting of Deer.—Forbidden in Michigan, Pennsylvania.

Artificial Salt Licks.—Forbidden in New York.

All Hunting for Profit.—Forbidden in Tennessee and some of the Pacific Coast Territories or States.

KILLING FOR HIDES AND HORNS ONLY.—Forbidden in Colorado, California, and inferentially in many other States.

SHOOTING FROM STEAM OR SAIL BOATS.—Forbidden in Connecticut, Illinois, Maryland, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin (also prohibits shooting from sculled boats). Illinois prohibits shooting from steam launches.

SHOOTING FROM ARTIFICIAL AMBUSH.—Wholly prohibited in Illinois, beyond 100 yards from shore in Maryland, 3 rods in New Jersey, 20 rods in New York, beyond shore in Wisconsin, Washington Territory, and specified counties of North Carolina.

GUNS EXCEPT THOSE FIRED FROM SHOULDER.—Generally prohibited. Quebec forbids use of all guns over calibre 8.

LIMITATIONS OF COMMON LAW RIGHTS OF POSSESSION, SALE, DEALING IN, TRANSPORTING OR EXPORTING GAME ANIMALS OR BIRDS.

ONTARIO.—Limits right of possession to shooting season and 15 days later, except that possession for possessor's family consumption is always legal; onus of proving legal killing and possession to be on possessor. Forbids hunting deer with intent to export.

Forbids dealing in partridges or quail before 15th October, 1892.

Does not attempt to deal specially with transportation.

Exportation of deer, wild turkeys, quail, partridge, prairie fowl, woodcock, prohibited by (R. S. Canada, Cap. 33 Sec. 7) Dominion law.

In other North American Provinces and States the rights of possession, sale marketing, dealing, transportation, etc., are limited as follows:—

Throughout the entire close season for game animals or birds these rights are in abeyance in Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana. Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Dakota, South Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Virginia, Washington Territory, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Manitoba, New Brunswick, North-West Territories.

DELAWARE.—Dealers in game required to take out licenses ($20). Common carriers forbidden to transport except on affidavit that game was legally killed.

ILLINOIS.—Prohibits dealing in or transportation of quail, grouse, or squirrel killed in the State. Right of sale of other game limited to shooting season and five days after.

IOWA.—Sale legal five days after shooting season ends. Transportation illegal except on affidavit as in Delaware. Number of birds that may be transported for one person in one day limited to 12.

MICHIGAN.—Sale legal eight days after shooting season. Transportation, legal five days after shooting season.

MINNESOTA.—Allows three days for sale after shooting season. Forbids transportation of illegally killed game.

MONTANA.—Forbids marketing or sale of grouse, partridge, quail. Possession and sale of other game limited to shooting season.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Transportation limited to shooting season. Otherwise the law as in Ontario.

NEW JERSEY.—Licensed dealers may sell for ten days after shooting season.

NEW YORK.—Transportation of venison during and for five days after shooting season permitted if accompanied by owner, but he can have but one carcass or part thereof. Heads and feet may be freely transported. Possession of wild fowl on land not apparently limited, but limited to shooting season on water. Transportation of birds killed in forest preserve, limited to such as are accompanied by owners. Possession and sale of the following are limited to close season, with the exceptions signified below. These curious exceptions appear to be based on a wish to enable dealing in game during the Christmas and subsequent holiday season, provided legal killing proved:

	Close season.	May be sold.
Hare and Rabbit	1st Nov. to 1st Feb next	All December.
Woodcock Grouse	1st Jan. to 1st Sept	All December.
Squirrel	1st Feb. to 1st Aug	All January.
Venison	15th Aug. to 1st Nov	Up to 15th December.

NORTH DAKOTA.—Not more than 25 game birds to be transported for one man in one day, and no one to have more in possession.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Grouse, quail, and woodcock may, be sold, possessed, transported for 15 days after close season begins: Venison, which may be killed from 1st October to 15th December, cannot be offered for sale nor transported after 30th November (a unique provision). Possession and sale of other game to be limited to shooting season.

TEXAS.—Sale of venison permitted up to 10 days after shooting season.

UTAH.—Simply prohibits possession of unlawfully killed game.

VERMONT.—Simply prohibits possession of unlawfully killed game.

WYOMING.—Prohibits sale and importation of venison. Sale of other game limited to shooting season.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—Sale of game legal three days after shooting season.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—Possession and sale of venison limited to 18 days after shooting season. Sale of other game limited to shooting season.

NOVA SCOTIA.—Sale of venison limited to shooting season and five days after.

QUEBEC.—Transportation of venison and all game birds limited to shooting season and 10 days after.

IMPORTATION AND EXPORTATION.

WYOMING.—Forbids importation of indigenous game, except on affidavit to be taken by carriers that the game was killed outside of State.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Limits right of selling quail which have been imported, to period between 15th October and 1st May.

The statutes of the following States and Provinces forbid *exportation* of game as mentioned:—

ARKANSAS.—Forbids any exportation of game.

CONNECTICUT.—Forbids export of woodcock, grouse and quail.

DELAWARE.—Export for sale or profit confined to dealers paying license of $500 per annum. Any sportsman may carry away game which he has legally killed. No transportation for export except on affidavit, a copy of which the common carrier must have, that the game has been legally killed, ducks and geese excepted.

ILLINOIS.—Forbids export of quail, grouse, turkey, squirrel.

INDIANA.—Forbids export of deer, grouse, quail, duck, woodcock.

IOWA.—Forbids export of any game.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Forbids export of woodcock, quail, grouse.

MICHIGAN.—Forbids export of deer, grouse, quail, turkey.

MINNESOTA.—Forbids export of all kinds of game.

MISSISSIPPI.—Authorizes counties to forbid exportation.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Forbids export of quail, grouse.

NORTH DAKOTA.—Forbids export of deer, grouse, duck, snipe, goose, curlew plover.

SOUTH DAKOTA.—The same as North Dakota.

VERMONT.—Forbids export of woodcock, grouse.

WISCONSIN.—Forbids export of all game.

WYOMING.—Forbids export of all big game.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—Forbids export of all game.

MANITOBA.—Forbids export of all game, except on Government permit.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—Forbids export of all game except ducks.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—Forbids export of all venison, except on permit.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.—Forbids export of all game.

NOVA SCOTIA.—Forbids export of deer hides.

LIMITATIONS AS TO NUMBER OF GAME ANIMALS OR BIRDS THAT MAY BE KILLED, POSSESSED, OR TRANSPORTED.

ONTARIO.—Party clause *re* deer. Not more than five deer per season may be killed by one person. Not more than eight deer per season may be killed by party of two. Not more than twelve deer per season may be killed by party of three. Not more than twelve deer per season may be killed by any party.

IOWA.—Forbids the killing of more than 25 grouse, woodcock or quail in one day by one person, or possession of more by one person or corporation, except by those who have received for lawful transportation.

North Dakota, South Dakota.—Same as Iowa, with addition of duck, brant, plover, and curlew to the list.

Maine.—Forbids any one person to kill or have in possession, except alive, more than one moose, two caribou, or three deer in any one season.

New Brunswick.—Same as Maine.

Newfoundland.—Licensed persons ($50 non-residents ; $10 residents) ; may kill not more than 5 stag and 3 doe caribou in a season.

Nova Scotia.—No one person shall kill more than two moose and four caribou in a season.

PROVISIONS BY WHICH THE RIGHT TO KILL GAME, OR TO DEAL IN GAME IN SEASON, IS CONFINED TO PERSONS QUALIFIED BY RESIDENCE, OR LICENSE, OR PERMIT.

Ontario.—The Ontario Statute 36 of 1888, provides that none but residents of Ontario and Quebec may kill deer in the Province, except upon permit ($10) from Commissioner Crown Lands.

Arkansas.—Declares game and fish State property, and the killing thereof a privilege (probable effect to limit the privilege to residents.)

Delaware.—Non-residents forbidden to kill or possess game or fish except they have membership in the Delaware Game Protective Association. Non-resident membership $5 first year, $2 subsequent years. Resident membership $2 each year. Residents may take game without membership in Association. All members of Association may arrest offenders. Half of fines to Association, half to informer. $100 penalty for using transferred certificate of membership.

Florida.—Non-residents required to take annual licenses ($25) from clerk of county in which they are hunting.

Maryland.—Non-residents required by various county enactments to take county license annually, at from $4.50 to $9. In some counties shooting by non-residents is prohibited.

Missouri.—Non-residents prohibited from taking game.

New Jersey.—Non-residents required to take licenses from Game and Fish Protective Societies, wherever these have jurisdiction ; but there is only one such society. Its jurisdiction extends over only six counties, and the membership is $2 per annum to non-residents.

South Carolina.—Non-residents hunting or fishing for profit, $500 per annum county license.

Tennessee.—Non-residents excluded under various penalties by most county by-laws.

Virginia.—Non-residents prohibited from killing wild-fowl below tide water.

British Columbia.—Non-residents, except officers H. M. Army and Navy, required to take licenses ($50), which permit holders to kill not more than 10 deer, 2 bull elk, 3 reindeer, 5 caribou, 8 mountain sheep, 8 mountain goats.

Manitoba.—Non-residents required to take $25 license annually.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—Non-residents required to take $20 annual license, except officers H. M. Army and Navy for whom fee is $5.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—Residents required to take $10 license to kill big game; non-residents $50 license, Oath required that license-holder will not kill more than 5 stag and 3 doe caribou in one year.

NOVA SCOTIA.—Non-residents required to take license at $30 for moose and other game, and $10 for birds; except officers of H. M. Army and Navy, for whom fee is $5. Not more than 2 moose and 4 caribou to be killed on one license.

QUEBEC.—Non-residents required to take license at $20 per annum. Not more than 2 moose, 3 deer and 2 caribou on one license. No shooting of any kind for non-residents without license.

EXCEPTIONS IN FAVOUR OF POOR SETTLERS, PIONEERS, ETC.

TEXAS.—Excludes certain counties from operation of the game and fish laws.

WYOMING.—Any actual resident may at any time kill big game for the purpose of supplying himself and family with food in reasonable quantities, but must not sell any part of the carcasses.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—Notwithstanding anything in the Act "any poor settler may kill any caribou (or game), for the immediate consumption of himself and his family," or, in season, he may kill as many as ten caribou for sale.

N. W. TERRITORIES.—Any traveller, family, or person in a state of actual want, may kill game or take eggs for satisfaction of the want, but no more.

QUEBEC.—East and north of Bellechasse and Montmorency "the inhabitants, for the purpose of procuring food only, may at all seasons of the year," (not at night) kill any of the game birds mentioned in Act.

TRESPASS SHOOTING AND FISHING — ENACTMENTS AFFORDING SPECIAL PROTECTION TO GAME AND FISH ON PRIVATE LANDS.

ONTARIO.—Cap. 101 R.S.O. 1887. An Act respecting petty trespasses, provides that any person trespassing on wholly enclosed property shall be liable to a fine of from $1 to $10. But there is no clause specially directed against trespassers with hunting or fishing implements.

ARKANSAS.—Makes hunting on private lands without owner's consent a misdemeanor; fine not less than $10 or more than $100.

CALIFORNIA.—Many Acts local to named counties make the hunting or fishing trespasser guilty of misdemeanor, fines varying from $25 to $100, with imprisonment in default.

COLORADO.—Trespassing hunters or anglers are liable to fine $25 to $100, with imprisonment in default of fine.

CONNECTICUT.—On lands around which specified notices have been placed, warning off trespassing hunters, these shall be liable to fine $7 to $25, exclusive of damages of trespass. Shall in addition forfeit $10 to owner or occupant. Trespasser having dog or gun is *prima facie* guilty.

DELAWARE.—Trespasser with dog and gun or gun only, fine $5, or forfeits gun, which is publicly sold to pay fine if not redeemed within 30 days.

COLUMBIA (D).—Trespassers for shooting or fishing liable to exemplary damages $100 and $10 additional for each offence. Possession of implements *prima facie* evidence. But owners or occupants must put up sign boards as specified, in order to have the benefit of this.

GEORGIA.—Trespassers with firearms or implements guilty of misdemeanor. Penalty up to $50 fine and 30 days gaol. Lands must, however, be posted, or trespasser must have received warning off. Similar laws against trespassing with dog, gun, or fishing implements, or with obvious intent to hunt or fish, exist in Illinois, Indiana (but not as to wet or overflowed lands), Maine (only as to islands in salt water), Maryland (by various county laws), Massachusetts, Michigan (as to enclosed lands), Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri (as to enclosed lands); New Hampshire (trespasser to pay $1 for each bird, besides fine); New Jersey, New York (enclosures); North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania (fish ponds); Rhode Island, South Carolina (fish ponds); Tennesse, Vermont, Virginia, Washington (enclosures); West Virginia, Manitoba (a mere prohibition of trespass to hunt.)

The trespasser with hunting or fishing implements is, in these States, usually declared guilty of a misdemeanor, liable to fine, exemplary damages, and imprisonment in default; but usually the lands must be posted with conspicuous notices, or the trespasser have been previously individually warned off. Private preserves for game and fish are still more generally protected by enactments making trespass criminal.

ENACTMENTS FOR THE PROTECTION OF FISH.

ONTARIO.

Section 13, Cap. 32, R.S.O., 1887, provides that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may make regulations from time to time touching the fisheries of the Province, and under this section the following regulations (among others) have been made:—

Non-residents, persons not domiciled in Province, are forbidden to take fish except under permit from Commissioner of Crown Lands.

No person except under lease, license, or permit, shall catch fish in water adjoining ungranted Crown Lands.

Spawning fish and spawning beds to be unmolested except by legal authority.

By hook and line, and not otherwise, can anyone take brook trout, salmon trout, whitefish, bass, pike, pickerel, maskinonge, tulibee, grayling, herring or perch, except in waters leased for net fishing.

Explosives, chemicals, etc., not to be employed in taking fish.

Torch-light or other artificial light fishing prohibited.

During close seasons set by lawful authority the taking and possession of fish is prohibited.

No obstruction by net, trap, weir, or otherwise shall be offered to free passage of fish up and down stream. Fishways to be in no manner obstructed or resorted to for fishing purposes.

Offal of no sort to be put in water but to be burned 20 yards distant from inland.

CLOSE SEASONS.

Speckled trout	15th Sept. to 1st May next.
Pickerel (doré)	15th April to 15th May next.
Bass, maskinonge	15th April to 15th June next
Whitefish, salmon-trout	1st Nov. to 30th Dec. next.

RESPECTING FISH PROTECTION IN RIVERS, BROOKS, AND INTERIOR LAKES OR PONDS, OF OTHER PROVINCES OF CANADA AND STATES OF THE UNION.

The following fish found in Ontario are elsewhere protected as specified :—

Pike.—Close season in Connecticut, Iowa, New Hampshire and Pennsylvania.

Perch.—Close season in Kansas and Maine.

Eels (lamper).—Close season in New Hampshire.

Mammose or young Sturgeon under 3 feet, absolutely protected in New Jersey.

Bull Heads.—Protected in New York (Lake St. George.)

LIMITATIONS OF AMOUNT OF CERTAIN FISH THAT MAY BE TAKEN OR POSSESSED AT ONCE.

Maine.—Not more than 50 lb. of trout.

New Hampshire.—Not more than 10 lb. trout.

Wisconsin.—Not more than 10 lb. of bass, or pickerel less than 1 lb. in weight.

LIMITATIONS OF SIZE OF FISH THAT MAY BE TAKEN.

Colorado forbids taking or possession of trout less than six inches long.

Delaware forbids the taking or possession of trout or bass less than six inches long.

MAINE forbids taking or possession of trout less than five inches long.

MICHIGAN forbids taking or possession of trout or grayling less than six inches long.

NEW HAMPSHIRE forbids taking or possession of trout less than five inches long.

NEW JERSEY forbids taking or possession of trout less than six inches, bass seven inches long.

NEW YORK forbids taking or possession of trout less than six inches, bass three-quarters of a pound.

PENNSYLVANIA forbids taking or possession of bass less than six inches, trout five inches, pickerel six inches.

VERMONT forbids taking or possession of bass less than ten inches, trout six inches long.

WISCONSIN forbids taking or possession of bass or pickerel less than 1 lb (not to be sold).

WYOMING forbids taking or possession of trout less than six inches.

NEW BRUNSWICK forbids taking or possession of bass less than 2 lb.

TRANSPORTATION of brook trout from forest preserves not permitted in New York.

NO CAPTURE of trout for sale permitted in Michigan or Oregon.

THE PLANTING of pike, pickerel, bass or other predaceous fish in waters not previously containing such fish is forbidden in New York, Maine, Minnesota' New Hampshire and some other States.

COMMISSIONERS, WARDENS, PROTECTORS AND OTHER OFFICIALS CHARGED SPECIALLY WITH ADMINISTRATION OR ENFORCEMENT OF LAWS FOR THE PROTECTION OR MULTIPLICATION OF GAME AND FISH.

Thirty-six States of the Union have Fish Commissions, whose main purpose is to propagate fish artificially and restock public waters. The cost of the services is borne by the State treasuries, and this appropriation of money appears to be universally popular. These Commissions commonly maintain hatcheries from which fry or young fish are distributed at the public expense. The great success attending fish-propagation is known to the Ontario Commission generally, and need not be particularly illustrated in the present memorandum. One point, however, may be particularly noted, viz: that the free distribution of trout fry, as in Michigan and New York, appears a main cause of the popularity of the Commissions, from which popularity the State grant comes regularly and increases from year to year. The Michigan Commission, whose service is admirable in all respects, has restocked many depleted waters, and caused trout to abound in hundreds of streams and over vast areas where no trout were ever found before the Commission's work began. The trout-work gives universal satisfaction; the people all seem to know the facts and to be proud of them. Ontario has hundreds and probably even thousands of depleted streams that could easily be made to yield abundant supplies of trout, which would annually give the people an excellent food, far surpassing in value the outlay required for restocking these streams. This work could be undertaken forthwith, and without any settlement of the question pending between the Federal and Provincial Governments as to their respective jurisdiction over interior waters. Some of the questions touching fish distributed by the Commission have been arranged with intent to educate public opinion on this important matter.

In order to illustrate the nature of the different sorts of services established for the administration or enforcement of laws for the protection of game and fish the following sketches of several organizations are given.

ONTARIO.

It cannot be said that the Province has any organized service for Game and Fish protection, its condition in this respect being far behind that of several Canadian Provinces and all the immediately adjacent States of the Union. The provision that game inspectors may be appointed by municipalities is inoperative, and the laws touching Game and Fish are everywhere left to be disregarded, unless utilized by informers for their own rather than the public good. This manner of leaving the laws to the operation of nobody in particular is less advanced than that which obtains in some of the least civilized States and Territories.

NEW BRUNSWICK

The Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council appoints a Chief Game Commissioner, and a Game Warden for each county. County councils may appoint parish wardens. One-half of fines accrues to informers and one-half to the Warden prosecuting. If the prosecutor be not a warden, one-half the fine goes to the Chief Game Commissioner. Persons or clubs leasing salmon-angling waters are authorized to employ protectors who are empowered by the Government.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

The Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may appoint game guardians with the powers of constables to enforce the game laws; all legally seized game to belong to the guardian.

QUEBEC.

The Commissioner of Crown Lands appoints, from among the permanent officials of his department, a Provincial Game Superintendent and as many local game-keepers as he may deem requisite. Societies and clubs organized for the sole purpose of protecting fish and game are encouraged, incorporated, and enabled to hold property. All Crown lands and Crown timber agents are *ex-officio* game-keepers.

MICHIGAN.

The Governor appoints a Game and Fish Warden.

DUTY OF WARDEN.—To enforce laws touching game and fish, and bring proceedings in prosecution.

POWER OF WARDEN.—That of sheriffs to serve processes; may arrest without warrant on any day, and bring summarily before magistrate.

DEPUTY WARDENS.—These are appointed by the warden; not more than three in each county, and they must be residents of county.

PAYMENT OF DEPUTIES.—Deputies are paid by county supervisors.

REMARKS.—The two latter provisions have not been found to work altogether well in practice. The opinion of the Michigan Commissioners and Warden is that the State should pay the deputies, and that these should be transferable from any one county to any other at order of the warden. The county supervisors do not generally allow the deputy-wardens sufficient salaries, hence they cannot afford to give sufficient attention to their duties. Nevertheless the Michigan system is a considerable advance on that which leaves the operation of Game and Fish Laws to informers, and the office of chief warden has been more than self-sustaining, because the fines accruing to the State by action of the official more than pay his salary and expenses.

MAINE.

The Fish Commissioners of Maine are Game Commissioners also, and (unlike the Michigan Fish Commissioners) are charged with the enforcement of the Fish and Game Laws, as well as with the supervision of the fisheries and fish-propagation. The Maine Commissioners appoint Fish and Game Wardens, who receive, for serving criminal processes, the same fees as sheriffs. Half fines go to prosecutors.

WISCONSIN.

Governor appoints four game wardens to enforce Game and Fish Protection Laws; term, two years, or till successor appointed; salary $600, and $250 maximum for expenses. These wardens appoint their own deputies, who are paid like constables by fees, and by receiving one-half of fines, the other half going to county school fund.

CONNECTICUT.

The County Commissioners (councillors) are required to appoint County Game and Fish Wardens, who may deputize any person to assist them.

DELAWARE.

The enforcement of the laws appears to be left very much to the incorporated Delaware Game and Fish Protection Association, membership in which is open to all on annual fee of $2 for residents, $5 for non-residents. Half of all fines accrue to this association.

NEW YORK.

The Governor appoints three Commissioners of Fisheries; no salary: $600 allowed to each for expenses; the Board authorized to employ a secretary at $2,000 per year. The duties of the Commissioners include supervision of the Game and Fish protective service, and the appointment of the officers thereof. The Game and Fish Protectors number twenty; one of these is designated as Chief Protector by the Commissioners, he receives $2,000 salary and $1,000 maximum for expenses; the sub-protectors $500 salary and maximum of $300 for expenses; in addition one-half of fines accrue to any protector successfully prosecuting. The Chief Protector gives $1,000 bond, and the sub-protectors give $500 bond for faithful discharge of their duties. A clerk at $800 salary is allowed to the chief protector. The Board of Commissioners may give the powers of sub-protectors to persons recommended and paid by county supervisors or incorporated associations for the protection of Fish and Game. These protectors may be moved from any district to any other. Duties of protectors are to enforce all State laws and county ordinances for protection of fish and game. They may summarily destroy illegal nets. Any protector may arrest an offender without warrant, and take him immediately before justice of the peace or other magistrate for trial.

This system is the most perfect and efficient in the Union ; it is described by the Commisioners as popular, and the increase of deer thereunder has been specially notable.

SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS. — Services, or officials such as Game and Fish Wardens or Protectors, are provided for or maintained also in California, Colorado, Illinois, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Washington and Vermont.

The systems vary, but usually resemble either that of Michigan or that of Connecticut.

PENALTIES.

The practice of many or most of the States of the Union is to declare that violations of any of the clauses of Fish and Game Acts are misdemeanors, and the penalty a fine above a stated minimum, and below a stated maximum, with imprisonment in default of payment ; but it is clear that, no matter how severe the penalties may be, the laws as to Fish and Game will not be respected because of the penalties, unless special measures for the enforcement of the laws be taken, in which case moderate penalties will be as effective as severe ones. There appears to be every reason to believe that the observance of Fish and Game laws can be secured (1) by popularizing such laws through the maintenance of game fish hatcheries and the free distribution of fry therefrom ; (2) by maintaining special officials to put the laws into operation.

Appended hereto is a brief summary of the laws, Provincial or Federal, touching the Game and Fish of the Province.

ONTARIO GAME LAW.

(CAP 221 R. S. O. 1887 AND AMENDMENTS 1888 AND 1890.)

CLOSE SEASONS.

Elk, Moose, Reindeer, Caribou,	Close to Oct. 1895.
Deer..........................	Close 20th Nov. to 15th Oct. next.
Grouse......................	" 15th Jan. to 1st. Sept.
Quail, Turkey...............	" 15th Dec. to 15th Oct. next.

Woodcock	Close	1st Jan. to 15th Aug.
Snipe, Rail, Plover	"	1st Jan. to 1st Sept.
Swans, Geese	"	1st Sept. to 1st May next.
Duck, Waterfowl	"	1st Jan. to 1st Sept.
Hares	"	15th Mar. to 1st Sept

Marketing lawful 15 days after shooting season, but no dealing in partridge or quail till 15th Oct. 1892.

Possession for owner's consumption always lawful, but onus of proving legal killing is on owner.

Eggs.—None to be destroyed or had in possession, except by authority of Commissioner of Agriculture.

Traps, Snares, Nets, prohibited, and may be summarily destroyed by any person with impunity.

Batteries, swivels, punt-guns, sunk punts prohibited.

Night and fire hunting prohibited.

Fur-Bearers, beaver, mink, muskrat, sable, martin, otter, fisher. Close 1st May to 1st Nov.

Muskrat Houses never to be molested.

Traps, etc, set out of season may be summarily destroyed.

To Protect one's preserve or property fur-bearers may be killed as vermin at any time.

Penalties.—For illegal killing or molestation of

Moose, Elk, etc	Fine	$10 to $50	each	offence
Birds or Eggs	"	$5 to $25	"	specimen
Fur-bearers	"	$5 to $25	"	offence
Other breaches	"	$5 to $25	"	"

Prosecutor to receive all fines unless collusion suspected.

Imported Live Game on preserved lands not to be killed without owner's consent.

Poisoning of game prohibited; exposure of poison where dogs or cattle are likely to get it, prohibited.

Export.—Hunting deer, quail and partridge for export prohibited, and onus of proving other intention to be on owner of dead deer or birds.

Hounds.—None to be at large in deer districts in close season.

Game Inspectors may be appointed by municipalities. Duties:—Enforcement of laws, instituting prosecutions; may search suspected parcels without warrant. Must have search-warrant for suspected buildings.

Who May Shoot Deer.—Only residents of Ontario and Quebec. Others liable to a penalty of from $10 to $20 each animal. Does not apply against shareholders in preserves, nor persons authorized by Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Permits may be issued at $10 per year by Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Party Clause.—Five deer per season to one man. Eight deer per season to two in party. Twelve deer per season to three in party. Not more than twelve to any party. Penalty, $5 to $20 per animal, and gaol not more than three months for default.

DEFAULTS in any fine make liable to gaol for three months. Conviction not to be quashed for lack of form.

ACCUSED may be compelled to give evidence.

MAGISTRATES and Justices of the Peace in counties or municipalities where offence committed to hear and adjudge cases.

EXPORTATIONS.—R. S. Canada (Dominion Law) cap. 33 section 7. Forbids exportation or attempt at exportation of deer, wild turkeys, quail, partridge, prairie fowl, woodcock, under penalty of $100.

SMALL BIRD ACT.

(CAP 222. R. S. O. 1887.)

NO BIRDS, except game birds, eagles, falcons, hawks, owls, wild pigeons, black-birds, crows, English sparrows, and ravens to be at any time killed or molested, except that Cherry birds and robins may be killed during fruit season on fruit owners' grounds by themselves or agents.

ALL MANNER of possession, all illegal devices for capture prohibited, and devices may be summarily destroyed by anyone with impunity.

NESTS, YOUNG, EGGS, protected absolutely. Anyone finding a protected bird in possession of another may seize, take before a Justice of the Peace, who shall liberate live birds and confiscate dead ones. All constables and market clerks to seize such birds when found illegally in possession.

PERMITS to take birds or eggs for scientific purposes may be issued by Commissioner of Agriculture.

PENALTIES. $1 to $20 fine each offence, all to go to prosecutor except collusion suspected.

GAOL. 2 to 20 days in default of fine.

FORM, no conviction to be quashed for lack of.

WOLF ACT.

(CAP 223, R. S. O. 1887.)

BOUNTY. $6 to be paid to any person bringing wolf head and proving wolf killed in county or within one mile of settlement in county. Justice of the Peace to give certificate entitling wolf-killer to receive $6 from County Treasurer if he has money; if not, the certificate shall be legal tender for the County taxes.

FISHERIES ACT ONTARIO, 1885.

PROVIDES for leasing and managing such fisheries as may be under Provincial Legislative control. No close seasons specified in body of Act. No protective clauses except that Commissioner of Crown Lands may authorize lands to be set apart for artificial propagation.

REGULATIONS UNDER THE ACT :—LEASES. Leases of fishing rights on Crown Lands shall extend one chain back from water.

PERMITS or licenses granted on fees to be set by Commissioner of Crown Lands, and valid till close of angling season.

EXCESSIVE or wasteful fishing ;—penalty—cancellation of lease.

PERSONS NOT DOMICILED in Province cannot take fish without permits from Commissioner of Crown Lands.

NO PERSON except under lease, license, or permit, shall catch fish in water adjoining ungranted Crown Lands.

SPAWNING FISH and spawning beds not to be molested except by legal authority.

UNLAWFUL to fish for or catch, in ungranted water, brook trout, salmon trout, whitefish, bass, pike, pickerel, maskinonge, tulibee, gayling, herring, or perch otherwise than by angling, except in waters leased for net-fishing.

EXPLOSIVES, chemicals, etc., prohibited from use in killing fish.

ARTIFICIAL LIGHT and torch light fishing prohibited.

DURING CLOSE SEASONS set by lawful authority, the taking and possession of fish are forbidden.

NO OBSTRUCTION by net, trap, weir, or otherwise shall be offered to free passage of fish up or down stream.

FISHWAYS to be in no manner obstructed or resorted to for fishing purposes.

OFFAL of no sort to be put in water but to be burned twenty yards inland

CLOSE SEASONS.

Speckled trout	Close	15th Sept. to 1st May next.
Pickerel (doré)	"	15th April to 15th May
Bass, Maskinonge	"	15th April to 15th June
Whitefish, Salmon trout	"	1st Nov. to 30th Dec.

DOMINION LAW.

(CAP 95, 1886. SEC 15.)

LIME, CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES, or drugs, poisonous matter, dead or decaying fish, or any other deleterious substance, shall not be thrown into or allowed to pass into any water. Penalty $100, but the Minister of Marine may make exceptions in public interest.

THE GAME AND FUR-BEARING ANIMALS

OF ONTARIO.

INTRODUCTION.

In compiling the following descriptive report, an endeavour has been made to refer only to those Birds, Fish, and Animals, which constitute the fauna of Ontario, leaving out for the most part those specimens which have been taken as rarities within its boundaries.

Free use has been made of every available source of information which might assist in making the natural history portion fairly represent the present state of knowledge in this department.

In the nomenclature and classification of the birds "The History of North American Birds," by Baird, Brewer, and Ridgway, has been closely followed as the best and most voluminous work on the subject published. The specific characters of the birds is that of the above writers, than which nothing could be more ably written. Many quotations as to origin, habits, etc., have also been made from the same work, kindly allowed by the publishers, Messrs. Little & Brown of Boston, Mass.

In the preparation of that portion pertaining to the animals the same extensive research has been observed, "Baird's History of North American Mammals,' as given in one of the Pacific Railway Reports to the United States Government, has been largely drawn upon, and for the recent nomenclature a "List of the Mammals of North and Central America," made by Professor Frederick W. True, Curator of the Department of Mammals in the Smithsonian Institute at Washington, has been closely followed.

Much aid has also been given by Dr. H. M. Smith of the United States Fish Commission, Washington, D.C., who has been unceasing in his efforts to assist this work. The preparation of that portion relating to the fishes of Ontario waters has been entrusted to Professor Ramsay Wright, Professor of Biology at Toronto University, whose name is a sufficient guarantee that what he has written upon the subject is reliable.

The illustrations which accompany the descriptions will be found useful and may be depended upon as being strictly accurate. Many of them have been taken from life, whilst the remainder have been photographed from mounted specimens found in the Smithsonian Institute at Washington, D.C., and in other well-known museums.

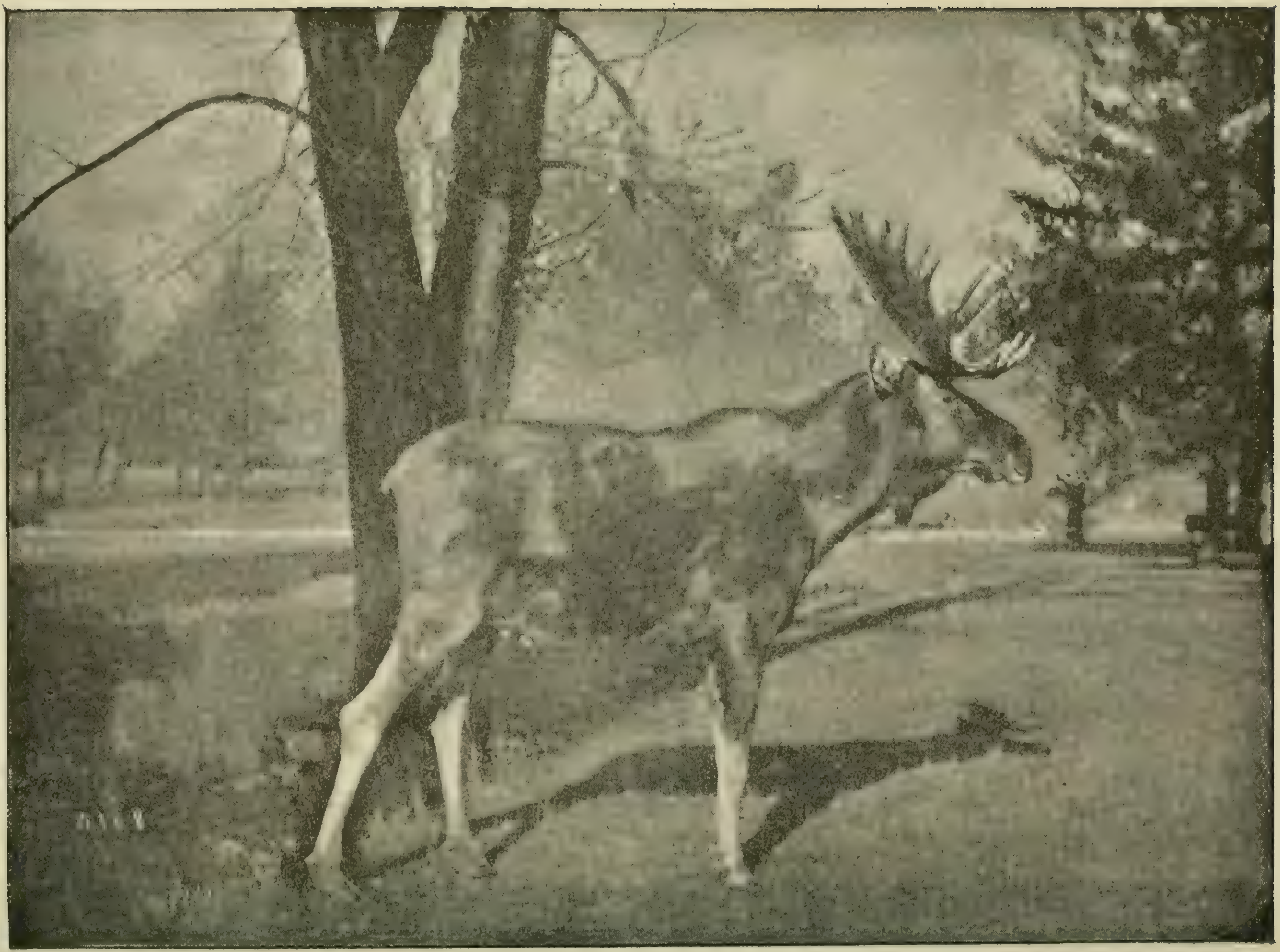
The compilers of these papers lay no claim whatever to originality, but have copied freely from the best works obtainable, in order that the habits of the animals referred to might be set forth correctly. Amongst the works copied from are :

Baird's North American Mammals.
Hallock's Sportsmen's Gazeteer.
Cassel's Natural History.
Wood's Natural History.
Wild Animals, by J. Fortuné Nott.

Whilst the valuable essays from the pen of Mr. W. P. Lett of Ottawa, have also furnished much valuable information.

The advice of many well-known trappers and hunters has also been obtained, and it is hoped, therefore, that the papers may prove both interesting and instructive.

In giving the dimensions of the various animals described, an average has been struck ; many specimens of the animals mentioned are larger in proportions than the figures here indicate, while others are correspondingly smaller, but the figures given will suffice for the purpose for which the papers are intended.



The Moose or European Elk (Male) (*Alce Americanus*).

ALCE AMERICANUS, (JARDINE).

THE MOOSE OR EUROPEAN ELK.

Prof. Baird says: "It is somewhat unfortunate that the European name of this animal, the elk, should be applied here in America to an entirely different animal or deer. Much confusion has been produced in this way, and it becomes necessary to ascertain the nationality of an author before it is possible to know exactly what the word *elk* is intended to convey."

Specific Character.—Muzzle very broad, protruded, covered with hair, except a small moist naked spot in front of the nostrils; neck short and thick; hair thick and brittle; throat rather maned in both sexes; hind legs have the tuft of hair rather above the middle of the metatarsus; the males have palmate horns. The nose cavity in the skull is very large, reaching behind to a line over the front of the grinders; the intermaxillaries are very long, but do not reach to the nasal. The nasals are very short.

Habitat.—Northern United States northward. Still found, though scarce, in Northern Ontario.

Average Size.—Equal to that of a large horse.

Average Weight.—800 to 1,000 pounds.

Average Height.—5 feet.

Average Length.—7 to 8 feet.

Average Value of Skin.—In the raw $4 to $5, or 40c. per pound.

It is generally conceded that the American moose is the same animal as the Swedish elk. It is certainly the largest of the deer tribe found on this continent and fully equals a horse in bulk.

The males are considerably larger than the females and often weigh over a thousand pounds.

The moose varies in colour according to season and climate, some being of an ashy gray, others of a darker gray, and a few in the autumn of a glossy black.

The extremities of the hair are generally brown or black, and dingy white towards the roots.

The young are generally of a gray brown colour which darkens with age.

The hair is coarse and strong and inclined to brittleness.

The males have their necks adorned with manes of stiff hairs varying in length from five to ten inches.

Two fleshy dewlaps hang from their throats and are covered with long black hairs. The tail is remarkable for its extreme shortness.

The legs, head, nostrils, and ears are of enormous proportions, the body short and thick, the eyes small, and the upper lip elongated, thick, ponderous and flexible. So curiously constructed is the upper lip that it is generally described as being between that of a horse and a tapir. It is square in shape and appears to be divided on account of a deep furrow in the middle. Four pairs of strong muscles arising from the maxillaries allow of rapid and varied movement of the heavy lip.

The hind hoofs of the moose are of beautiful formation, and adorned with horny spurs, or points, which make a loud clattering noise when the animal is running.

The hind legs straddle when the moose is at full speed, to prevent treading on the fore-feet.

The moose subsists by browsing, grazing being rendered almost impossible on account of the long forelegs and short neck.

The long forelegs enable the animal to reach far up into the trees and bring them down, whilst the tender branches are plucked by the huge lip and carried to the mouth. The leaves and small branches of young trees, such as birch, maple, and mountain ash, form the staple diet of the moose.

The horns are striking on account of their enormous dimensions. The young bull grows two knobs about two inches long in its first season; when a year old the knobs develop into spikes about six inches long, and remain on the head until late in spring when they drop off and are replaced by long forked horns. In the fourth year the horns branch forward and become palmated; in the fifth and sixth years they grow triangular, whilst the palmated portions end in points, the whole resembling an expanded hand. After the fifth year the most perfectly developed antlers are produced, the horns not unfrequently measuring five feet from root to extremity The horns are cast annually after the second year, in the months of December and January, but so rapid is the new growth that a complete new set is formed by the August following. As with the deer, the horns are in velvet during the summer months, and are so tender that they may be sliced with a knife. When developed the antlers not unfrequently attain a weight of sixty pounds.

The cow carries her young nine months, and brings forth generally in the month of May.

In the first and second year one calf is produced at a birth, and after that two.

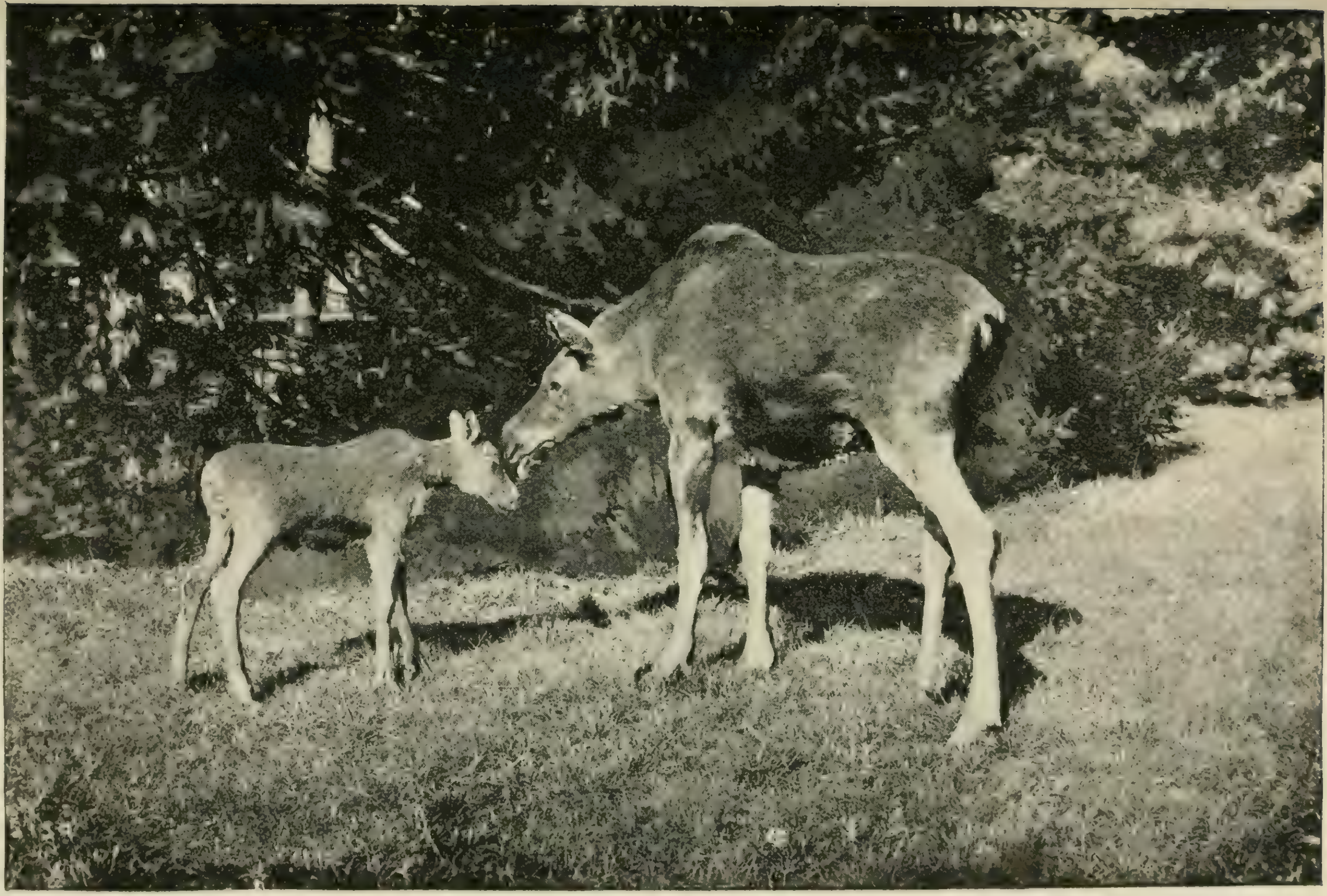
The moose suffers greatly in warm weather from flies, and most of its time is spent in the water, where it often remains for hours so deeply immersed that only the nose is visible above the surface It reaches regularly under the water to feed on the lily roots, disappearing entirely the while, thus giving rise to the Indian belief that it can remain all day under water.

The moose swims rapidly and crosses the water from shore to shore with marvellous swiftness.

The skin is valuable for tanning purposes, but it is of no value whatever in the fur trade. It is tough and enduring, and largely used for the manufacture of moccasins.

The rutting season commences in September, and during this period the bull feeds but little for days at a stretch. He roams the forest proud and defiant, eager to do battle with all comers. His roar resounds through the forest, and is answered by the wild long call of the cow. When the rutting is over the bull presents another appearance. He is no longer a terror to his foes, but mopes along, gaunt and lean, with head lowered and staggering limbs. His fall campaign has told upon him, and he goes home to his winter haunts to recuperate and grow strong again.

An indiscriminate slaughter of this noble animal has long threatened the total extinction of the race, and it is probable that the time is not far distant when the moose, like the buffalo, will be seen no more in Canada.



THE MOOSE OR EUROPEAN ELK (Female) (*Alce Americanus*).

The Wapiti or American Elk (*Cervus Canadensis*).

CERVUS CANADENSIS, (ERXLEBEN).

THE WAPITI OR AMERICAN ELK.

Specific Character.—Hoofs short, broad and rounded. Tail very short and depressed. *Larmiers* nearly as long as the eye; naked portion of the muzzle inferiorly only half as wide as the septum of the nostrils. No naked glandular space on the outer edge of the hind legs, but a short whitish patch of hairs near the upper part of the metatarsus.

In summer, general colour, light chestnut red; darkest on the neck and legs; throat and median ventral line dusky, almost black. Chin dusky, with a narrow patch of light yellowish on either side, a broad median yellowish patch under the head. Rump yellowish white, bordered by a dusky band, which extends down the posterior face of the hind legs. Winter colours more gray.

Habitat.—Virginia, California and northward through Canada. A few are still found in Northern Ontario.

Average Size—Equal to a horse.

Average Weight.—500 pounds.

Average Height.—5½ feet at shoulders.

Average Length.—8 feet.

Average Value of Skin.—In the raw $4 to $5, or 40c. per pound.

The wapiti is fittingly described as "the antlered monarch of the waste," and is one of the largest specimens of the deer tribe; not only is he this, but he is also the most beautiful and stately animal in all the deer family, and justly entitled to hold the first place among the game animals of our continent.

In size the wapiti is enormous, being as large as a horse, but withal of such compact build and faultless form as to attract immediate attention on account of his exceeding grace and beauty. The horns are magnificent and of extraordinary size, not unfrequently measuring six feet in length, and they are ornamented with brow horns, two over each eye, often growing to a length of twenty-four inches.

The other prongs or tines grow to a length of eighteen inches, and graduate to fine points as if they had been artificially prepared and polished.

The horns sweep gracefully upwards and are peculiar for their uniform regularity. Compared to the wapiti, the stag of the Scottish Highlands would be but a dwarf.

The wapiti is less vigilant and therefore more easily approached than any other of the deer tribe, and like all the big game in Canada, his species is rapidly becoming extinct.

The wapiti rut in September, and during the early part of that month the peculiar whistling of the bull is to be heard.

The rutting season is of short duration, and at its close the bulls are run down in condition and very thin, but recuperation soon takes place, and by November they are fat and in as good condition as ever.

The female brings forth her young towards the end of May, or early in June, and retires for this purpose to the woods alone.

About the same time the bulls are growing their horns, and are as thin and weak as the cows, for when it is remembered that the huge antlers grow in four months, it will be seen what a terrible drain on the animal's strength is taking place.

The cow produces only one calf at a time, which closely resembles the fawn of the red deer, even to the spots.

The gait of the wapiti is a long swinging trot, which never seems to tire the fleeing animal, and which carries it along at such speed as would enable it easily to distance an ordinary horse

Running or galloping is exhausting to the great animal, and if his trot can once be broken, a hunter on horseback can generally get close to his game.

The tail of the wapiti is very short, being in fact almost rudimentary.

The flesh of the wapiti is delicious and considered an article of great delicacy.

The food consists of lichens, grass, the wild pea-vine and young branches.

The head and horns make a magnificent trophy and are sold in large quantities.

The hide is used in the leather trade for tanning purposes.

THE WOODLAND CARIBOU (*Rangifer Tarandus Caribou*).

RANGIFER TARANDUS CARIBOU, (KERR).

THE WOODLAND CARIBOU.

Specific Character.—Muzzle entirely covered with hair; the tear-bag small covered with a pencil of hairs. The fur is brittle; in summer short, in winter longer, whiter; the hoofs are broad, depressed, and bent in at the tip. The external metatarsal gland is above the middle of the leg. Horns in both sexes elongate, subcylindric, with the basal branches and tip dilated and palmated; in the females smaller. Skull, with rather large nose cavity, about half as long as the distance to the first grinder; the intermaxillary moderate, nearly reaching to the nasal; a small, very shallow, suborbital pit.

Habitat.—North Eastern North America.
Average Size.—Equal to that of a large deer.
Average Weight.—200 to 300 pounds.
Average Height.—At shoulder 4 feet.
Average Length.—6 feet.
Average Value of Skin.—In the raw 25c. to 30c. per pound.

The caribou is a near relative of the reindeer of Northern Europe, and is the most useful, if not the most comely of its race. It lacks the grand proportion of the wapiti, nor has it the grace of the Virginia deer.

The front hoofs are capable of great lateral expansion, whilst the hind ones, slightly developed in other members of the family, are considerably prolonged, a structure which, by giving the animal a broader base to stand upon, prevents its sinking too deeply into snow or morass.

The broad feet and short legs enable the caribou to swim at great speed, a matter of no small importance in a country abounding with lakes and rivers.

The running of the caribou is accompanied by a loud clattering noise, produced by the long hoofs, which separate as they press the ground and click together again as they close when raised.

From the neck of the caribou hangs a long mane of dirty white.

In summer the body is brown above and white beneath, and in winter long haired and yellowish white.

The horns are remarkable on account of their shape and size. The summit are broad and palmated, and branch backward, often as far as four feet.

The horns are light, averaging in weight from ten to twenty pounds, and it is a remarkable fact that the ornaments are worn by both sexes, whilst in all the other deer families the males alone are furnished with these weapons.

The female calves in May or June, and produces as a general rule one calf at a birth.

The food of the caribou in winter is the Lichen rangifernia, and in the summer young herbs, and the leaves and tender shoots of trees.

The flesh of the caribou is delicious and it is sought eagerly; much skill is needed, however, to capture the animal, stalking being about the only means by which it can be taken.

Unlike the moose, the caribou are not easily tamed, for although carefully handled they become wild and vicious upon attaining maturity.

The head and horns make magnificent trophies and command a ready sale.

The skin is of no value in the fur trade, but is used for leather and makes excellent moccasins and thongs. In other cold countries it is used to make dresses of, and in the Polar regions no garment worn can compare with those made of the reindeer skin for warmth and comfort.

CERVUS VIRGINIANUS, (BODDÆRT), (BROOKE.)

THE VIRGINIA DEER.

Specific Character.—Horns with the branches all from the posterior edge. Ears scarcely more than half the length of the tail. Gland of hind leg not one-eighth the distance between the articulating surfaces of the bone. Tail depressed, hairy beneath; dark brown near the tip, but encircled by white on sides and tip; entirely white beneath. Winter coat, pale grayish chestnut, faintly annulated; summer, bright uniform rufous.

Chin with a traverse band of black; and behind this, one of the colour of the sides of the head.

Habitat.—Canada to Panama, all Northern Ontario.

Average Size.—Equal to that of a large calf.

Average Weight.—100 to 200 pounds.

Average Height.—4 feet.

Average Length.—5 feet.

Value of Skin in the Raw.—20c. per pound.

The Virginia deer, considering that it is a species so widely distributed, has but few appellations. In some parts it is known as the red or Virginia deer, and in others as the white tail.

In summer the coat is bright red, but as autumn approaches the colour deepens and gets more gray, until in October it is almost a mouse colour, and the deer is then said to be in the blue.

The head is long, tapering and pointed, and the eyes are large and lustrous, and in colour a bluish black.

The legs are slender but possessed of enormous muscular strength.

The body is moderately stout and flexible.

The male is furnished with horns which are symmetrical and graceful, although not large, and bend forward, whilst the points are directed downward They are shed yearly, only to be renewed in ampler proportions. In the first year the horns are simply a corneous growth covered with short hairy skin. In the second year small straight horns appear. In the third year the buck has two antlers; in the fourth, three; in the fifth, four; in the sixth, five; after this the antlers do not always increase in number, although six or seven are sometimes seen on each side.

The doe is considerably smaller than the buck and has no horns.

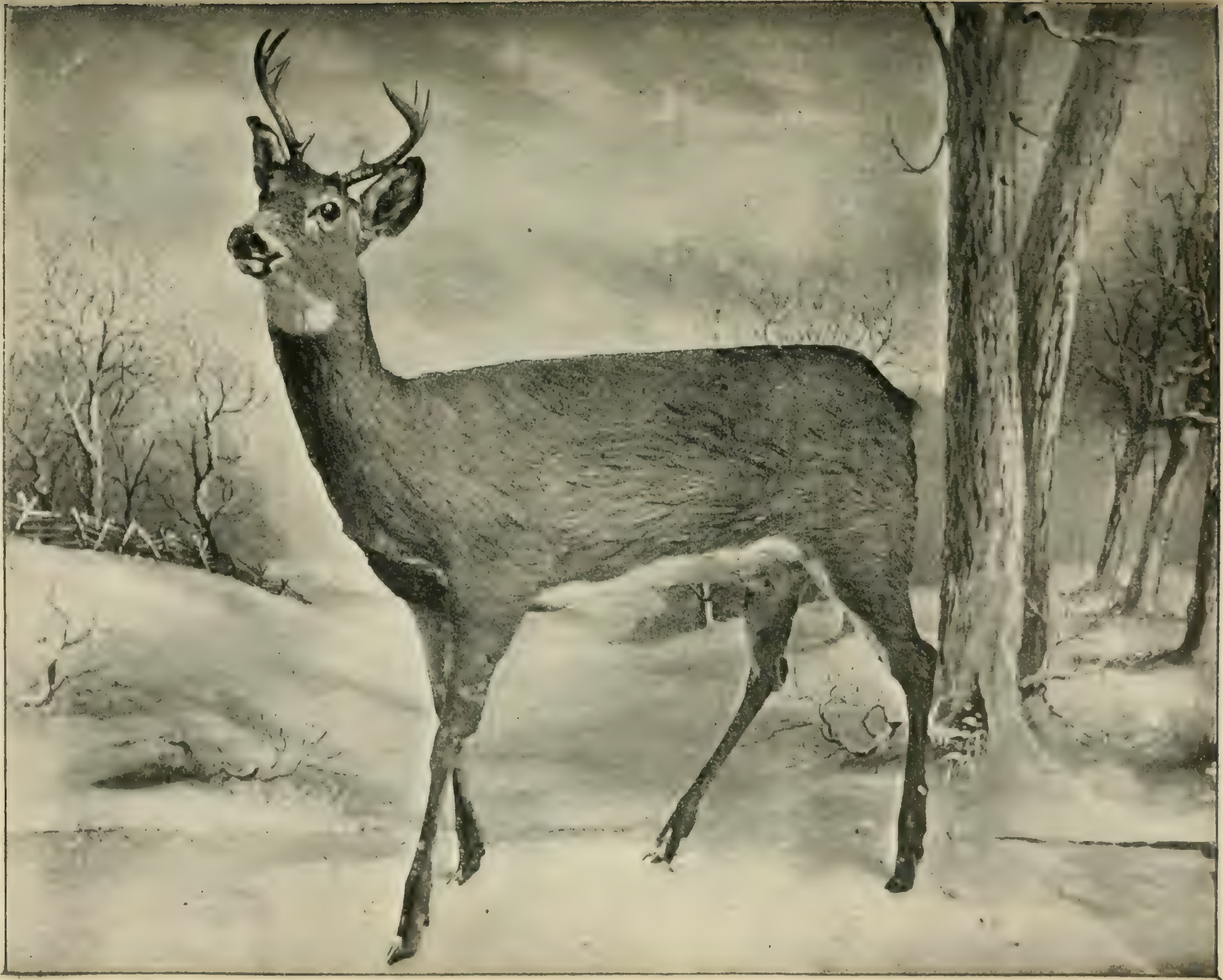
The rutting season occurs in October and November, and the young are born in May or June. As a general rule two fawns are produced at a birth.

The fawns are at first of a red colour, spotted along the sides with white, but in the autumn of the first year the spots disappear.

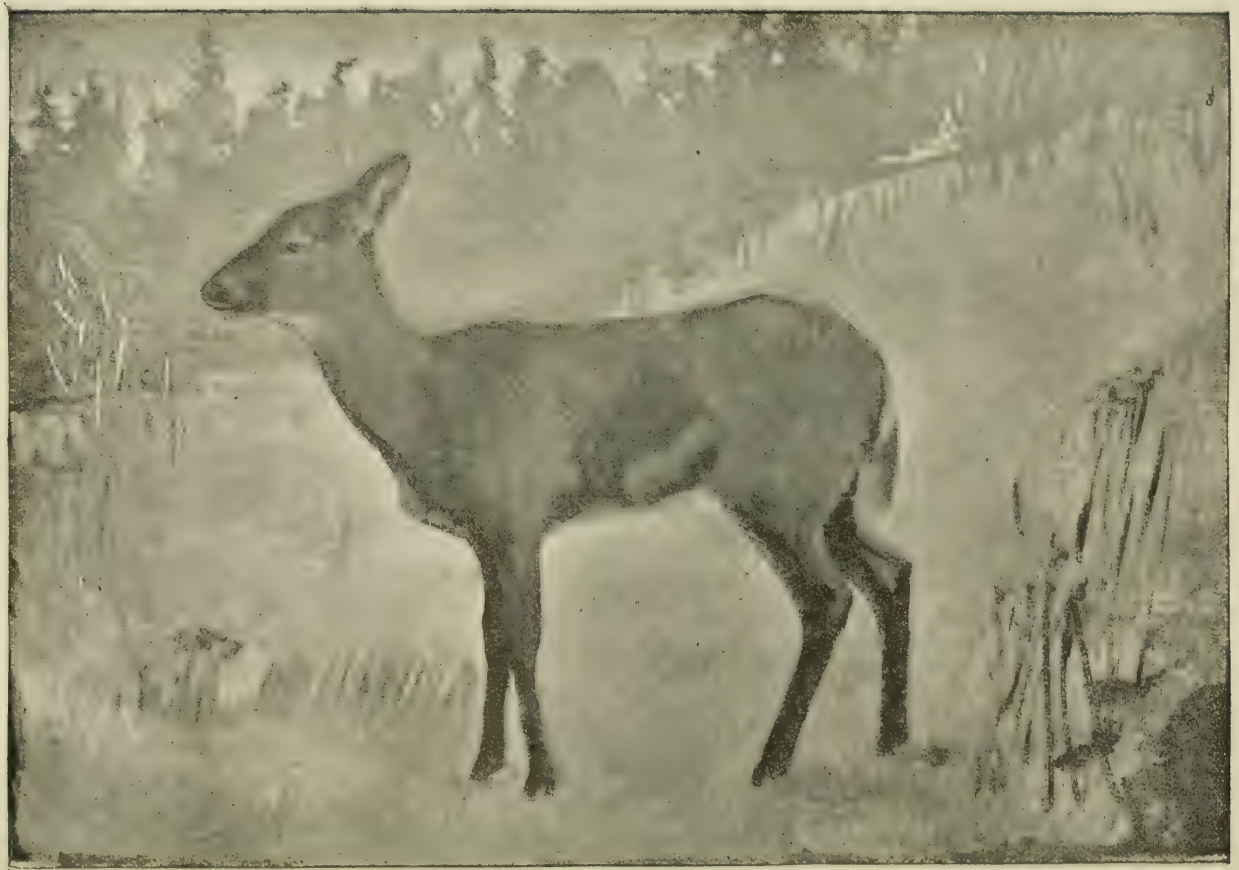
The average length of the Virginia deer is five feet.

The food of the deer consists of green shrubs, leaves, ferns, bark and grass; an abundance of the latter being indispensable.

The favourite feeding time is at sunset, when the deer makes first for the water, and then having quenched its thirst commences to browse or graze.



The Virginia Deer (Male) (*Cervus Virginianus*).



The Virginia Deer (Female) (*Cervus Virginianus*).

At one time in the history of Ontario deer were plentiful all over the Province, but gradually as the land became cleared, as railroads were built, and settlers came in to take up their abode, the race has been growing smaller and smaller. In many regions were deer were once numerous, large cities are now standing, and the deer have disappeared forever.

Wolves are also a standing menace to the species, and destroy immense numbers annually.

The multiplication of hunters, the repeating rifle, the barbarous practice of "yard and crust" hunting, and the forest fires, have also added to the general thinning out, and although it may be that in some of the wilder districts of the Province deer will always be found, there is grave reason to fear that unless prompt measures are taken in the way of preservation and protection, the deer will soon be extinct in Ontario.

The flesh of the deer is delicious, and the "haunch of venison" has been a kingly dish from time immemorial.

The head and horns are much sought after as ornaments, and command a ready sale.

The skin is used for making moccasins and thongs, is tough and enduring, and of great usefulness.

URSUS AMERICANUS, (PALLAS).

THE BLACK BEAR.

Specific Character.—Size small. Feet moderate. Fore claws not twice as long as hinder. Colour entirely uniform throughout, either black or brownish; the hairs darkest towards the tips.

Habitat.—North America from Mexico to Hudson's Bay, common in Ontario.

Average Size.—Equal to that of a very large Newfoundland dog, although it appears to be larger on account of its long soft coat, which is very thick.

Average Weight.—200 to 300 pounds.

Average Height.—3 feet.

Average Length.—4½ feet.

Value of Fur.—Per skin, average, $5 to $25.

The black bear is abundant in Ontario, and is easily distinguished on account of his bright black colour.

The black bear is held by some authorities to be distinct from the cinnamon bear, but experienced hunters assert that they have found both black and cinnamon cubs in the one litter, and beyond the fact that the colours differ, no distinctions appear to have been established.

The muzzle of the black bear is tan in colour, and very often a white mark is found on the throat. This animal is shy and rarely seeks an encounter with man, but when cornered or forced to fight becomes at once fierce and dangerous.

The black bear is little given to animal food, and unless pressed by hunger will restrict itself to vegetable diet. In the fall of the year he is at his best; the ripe nuts and berries on which he fattens, and the wild honey of which he is inordinately fond, and which by his strong power of scent he readily finds in hollow trees, providing luxurious food.

In the winter he hibernates, and it is probably owing to the difficulty experienced by the hunter in finding the winter quarters, that the bear is not more regularly hunted.

The breeding season occurs in July, the young are born in February, two or three being produced at a time.

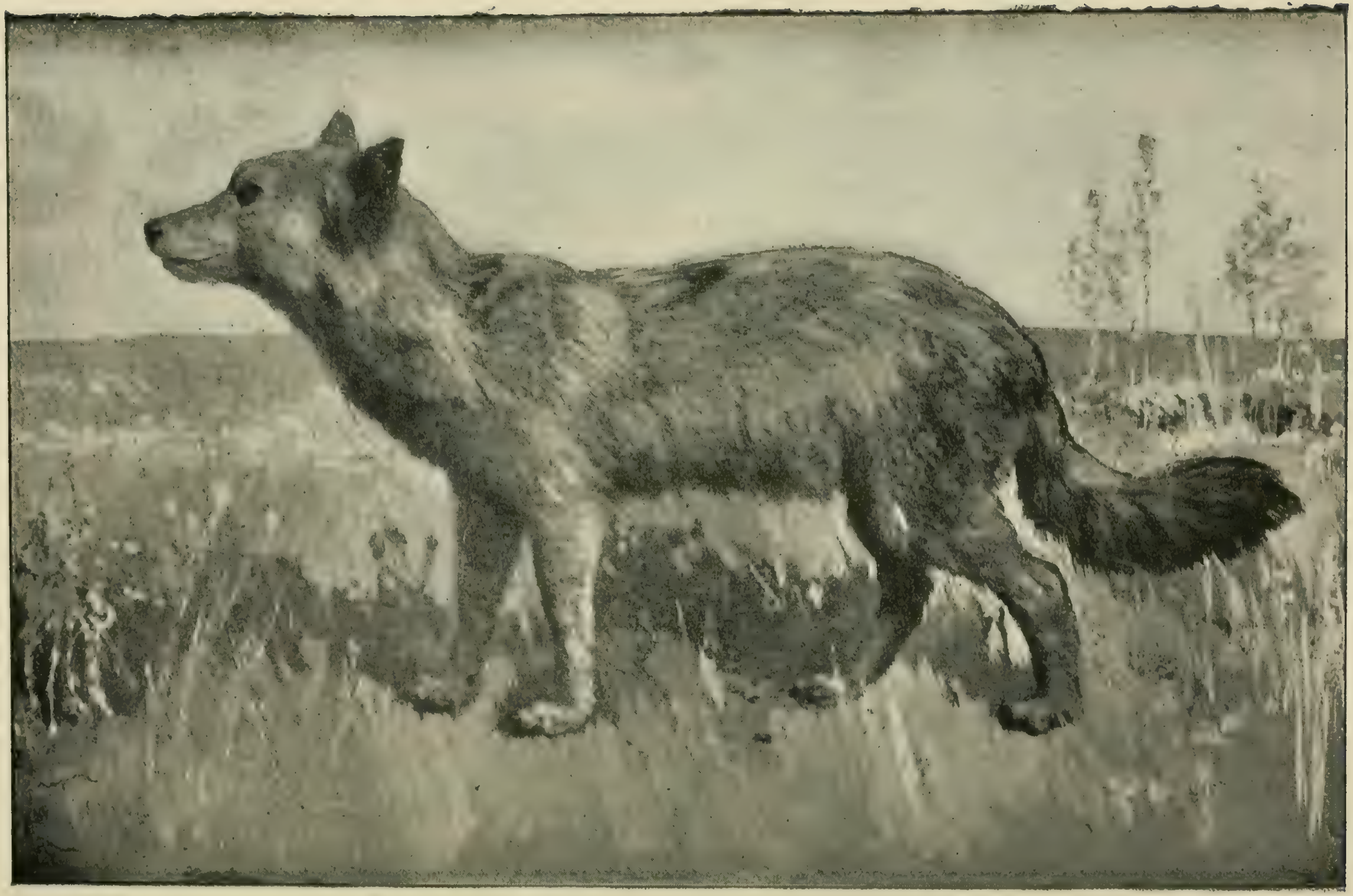
The flesh of the bear is palatable and freely eaten, and this not only by hunters. The carcass of the black bear forms one of the staple attractions of the butcher's stall at Christmas time, and commands a ready sale.

The fat of the bear is largely used as an article of commerce, and is generally manufactured into pomatum.

The fur is very valuable for robe purposes, and the demand for it is constantly on the increase.

When born the cubs are of a gray hue, and this colour they retain for the first year of their lives, after which the light hue gives place to the coat of glossy black. The coat is shed twice a year in spring and autumn.

The Black Bear (*Ursus Americanus*).



The Wolf (*Canis Lupus Griseo-Albus*).

CANIS LUPUS GRISEO-ALBUS, (LINNÉ) (SABINE).

THE WOLF.

Specific Character.—The three first teeth in the upper jaw and the four in the lower jaw, are trenchant but small, and are called false molars. The great carnivorous tooth is bicuspid with a smaller tubercle on the inner side; that below has the posterior lobe altogether tubercular. There are two tuberculous teeth behind each of the great carnivorous teeth. The muzzle is elongate, tongue soft, ears erect, but in the domestic varieties sometimes *feridulous*. The forefeet are pentadactylous or five-toed, the hind feet are tetradactylous or four-toed. The teats are both inguinal and ventral.

Habitat.—North America, common in Northern Ontario.

Average Size.—Equal to a large setter dog.

Average Weight.—50 to 75 pounds.

Average Height.—At shoulder, 26 inches.

Average Length.—From tip of nose to point of tail, 5 feet; nose to tail, 48 inches; tail, 12 inches.

Value of Fur.—Per skin, average, 50c. to $2.

The wolf is well known in Ontario, especially in its northern portions, and is cordially detested wherever found.

He is a noxious animal, the type of all detestable qualities, and courage is absolutely foreign to his nature. Unless accompanied by a pack of his cowardly fellows, the wolf will never attack an animal larger than himself, and he will flee like the wind before any cur that will take the trouble to chase him.

The gray wolf of Canada is about five feet six inches long from point of nose to tip of tail, and attains an average height of twenty-six inches at the shoulder.

In good condition he weighs about 100 pounds.

The eye of the wolf is of a greenish colour, which adds to his sinister and cunning appearance. His tail is well haired and bushy, but not so long as that of the fox.

The wolf subsists on any refuse he can pick up, and is generally to be found skirmishing on the outskirts of settlements or hunters' camps.

The female whelps in May, when four to eight pups are produced at a birth.

The wolf breeds freely with the dog, and in every Indian camp dogs are to be seen so peculiarly wolfish in aspect and characteristics, as to render them indistinguishable from their wild cousins.

The wolf is essentially the enemy of the deer, and the destruction wrought by him is great and merciless. On the glare ice the deer has no chance of escape from the pursuer, falling flat at every step, and being easily overtaken by the band of snapping cowards which pursue it. But the worst slaughter occurs when the snow is deep and covered by crust strong enough to support the wolf, but through which the deer falls step by step. Then it is that the deer yield up their lives in hundreds, and it is little wonder that with the wolf on one hand and the human assassin on the other, the noble species is disappearing fast.

On account of his cowardice and cunning, the wolf is hunted with difficulty, and only with poison can the wretch be effectually reached.

The work of the wolf hunter is arduous and dangerous, and, as at present, but small inducement is held out to him, comparatively few wolves are killed.

VULPUS FULVUS, (DESMAREST).

THE FOX.

Specific Character.—Reddish yellow; black behind, grizzled with grayish. Throat and narrow line on the belly, white. Ears behind and tips of caudal hairs (except terminal brush) black.

Habitat.—Arctic America to Northern United States.

Average Size.—Equal to a medium sized dog.

Average Weight.—15 pounds.

Average Height.—14 inches.

Average Length.—40 inches; nose to tail, 26 inches; tail, 14 inches.

Value of Fur.—Per skin, average 75c. to $1.00.

The fox abounds in Ontario and is generally regarded as a downright nuisance.

To the farmer he is a pest, and as a destroyer of young game and game bird's eggs, he is almost without a peer.

The fox lives in a hole of his own making, and there the she-fox brings forth her young in April, generally three to five at a litter. The cubs live on the fat of the land if a hen roost is anywhere near at hand, for the mother is a successful poacher and evades the farmers' gun and traps right warily.

The skins are readily sold, and bring a fair price in the markets, but are all exported to Russia and Germany.

The fox is variable in the colour and marking of its fur; some specimens being of a pale yellow, some of a reddish fawn, and some blackish in tinting. In nearly every specimen there is a dark transverse strip over the shoulders, giving the animal the appellation of a cross fox.

The hair is long, silky and soft. Tail very full and composed of an under fur, with long hair distributed uniformly among it, and having a white tip; feet and ears, black.

The fox is crafty to a degree and unless taken at a disadvantage, generally manages to elude its pursuers.

The skin has a peculiar and offensive odour, and for this reason few foxes are tamed, although they are easily domesticated.

THE FOX (*Vulpus Fulvus*).

THE CANADA LYNX (*Lynx Borealis Canadensis*).

LYNX BOREALIS CANADENSIS, (GRAY) (MIVART).

THE CANADA LYNX.

Specific Character.—Size, that of a setter dog. Tail as short or shorter than the head; its terminal fifth above and extreme end black all round. Feet very large, densly furred beneath in winter so as to conceal the pads. Hind feet about nine inches long, general colour grayish hoary, with concealed pale rufous, and waved with black, especially on the back. No distinct transverse band inside the legs; very obsolete dark markings on the head; ears with a narrow black margin on the convexity, and black pencil; grayish elsewhere. Whiskers chiefly white.

Habitat.—Northern North America, common in Ontario.

Average Size.—Equal to that of a setter dog.

Average Weight.—25 pounds.

Average Height.—2 feet.

Average Length.—3 feet, 4 inches; nose to tail, 35 inches; tail, 5 inches.

Value of Fur.—Per skin, average $1.00 to $2.00.

The Canadian lynx is the largest of the North American lynxes, and is distinguishable from the others not only on account of its size, but by the longer hair, larger feet and difference in colouration.

The animal is as large as a setter dog, although its weight is considerably less.

The head is broad, and the facial outline much arched. The neck is full and thick and has a pointed ruff at each side.

The legs are thick and the paws enormously large. The paws appear to be covered with thick hair, but on separating this, the naked pads are plainly visible.

The tail is very short and densely hairy.

The ears are angular and tipped with a pencil of very long hair.

The limbs of the lynx are very powerful and the general colour is gray.

In spite of the ferocious appearance of this animal, it is timid and never seeks an encounter.

The lynx breeds but once a year, the female producing two or three young ones, late in May or June.

The flesh is said to be edible, but quite devoid of flavour.

The fur is not very valuable, and the lynx is so scarce that it is seldom hunted unless when a trapper happens to stumble across a specimen; then of course a shot is irresistible, but woe to the venturesome hunter who gets within reach of the claws of the wounded and maddened wild cat.

The lynx feeds chiefly upon smaller animals such as hares, but it devours lambs, young pigs and other domestic animals at every opportunity, and is much feared and detested on this account by the farmer.

LUTRA CANADENSIS, (TURTON).

THE OTTER.

Specific Character.—Length about 4½ feet. Muzzle longer than wide, sending down a naked point along the median line of the upper lip anteriorly. Under surfaces of the feet so covered with hair towards the circumference as completely to isolate the naked pads of the tips.

A hairy strip extending forward from beneath the carpus on the palm. Colour above, liver brown, barely lighter beneath interior surface and sides of head, and neck dirty whitish.

Habitat.—North America generally, common in Northern Ontario.

Average Size.—Equal to that of an enormous cat, although much longer in body.

Average Weight.—From 25 to 40 pounds.

Average Height.—10 inches.

Average Length.—3½ to 4 feet.

Value of Fur.—Per skin, average $4 to $8.

The general form of the otter is musteline.

The head is broad and blunt, the neck long, the body depressed and low, legs short, tail long, tapering and much depressed about three-fifths as long as the head and body.

The feet are broad and webbed to a point opposite to the root of the claws in the fore feet. The palms are entirely hairy, except the central portions which are naked. The characteristics of the hind feet are much like those of the fore feet.

The fur is of a soft brown colour; the under fur is, however, decidedly lighter.

The habits of the otter are decidedly aquatic and its movements in the water are marvellous.

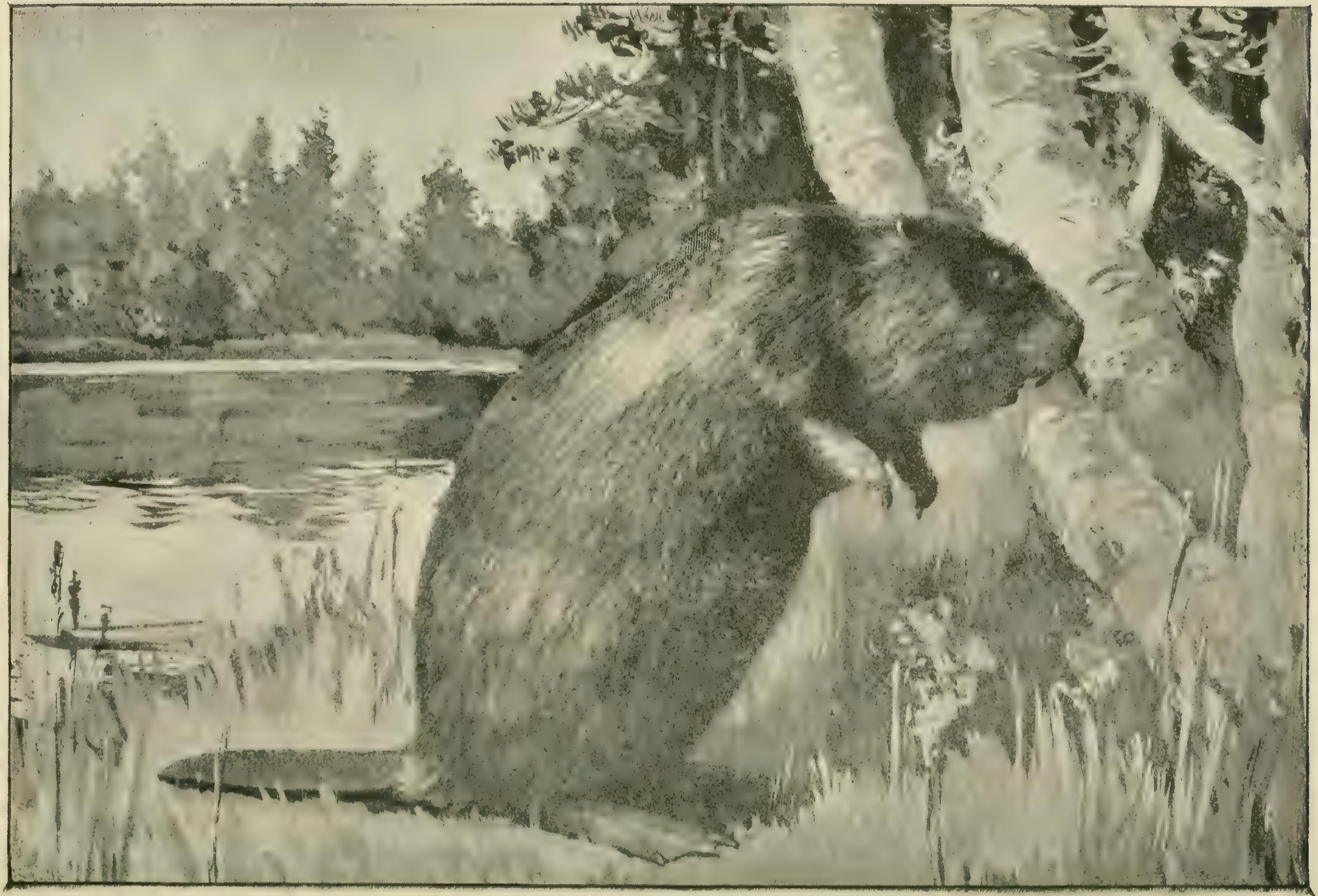
It is a great destroyer of fish, and is so dainty in the matter of food that it will eat only the choicest parts of the fish it kills, leaving the remainder to rot on the river bank.

The nest of the otter is found in hollows under the banks of the river, but the animal never burrows, its claws being too weak for any such purpose.

The fur of the otter is very valuable, and for this reason it is hunted incessantly, so much so, that as far as Ontario is concerned the animal is almost extinct.

The breeding season occurs in March and the young are born in April, from three to five being produced at a time.

The Otter (*Lutra Canadensis*).



The Beaver (*Castor Canadensis*).

CASTOR CANADENSIS, (KUHL).

THE BEAVER.

Specific Character.—The head is large and broad, the muzzle is naked, the hinder border, or line of separation from the hairs of the forehead, is slightly concave anteriorly, and falls considerably behind the nostrils, and the space all round the nostrils is naked. The nostrils are lateral and widely open, uper lip acutely emarginated. The hairs of the lips extend a short distance on their inner surface. Tongue very large and fleshy, eyes excessively small. Ears moderately developed, densely covered with hair on both surfaces, the hairs extending even into the meatus.

The limbs are large and stout, the under surface of all the feet entirely naked, the upper surfaces being coated with stiff silky hairs. The hand has five distinct fingers, each with well developed claws; there are only two tubercles on the palm, both large and placed side by side, the exterior twice as large as the interior and extending further back.

The hind feet are very large and turtle like, all the toes being connected by a thick web. When fully extended the foot appears nearly twice as broad as long. Under the claw of the second toe, is a second claw.

The tail is as long as the body, without the head. It is so thick for more than one-third from the base, that its commencement can scarcely be made out, for this distance it is conical and densely coated with hair, when it suddenly becomes very flat and much depressed, and the shape resembling that of a mammal's tongue. This portion is entirely covered with transversely elongated subhexagonal scales.

Habitat.—North America generally, Hudson's Bay to Mexico. Still found in Northern Ontario but in greatly diminished numbers.

Average Size.—Equal to that of a large raccoon.

Average Weight.—From 15 to 25 pounds.

Average Height.—10 inches.

Average Length.—About 3 feet.

Value of Fur.—Per skin, average $5 to $12.

The beaver is one of the most valuable fur-bearing animals found in Canada, and is the national emblem of England's grandest colony.

It is possessed of marvellous instinct and is altogether a most wonderful animal.

The beaver live in societies or colonies and unite in the formation of works, which equal the work of engineers.

Their habitations are by clear rivers and creeks or large springs, although they are often fonnd on the banks of lakes. In order that their supply of water may be sufficiently deep at all times, to suit their requirements, the beaver build dams to raise the water to the desired level.

These dams are made of mud, tree branches and stones, and these although only about two feet wide at the top are about twelve feet in thickness at the bottom. The skill with which these dams are constructed is marvellous, and especially where different parts of the stream run with varying swiftness, the formation is a triumph of engineering skill. Wherever the stream is gentle, the dam is built straight across it, and where the current is swift, the dam is curved, so as to present a convex surface to its face.

Before using the logs for the construction of their dams the beaver invariably remove all the bark, which is carried away and laid up as a winter store for food.

Near the dams are built the "lodges" or houses, and these are made of moss, leaves, branches and mud. The lodges are circular and about three feet in height and seven feet in diameter. The walls are of extraordinary thickness and the roofs are finished off with thick layers of mud, which are renewed every year.

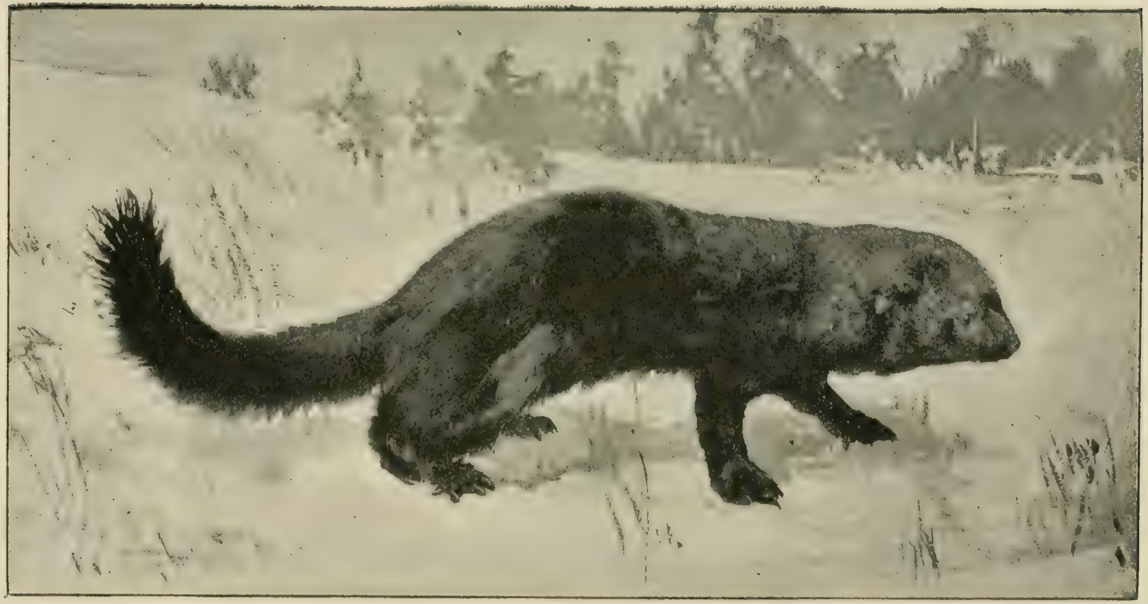
Round the lodges a ditch is excavated too deep to be entirely frozen, and into this the lodges open, allowing the beaver to pass out and in at will.

The teeth of the beaver are singularly sharp and the jaws more than ordinarily strong. An odoriferous substance called "Castoreum" is secreted in two glandular sacs near the root of the tail, and gives out a powerful odour. This "Castoreum" possesses a strange attraction for the beaver and if scented will cause the animal to sit up and squeal with excitement. The trapper knowing this, usually baits his trap with a twig dipped in the pungent substance, and if the beaver once smells it, his capture becomes more than probable.

The fur is of a uniform reddish brown and is very valuable, ranking ahead of almost any other fur found in Canada.

The young are born in June, and four to six are produced at a litter, being born with their eyes open.

The flesh of the beaver is good and readily eaten by hunters, the tail being considered a great delicacy. The beaver has like all other valuable wild animals, been mercilessly slaughtered in Canada and there is grave danger that the species may soon become extinct.



The Fisher, Black Cat, Pekan or Pennants Marten (*Mustela Pennanti*).

MUSTELA PENNANTI, (ERXLEBEN).

THE FISHER, BLACK CAT, PEKAN, OR PENNANTS MARTEN.

Specific Character.—Legs, belly, tail, and hinder part of back, black; the back with an increasing proportion of grayish white to the head. Length over two feet. Vertebræ of tail exceeding twelve inches.

Habitat.—Eastern and Central and Pacific regions northward to the Arctic circle.

Average Size.—Equal to a fox about two-thirds grown.

Average Weight.—10 to 15 pounds.

Average Height.—9 inches.

Average Length.—2½ feet.

Value of Fur.—Per skin, average $2 to $5.

The general appearance of this animal is more fox-like than musteline in the long head, bushy tail, and large size.

The muzzle is quite large, the ears low but very wide, and the eyes very large. The feet are short and stout, and well armed with strong claws; there is a naked ball under the end of each of the five toes, and another V shaped one on the palm and soles. The tail is long, rather shorter than the body without head and neck, thick and bushy at the base, and tapering uniformly to an acute tip.

The fur is valuable and is much in demand.

The fisher is a ready climber and is very partial to water. Its food consists chiefly of mice and other small animals, and it is said not unfrequently to kill fish.

Its habits are destructive, and for this reason, although it is supposed to be easily tamed, it never becomes really domestic.

The young are born in June, the female generally producing three or four at a birth.

MUSTELA AMERICANA, (TURTON).

THE SABLE OR MARTEN.

Specific Character.—Legs and tail blackish. General color reddish yellow, clouded with black ; above becoming lighter towards the head, which is sometimes white. A broad yellowish patch on the throat, widening below so as to touch the legs. Central line of belly sometimes yellowish. Tail vertebræ, about one-third the head and body. Outstretched hind feet reach about to middle of the tail, with the hairs. Feet densely furred.

The body is stouter than that of the ermine or weasel. Head somewhat depressed, acute, and broader than might be looked for, with so lengthened a skull.

The ears are large and thickened, both sides densely coated with short velvety hairs, overlaid by stiff longer ones, which do not extend to the margins of the ears. The tail is nearly two-thirds the length of head and body. The legs are short and robust, the feet densely coated with fur. The balls of the toes are naked and the claws distinctly visible, though inserted among stiff hairs as long as themselves.

The fur is very full and soft, with many long coarse hairs interspersed. It is difficult to give an accurate idea of the colour, owing to the variation in different parts of the body.

On the upper parts and sides generally, the hair is of a rusty red colour, which is gradually merged into a brownish ash, becoming still lighter and lighter, until the tints about the head are very pale, sometimes almost white.

Habitat.—New England eastward to the Pacific coast, northward to the Arctic coast, including Ontario.

Average Size.—Equal to that of a very large ferret.

Average Weight.—4 pounds.

Average Height.—6 inches.

Average Length.—21 inches ; nose to tail, 16 inches ; tail, 5 inches.

Value of Fur.—Per skin, average $1 to $1.50.

The body of the sable is stouter than that of the weasel.

The head is somewhat depressed, acute, and broader than might be looked for.

The ears are large and thick, and densely coated with short velvety hairs overlaid by stiff longer ones which extend to the margin of the ears.

The tail is nearly two-thirds the length of the head and body, the legs are short and robust, the feet densely covered with hair, the balls of the toes naked, and the claws distinctly visible although inserted among stiff hairs as long as themselves.

The prevailing tint of the tail is a lustrous black. The margins and external surfaces of the ears are nearly white.

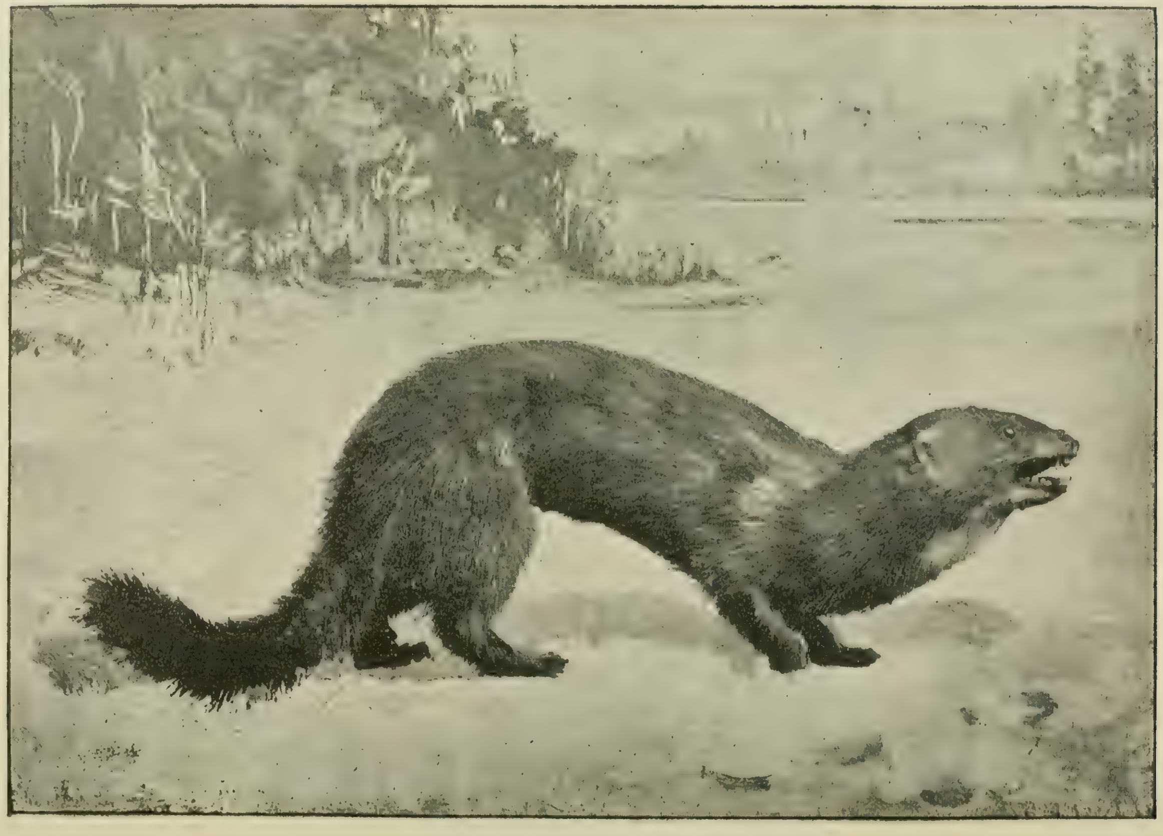
The sable take up their abode near the banks of rivers, and their homes are generally burrowed in the earth, although they are occasionally found in the hollows of trees.

The food used is partly vegetable and partly of an animal nature.

The fur is very valuable and much sought after, but as the sable is a cautious animal it is not easily caught and the skin supply is not large.

The sable is not a prolific animal, the female producing as a rule only three or four at a birth in June.

THE SABLE OR MARTEN (*Mustela Americana*).



The Mink (*Putorius Vison*).

PUTORIUS VISON, (GAPPER).

THE MINK.

Specific Character.—Tail about half as long as the body. General colour rather dark brownish chestnut. Tail nearly black. End of chin white, but not the edge of the upper jaw.

Habitat.—All North America, very common in Ontario.

Average Size.—Equal to that of a very large ferret.

Average Weight.—2 pounds.

Average Height.—5 inches.

Average Length.—15 inches.

Value of Skin.—Average, 50c. to $2.

The mink is fairly plentiful in Ontario, and being much in demand for its skin which is valuable, is hunted eagerly by the trapper.

The fur is usually brown with a little white along the jaws. but there is considerable variation in the tinting. Some specimens are of a much paler colour, and on others the fur is almost black.

The mink frequents the banks of ponds and rivers, and its food consists of fish, frogs, and insects.

The shape of the body is not unlike that of the otter, but the teeth more closely resemble those of the pole-cat.

The feet are slightly webbed and well adapted for swimming.

The scent glands are well developed, and the odour emitted from them is scarcely less unpleasant than that of the skunk.

The mink can be successfully tamed and is easily reared.

The female produces her young in the month of June, four generally being born at a time.

GULO LUSCUS, (LINNÉ) (SABINE).

THE WOLVERINE.

Specific Character.—Generally dark brown in colour. Tail, except at base, legs, and beneath, black. A lighter broad band on flanks, passing over the base of the tail and rump. A grizzled light patch along the temples. The head is somewhat pointed and closely resembles in shape that of the bear. The ears are very small and nearly concealed in the fur, longer than high, and well coated on both sides with hair. The eyes are very small, scarcely exceeding those of a rabbit.

Habitat.—Northern half of the United States to the Arctic Ocean.

Average Size.—Equal to that of a medium sized dog, but in shape more closely resembling a cat.

Average Weight.—Not obtainable.

Average Height.—Not obtainable.

Average Length.—42 inches; nose to tail 35 inches, tail 9 inches.

Value of Fur.—Per skin, average $4.00.

As will be seen from the measurements and description of this animal, the wolverine is like a small bear with shaggy fur, although it is closely allied to the martens and weasels in general structure. Its feet are large and powerful, and armed with large, sharp, curved claws. The front ones the largest. The most prominent colour is purplish brown. The tail, except at its base, the limbs and under parts generally nearly black. The flanks commencing behind the axilla and passing backwards over the base of the tail, are of a pale tint of chestnut brown. There is a grizzled patch of mixed hoary and chestnut hairs passing from the central line of the forehead above the eyes, along the temples, and a little obliquely to the ears. There is a tuft of white hairs on each side of the neck and another between the legs. The wolverine is identical with the glutton of Europe. It is known sometimes in the United States as the Carcajou. This animal has the credit of being very cunning and very ferocious. It is said to lie in waiting on the limb of a tree overhanging a "runway" and when the unsuspecting deer passes under, manages to drop upon its back, and generally succeeds in bringing it to earth.

It is hated by hunters and trappers for its propensity to follow their lines of traps and devour either the bait, or captured animals.

The wolverine is exceedingly scarce, if found at all in southern Ontario, but probably exists in its northern townships.

The Wolverine (*Gulo Luscus.*)

The Skunk (*Mephitis Mephitica*).

MEPHITIS MEPHITICA, (BAIRD).

THE SKUNK.

Specific Character.—Soles naked, except on the posterior third. Tail vertebræ half the length of head and body, with hairs considerably less. Colour black; a narrow frontal line; a broad triangular nuchal patch, continuous, with a narrow line on either side of the back, nearly to the tail, and a tuft on the end of the tail, white. The dorsal stripes sometimes broader; sometimes wanting as also the nuchal patch.

Habitat.—Hudson's Bay to Guatemala, very common in Ontario.

Average Size.—Equal to that of a large cat.

Average Weight.—8 pounds.

Average Height.—7 inches.

Average Length.—2 feet; nose to tail 15 inches; tail 9 inches.

Value of Fur.—Per skin, average 25c. to $1.50.

This beautiful but malodorous animal is about the size of a large cat, bulkier in body but not so long. The general colour is brownish black, with white longitudinal stripes on each side of the back as well as on the head. Some specimens are without the white stripes and have only a nuchal patch of white

The tail is long and bushy, white on the under at the root of the hairs, and black on the upper surface.

The feet have five toes, those on the fore feet being armed with strong curved claws which are used with great effect in burrowing.

The skunk is a slow moving animal, and unless when suddenly disturbed, never attempts to hurry itself.

In its anal glands is secreted a yellowish, transparent fluid, which in odour is intolerably offensive. When angry, or acting on the defensive, the skunk ejects this fluid to a distance of two or three yards in the form of a spray, and so penetrating is this horrid fluid, that a brisk wind will carry it a hundred yards away, to scatter consternation amongst men and beasts. None but those who have smelled the discharge at close quarters can form any idea of its awful strength and sickening odour.

The skunk is cleanly in habit and a distinctly nocturnal animal. It is carnivorously inclined and never loses an opportunity of burglarizing the poultry yard if one is near at hand,

Being gregarious, numbers of these animals are to be found together in their dens, where, during the winter, they hibernate.

The bite of the skunk is said to produce hydrophobia in a form absolutely indistinguishable from that produced by the bite of a mad dog.

Its fur is valuable and much in demand, being used principally for trimmings.

The young are born in June or July and from four to ten are produced at a time.

PROCYON LOTOR, (LINNÉ) (STORR.)

THE RACCOON.

Specific Character,—General colour, grayish white, the tips of the long hairs black, and imparting this colour to the back. Under fur, dark brown. A large oblique black patch on the cheek, continuous, with a paler one beneath the jaw, another behind the ear. End of muzzle, except the upper line, together with the posterior of the cheek patch, whitish. Tail not tapering. with the tip and five annuli black; these as broad as the rusty white nterspaces. Hind feet not exceeding four inches, above dirty whitish. Fore feet not exceeding two and three quarter inches. Varies in being nearly black, with the markings obscured; sometimes more or less yellowish or white, with absolute markings or none. A decided tendency to albinism.

Habitat.—United States and Central America, also throughout Ontario.

Average Size.—Equal to that of a large cat.

Average Weight.—15 to 20 pounds.

Average Height.—9 inches.

Average Length.—32 inches ; nose to tail, 22 inches; tail, 10 inches.

Average Value of Fur.—per skin, average 25c., to $1.

The usual colour of the raccoon is light gray, tinged with pale rust across the shoulders and much overlaid with black tipped hairs.

The tail has five distinct black rings with a tip of the same colour; the intervals between the rings are grayish white.

There is a dusky streak along the back which is lost in the crown, and which separates the dark spectacle-like patches which encircle the eyes.

The length of the raccoon is about three feet, of which the tail occupies about one third

There is a diversity of opinion as to the merits of the raccoon as an article of food, but the flesh is eaten by many and declared delicious.

The raccoon is very fond of water, drinking large quantites and immersing its food so as to moisten it, before eating. The food is grasped in both hands after the fashion of the monkey, and shaken backwards and forwards in the water until soft. From this habit the raccoon derives its specific name " Lotor " the Washer, and its German appellation of the "Washing bear."

The racoon is omnivorous, and feeds heartily on meat, fruit, and insects ; it is particularly partial to the eggs and meat often found in the farmer's larder.

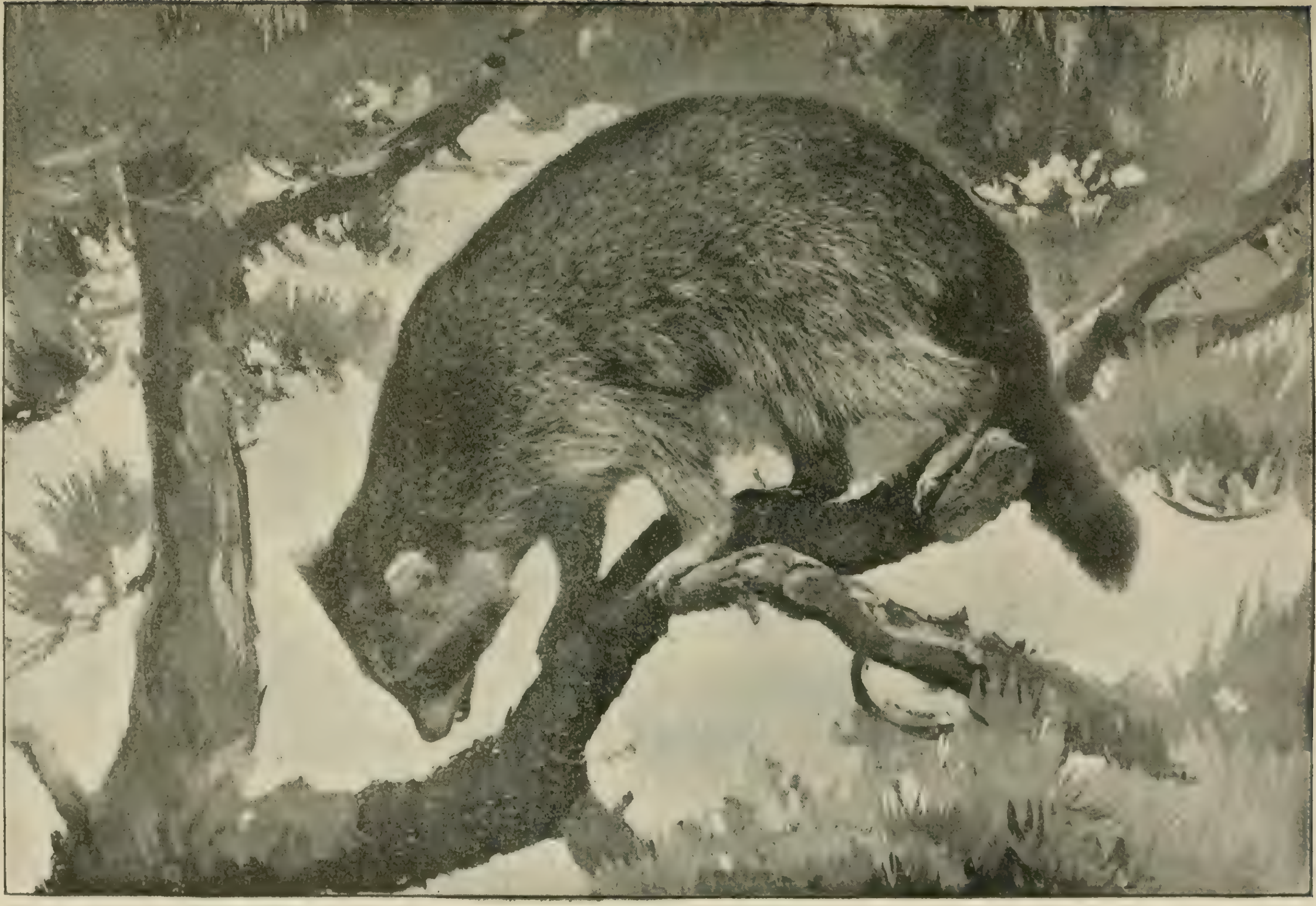
It is easily tamed, but is subject to outbursts of ill-temper and can never be trusted, even when domesticated,.

The abode of the raccoon is generally in a hollow tree, and being sure of foot he climbs readily when pursued, into the highest branches.

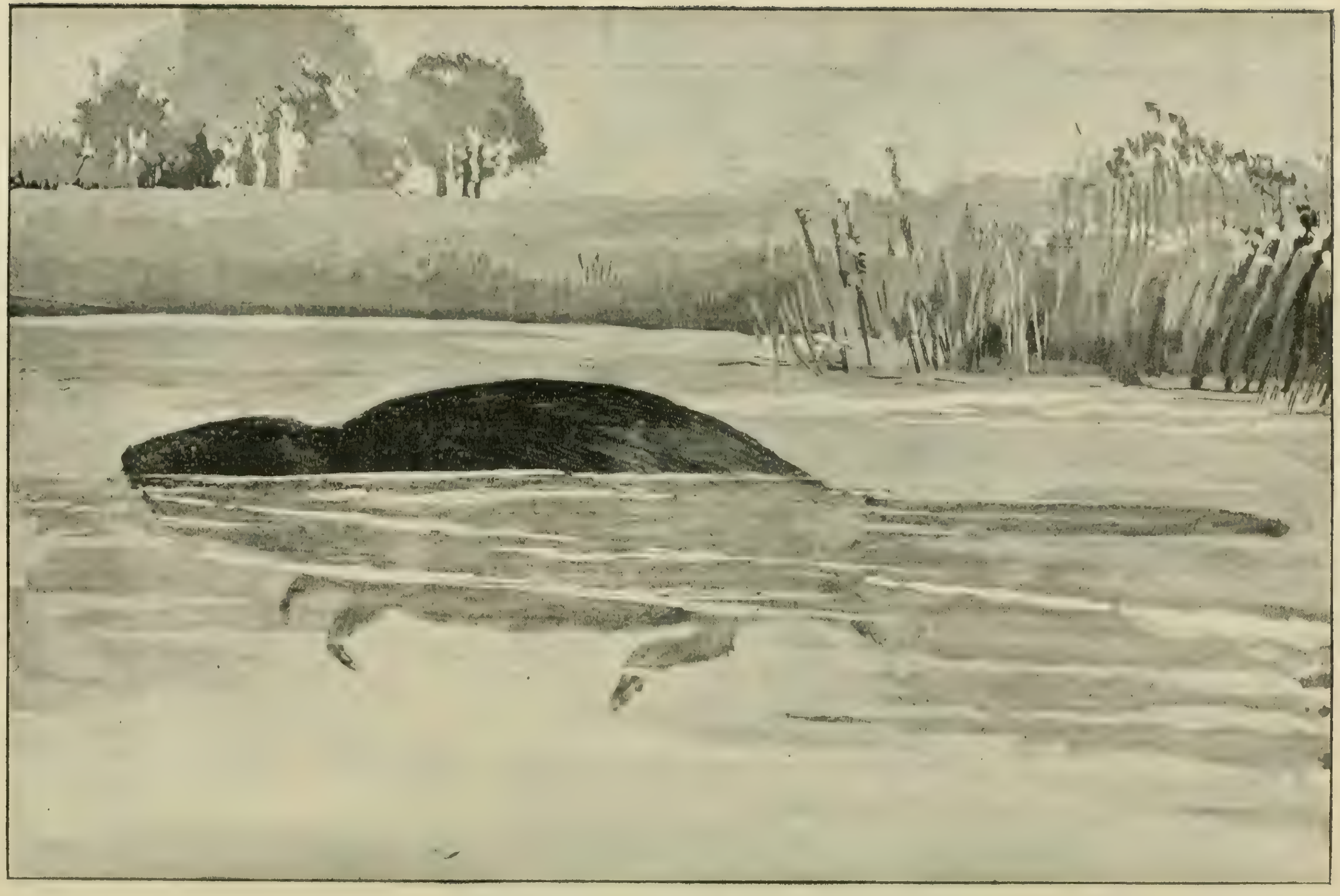
The female produces from four to eight young ones at a birth.

The little animal is cunning in its evasion of traps or snares, and generally dies from a gunshot, or gives up his life to the dogs which accompany the coon hunters on their nocturnal jaunts.

The skin is valued as a fur and is much used for trimmings.



THE RACCOON (*Procyon Lotor*).



The Muskrat (*Fibea Zibethicus*).

FIBER ZIBETHICUS, (LINNÉ) (CUVIER.)

THE MUSKRAT.

Specific Character.—Form somewhat arvicoline, except the tail, which is long, much compressed vertically, with scant hair; hind feet partly webbed; fore feet with stiff bristles. Teeth arvicoline, the posterior lower molar composed of four or perhaps five prisms, the re-entrant angles alternating (if four, the anterior with a re-entering angle.)

Habitat.—North America, common in Ontario.

Size—Equal to that of a small rabbit.

Average Weight.—3 to 4 pounds.

Average Height.—4 to 5 inches.

Average Length.—About 12 inches.

Value of Fur.—Per skin, average 10c. to 25c.

The muskrat is common in Ontario.

In colour it is dark brown on the upper portions of the body, tinged with a reddish hue on the neck, ribs, and legs; and the belly is ashy gray.

The teeth are bright yellow, and the nails are white.

The hind feet are webbed, and their imprint in the mud resembles that of a duck.

The fur is used largely and the flesh is palatable, so that the muskrat is hunted vigorously.

The animal derives its name from the musky odour diffused by the secretion of a large gland situated in the anal region.

The muskrats bear twice during the season, the female producing litters of from three to six in the months of May and July.

The food of the muskrat is almost entirely vegetable.

The animal lives mostly in burrows, and when near marshy ground the houses run up about three feet above the water and resemble miniature haycocks. The couch inside is luxurious, being made of lily leaves, sedge, and other plants.

The fur is largely used for trimmings but is not considered valuable.

PUTORIUS ERMINEA, (LINNÉ).

THE STOAT OR ERMINE.

Specific Character.—Length to tail, 9 inches or less. Tail vertebræ about half this length. Black of tail nearly one-half to one-third its length. Outstretched hind feet reach to the middle of the tail, (with hairs) or a little beyond. Colour in summer, dark chestnut, brown above; whitish beneath. Whole upper jaw brown. In winter, white. Tail with black tip.

Habitat.—United States with some exceptions northward to the Arctic coast.

Size.—Equal to that of a small ferret.

Average Weight.—1½ pounds.

Average Height.—3 to 4 inches.

Average Length.—14 inches.

Value of Fur.—Per skin, average 40c.

It is not generally known, but it is nevertheless a fact that the beautiful ermine fur so much sought after is supplied by the vicious and much detested stoat.

In summer time this animal's fur resembles that of the weasel, except that the dark parts are not so ruddy, nor the light portions of so pure a white as in that animal.

During the winter months the fur whitens, partaking of a delicate cream yellow colour, and this applies to the entire body except the tip of the tail which retains its original dark colour.

The stoat is larger than the weasel, measuring over fourteen inches, of which the tail occupies adout four inches.

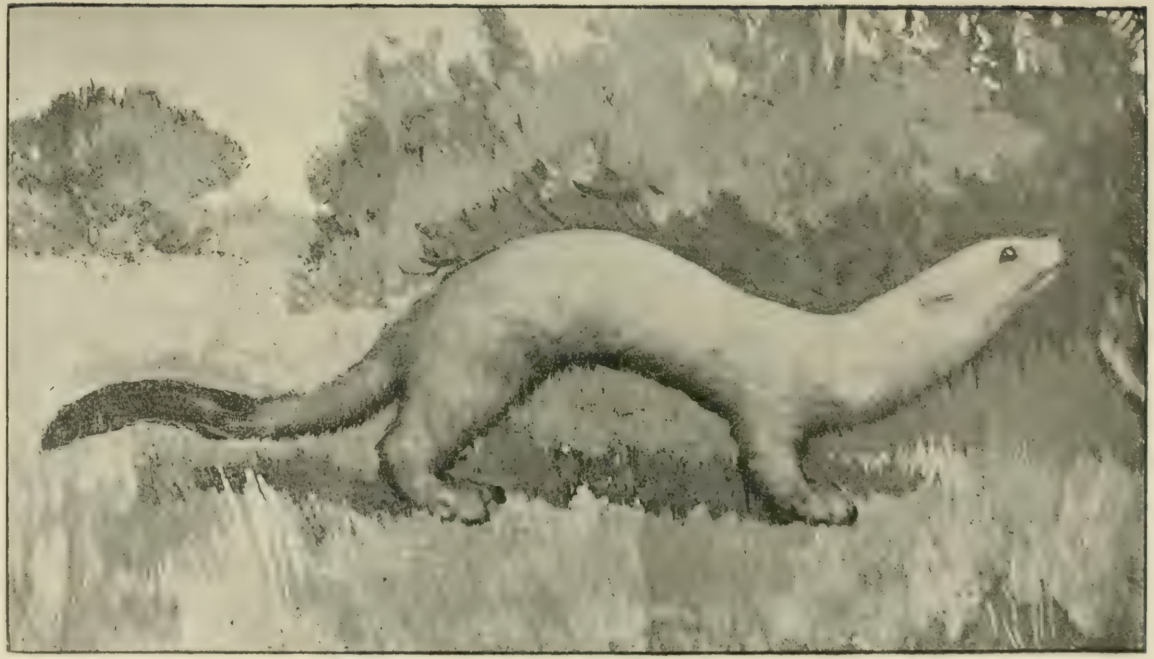
The stoat is a determined hunter, and being swift of foot generally manages to run down its prey.

The hare, rabbit, and game bird, and the eggs and young of other birds form its principal food. Of eggs it is extremely fond, and as it climbs with agility, it often gets a meal from the nests found high up in the trees.

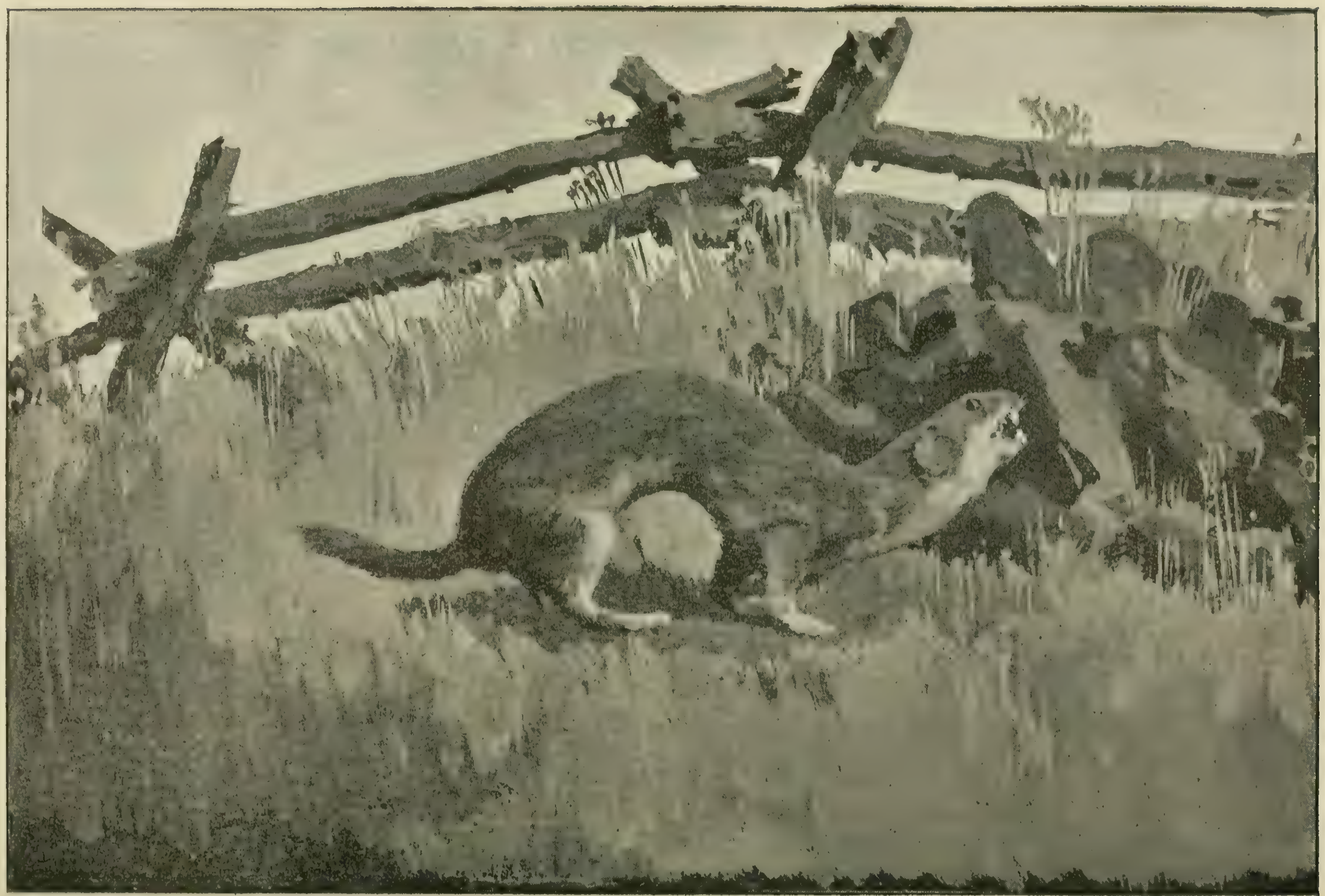
The nest of the stoat is cunningly contrived and is always well stocked with provisions.

The breeding season occurs in the month of April, and the young are born in June, three or four being produced at a birth.

Like the weasel, the stoat is possessed of a powerful highly unpleasant odour, and for this reason, although it can be successfully tamed, it makes but an indifferent pet.



The Stoat or Ermine (*Putorius Erminea*).



The Weasel (*Putorius Vulgaris*).

PUTORIUS VULGARIS, (LINNÉ).

THE WEASEL.

Specific Character.—Smallest of American weasels. Length about six inches to root of tail. Tail vertebræ one-fifth to one-sixth the head and body. The terminal hairs about one-third the vertebræ, which do not exceed two inches. Tail, slender, not tufted at the tip, Above, almost liver brown; beneath, white. No distinct black tip to the tail, though this is sometimes darkest.

Habitat.—Northern United States northward, common in Ontario.

Average Size.—Equal to that of a rat.

Average Weight.—1 pound.

Average Height.—3 inches.

Average Length.—14 inches.

Value of Fur.—Per skin, average 10c.

The weasel is well known in Ontario, and is in spite of its small size, a most savage and relentless destroyer of smaller animals.

The colour of the fur is of a deep reddish brown on the upper parts of the body, whilst the under portions of it are of a pure white.

The tail is uniform in tint with the body, and is not furnished with the tuft of jetty hair that is so conspicuous in the stoat.

The legs are extremely short in proportion to the body, and the neck is so long that the head is carried far out, making the fore legs appear as if placed behind instead of in front of the chest.

When alarmed the weasel diffuses a powerful and fœtid stench, which although notas strong as the odour emitted by the skunk, is distinct and disgusting.

The weasel is lithe and quick in movement, and being of a destructive nature is continually employed in killing its victims. Its attack is almost invariably directed at the head of its prey, and one quick sharp bite generally suffices to pierce the brain and cause instant death. Rats, mice, rabbits and young birds all fall before it. It is said that the weasel is a destroyer of the hare, but as the stoat is often called and mistaken for the weasel, it is probable that many of the deeds attributed to the weasel are in reality those of the stoat.

The nest of the weasel is generally found in the cover afforded by a hollow tree, and is made of mosses and dry leaves.

Four or five young are born at a time, and two of three litters are produced each year.

The fur is almost valueless.

ERETHIZON DORSATUS, (LINNÉ) (ALLEN).

THE CANADA PORCUPINE.

Specific Character.—Fur, dark brown; the long projecting bristly hairs, dusky, with white tips; spines white, the points dusky. Nasal bones not more than one-third the length of the upper surface of the skull.

Habitat.—New England and Ohio, northwestward. Common in northern Ontario.

Average Size.—Equal to that of the beaver or a half-grown dog.

Average Weight.—15 to 20 pounds.

Average Height.—10 inches.

Average Length.—From tip of nose to end of tail about 2½ feet.

Skin valueless.

The porcupine is of a size about equal to that of the beaver.

The muffle is entirely hairy, the fore feet have only four fingers, without any rudiment of a thumb, and all the claws are long and of nearly equal length.

The tail is short, very thick, and much depressed.

The porcupine is covered on the upper parts and sides with a dense growth of short spines, which become thinner and thinner nearer the lower parts of the sides where they pass into coarse bristly hairs.

The under fur is soft and of a dark brown colour, very nearly black.

The limbs are brownish where not covered with spines.

The spines are yellowish on the back, whitish on the sides, and tipped with brown.

The porcupine spends most of its time in the trees, it moves but slowly on the ground, but its armour of spines affords it ample protection against all enemies.

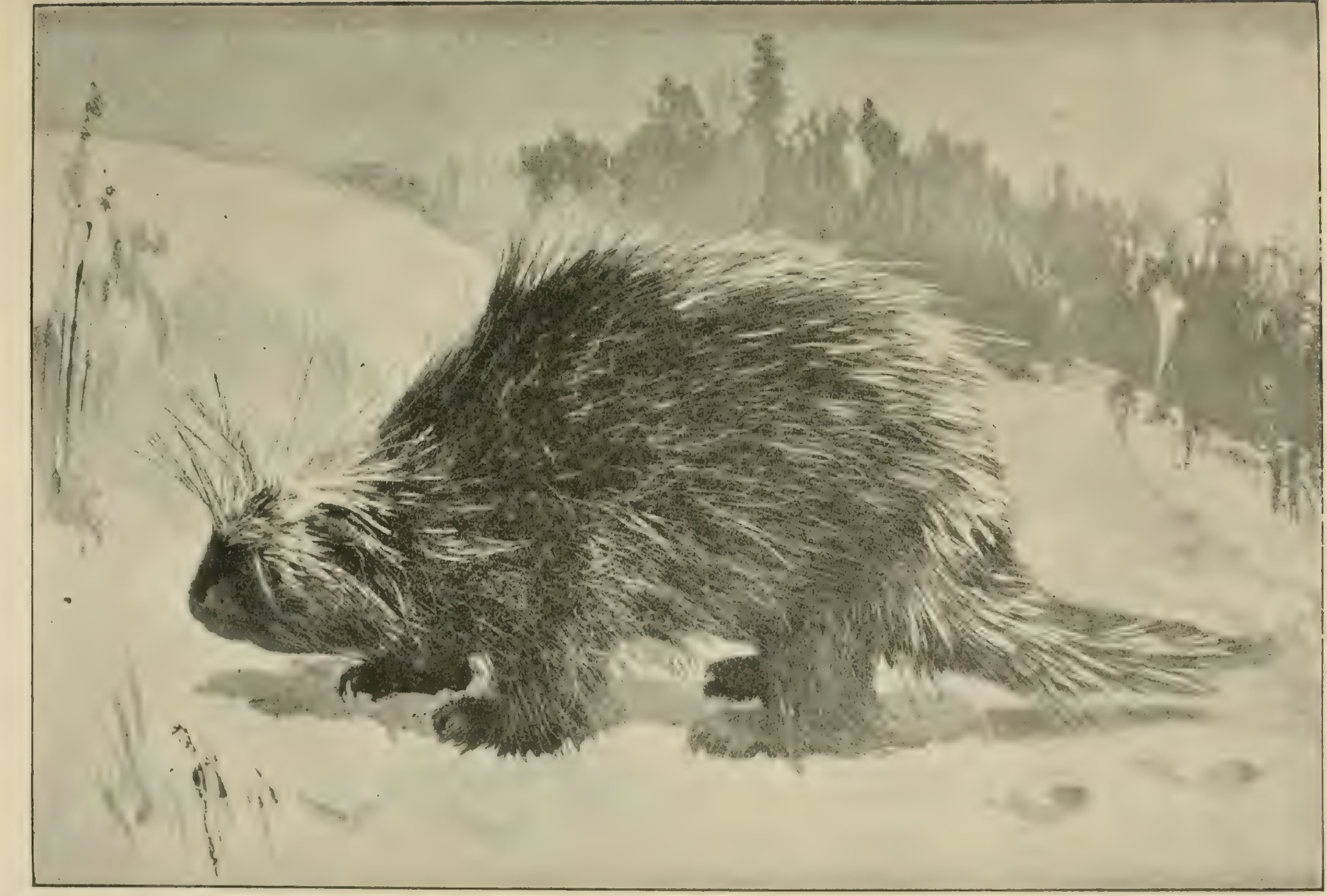
It lives chiefly on bark which it strips from the trees as cleanly as if with a knife. When it commences its meal it ascends the tree and commences with the highest branches making its way downward to the foot.

The Porcupine is a quiet animal and easily alarmed.

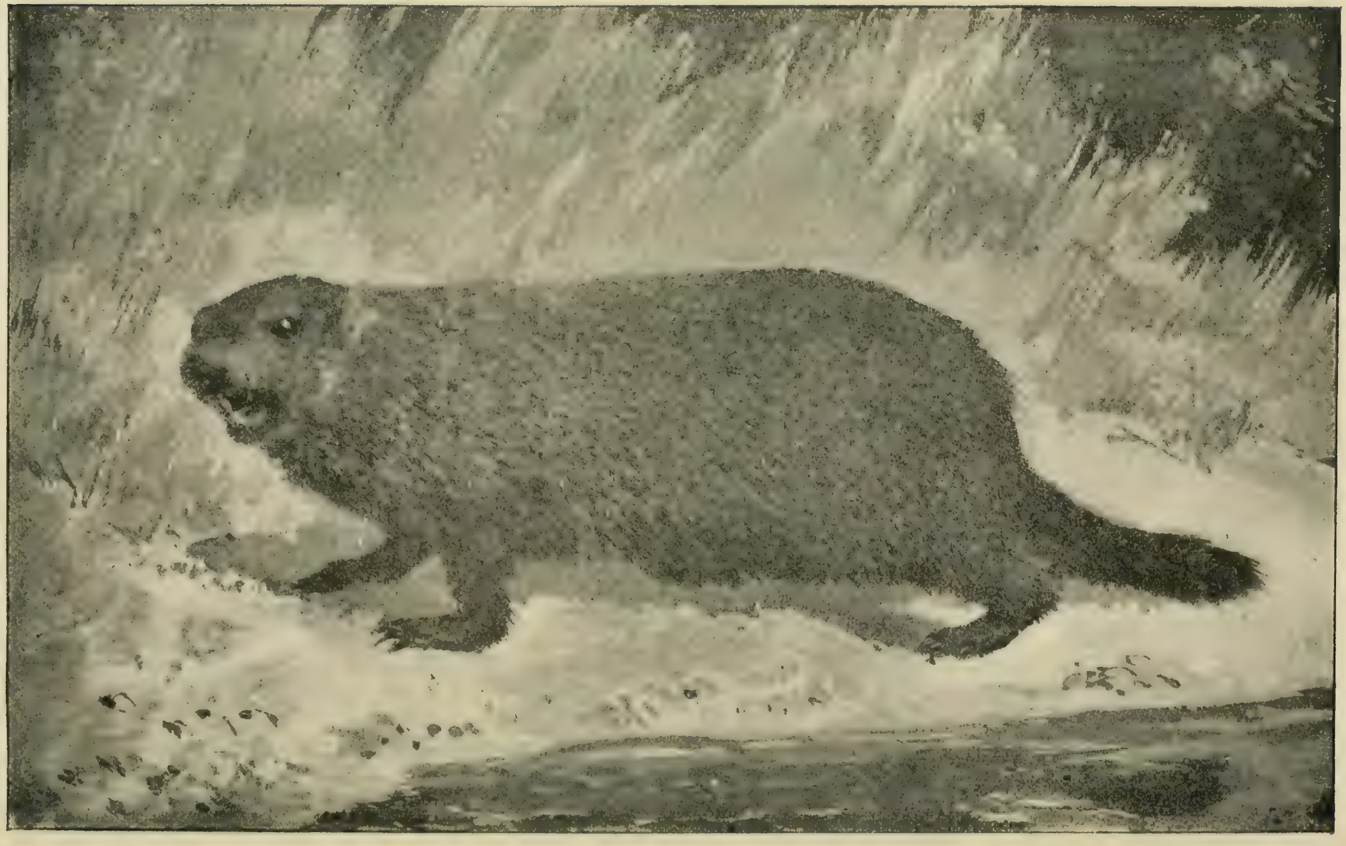
The teeth are of a bright orange colour.

The nest is made in the hollow of trees or in crevices amongst the rocks.

The young are born in April or May, usually one but occasionally two at a time.



THE CANADA PORCUPINE (*Erethizon Dorsatus.*



The Ground Hog or Woodchuck (*Arctomys Monax*).

ARCTOMYS MONAX (LINNÉ) (SCHREBER).

THE GROUND HOG OR WOOD CHUCK.

Specific Character.—Tail, with the hairs, about half as long as the body and head, or a little less. Colour varying from nearly pure black all over, to grizzled above, and bright chestnut red beneath. Feet always black, or dark brown. Tail usually black, sometimes annulated grayish. Length 15 to 18 inches. Hind foot over three inches.

Habitat.—Eastern region of the United States and northward through Ontario.

Average Size.—Equal to that of a cat with short legs.

Average Weight.—8 pounds.

Average Height.—6 to 8 inches.

Average Length.—17 inches; nose to tail, 13 inches; tail, 4 inches.

Value of Fur.—Valueless.

The Ground Hog is common all over Ontario. In form it is thick and clumsy, the neck being short and the head set apparently on the shoulders. The head is broad and flat, legs short and thick, tail short, full, and bushy, and somewhat flat.

There is a shallow cavity between the jaw and cheek about half an inch in depth which takes the place of an internal pouch.

The whiskers are in five horizontal series on each side. There are about five large hairs in each series, all however are short and do not extend back to the ear.

Another set of whiskers (four hairs in the set) is seen above the anterior canthus of each eye, extending obliquely upwards and backwards.

On each cheek again, and about as distant from the eye and ear as these are from each other, is a clump of long hairs about five or six in number.

There is also a tuft of bristles under the chin, as well as some scattered shorter ones in advance of these and near the edge of the lip.

The eyes are small and the ears very short.

The feet are large, the palms and soles being entirely naked. The thumb of the hand or forefoot is rudimentary, being little more than a wart, and but for the broad short nail with its underlying pad would be scarcely appreciable

The predominant colour of the outer surface of the hair is black, but on the shoulders, neck, cheeks, and the whole under parts, there is a distinctive grayish white, and there is a distinct whitish ring round the muzzle.

The ground hog is of no value as a fur bearing animal.

It lives in burrows and passes the winter in a state of torpidity. Its food consists of grass, clover, and grain.

The female produces two or three young at a birth, in the month of June.

LEPUS AMERICANUS, (ERXLEBEN).

THE NORTHERN HARE, WHITE RABBIT.

Specific Character.—Larger than the common gray rabbit. Ears about the length of the head. Hind foot much longer. Tail short. Colour, in summer, very similar to that of the European hare ; rich reddish or cinnamon brown above ; tail sooty brown above, dull grayish beneath ; body beneath white ; ears black at the tip of the dorsal surface, this extending down the margins ; the fringe and posterior edge white. In winter, white, though usually showing a good deal of yellowish brown beneath the tip of the long hairs ; the under fur plumbeous from the roots of the basal half, then brownish red.

Ears white, except the external band.

Habitat.—New England and middle States northward throughout Ontario.

Average Size.—Equal to that of a cat.

Average Weight.—4 pounds.

Average Height.—8 inches.

Average Length.—18 inches ; nose to tail, 16 inches ; tail, 2 inches.

Value of Fur.—Valueless.

The rabbit proper is unknown in Canada, but hares are plentiful, the latter being ignorantly called rabbits by those who do not know the difference.

The hare never burrows like the rabbit, and its nest for the most part is on the ground or beneath some brush heap or other convenient cover.

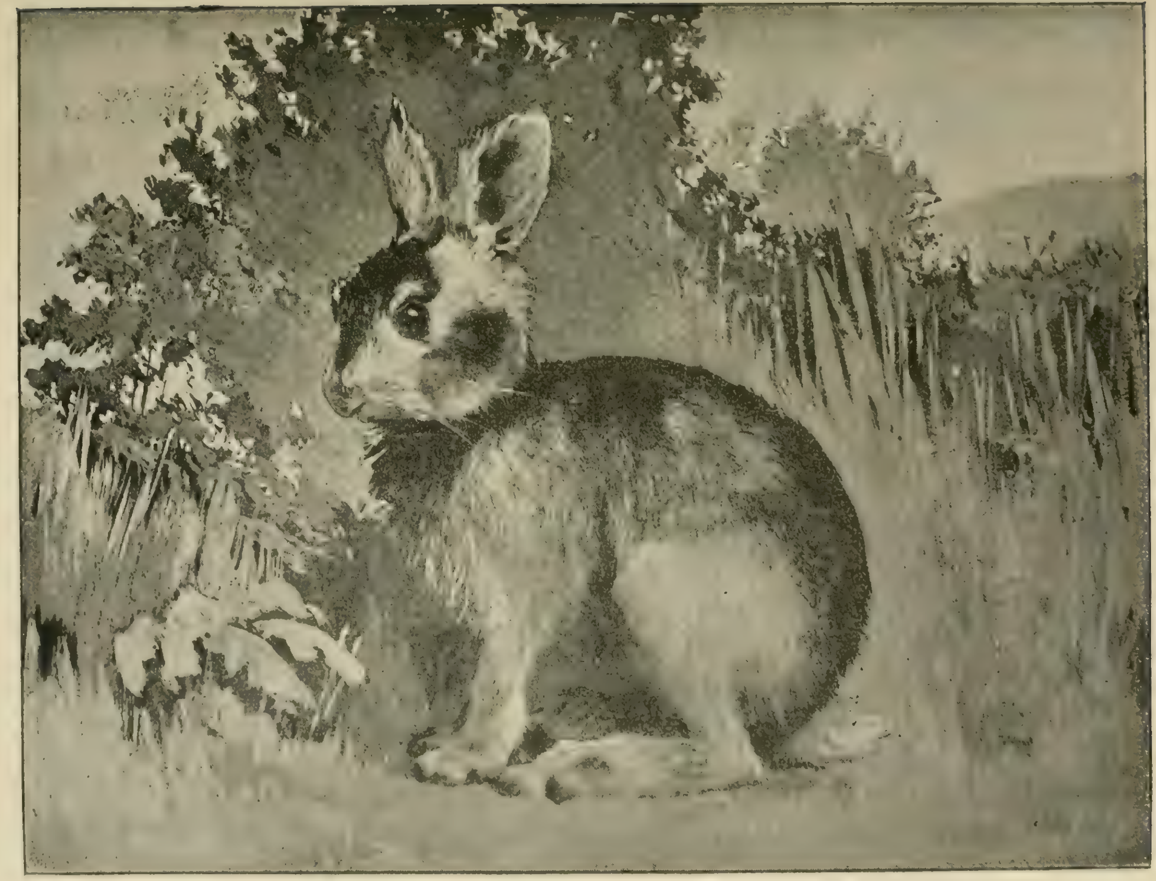
The hare is distinctive in character having a double set of upper teeth. It has five toes before, and four behind.

The ears are very long, the tail very short ; the hind feet much longer than the fore-feet, and the shoulder blades are always imperfect.

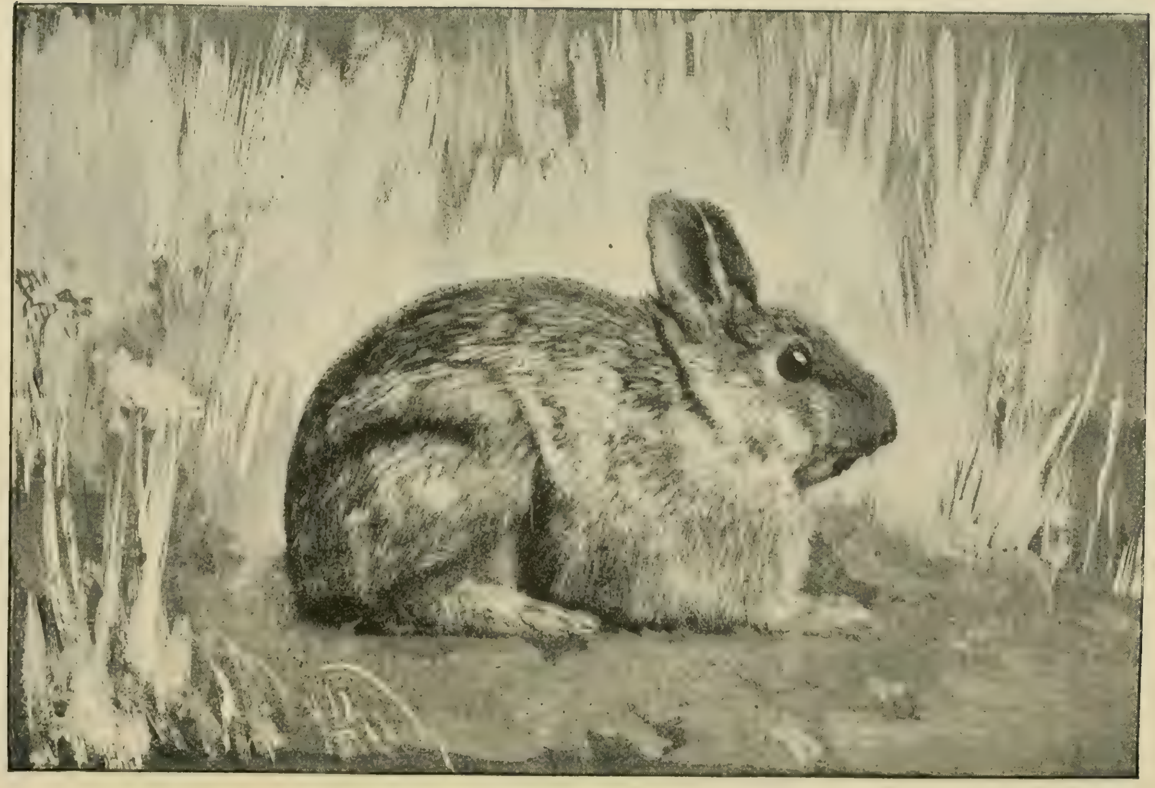
The fur is brown in summer, but changes to white at the approach of winter

The hare breeds twice during the season, the female producing her young in June and August, the litter averaging from five to eight at a birth.

The fur is valueless in the Canadian fur market, as skins can be bought cheaper in Europe than they can be had here.



The Northern Hare, White Rabbit (*Lepus Americanus*).



The Wood Hare, Gray Rabbit, Cotton Tail (*Lepus Sylvaticus*).

LEPUS SYLVATICUS, (BACHMAN) (ALLEN).

THE WOOD HARE, GRAY RABBIT, COTTON TAIL.

Specific Character.—Hind leg from heel, longer than the head by the length of the claws. Ears about two-thirds of the length of the head. Fur full and moderately soft. Pads of the feet full. Back light yellowish brown, banded and lined with black; this colour extending along the anterior edge of thighs. Side much grayer; across the rump clear ash, gray and black. Nape, fore-legs, and outside of hind legs yellowish rusty, anterior face of the latter whitish, throat yellowish gray. Lower parts pure white. Tail above, like the back, beneath pure cottony white. Ears with the posterior edge whitish; the edges of the dorsal surface towards the tip black, the other portion except the external band, ashy brown. Concavity of ear whitish. Fur everywhere at the base lead colour, except under the tail. Among the largest of the short-eared rabbits of North America. Ears considerably shorter than the head; measured from the base of the cartilage, of equal length.

Habitat.—United States generally, and the southern counties of Ontario.

Average Size.—Equal to that of a small cat.

Average Weight.—3 pounds.

Average Height.—6 inches.

Average Length.—13½ inches; nose to tail, 12 inches; tail, 1½ inch.

Value of Fur.—Valueless.

This representative of the Leporidæ is exceedingly common throughout the southern part of Ontario and is generally called a rabbit, on account of its resemblance to the English rabbit. It is not, however, like it anatomically nor in its habits, in the latter of which there is a wide difference. Hares do not live in burrows as rabbits do, but lie in form in some bush or thicket; a hollow stump or log or under a log heap serving for a nest, although a common place is a shallow hole dug in the ground in a hay or grain field. This is lined with grasses, then with fur, and the young are there nursed until ready to shift for themselves. When born they are covered with hair and have their eyes open. Rabbits are born naked and have their eyes closed for a number of days. Hares only bring forth a litter of from three to five leverets in the months of May and July, while rabbits bear from five to eight.

The rabbit always burrows, and lives in its burrow during the night, feeding by day. The hare, on the contrary, feeds principally after sunset and during the night. This hare does not turn white in winter as does the Northern hare.

It is a destructive little animal, very injurious to fruit trees on account of its habit of eating bark. It is considered good eating and is generally shot by the sportsman when other game is scarce.

It is only within the last twenty or twenty-five years that it has been known in Ontario, migrating from the United States, crossing the Niagara River possibly some fine moonlight night over the Suspension Bridge.

SCIUROPTERUS VOLUCELLA, VOLUCELLA, (PALLAS) (ALLEN).

THE FLYING SQUIRREL.

Specific Character.—Tail with hairs, nearly as long as the head and body. Above light yellowish brown, the tail similarly coloured or with a more smoke-coloured tinge. Beneath creamy white, the hairs white to the roots; under surface of the tail more reddish. Length of head and body about five inches; of tail with hairs half an inch less; hind feet one and a quarter inch.

Habitat.—United States except the northwestern portion, Mexico and Guatemala, and throughout Ontario.

Average Size.—Equal to that of a half grown rat.

Average Weight.—6 ounces.

Average Height.—2½ inches.

Average Length.—9 inches; 5½ inches from nose to tail; tail, 3½ inches.

Value of Fur.—Valueless.

The peculiarity of this beautiful little animal is the flap-like web extending along its sides between the fore and hind legs. This provision enables the animal, when it jumps from tree to tree or from one limb to another to sail as it were in a downward direction. Its fur is delicately soft. It is a harmless little creature, feeding at night principally upon buds, nuts, roots etc. It builds for itself a nest, composed of moss, high up in a small sapling in some dry swampy place.

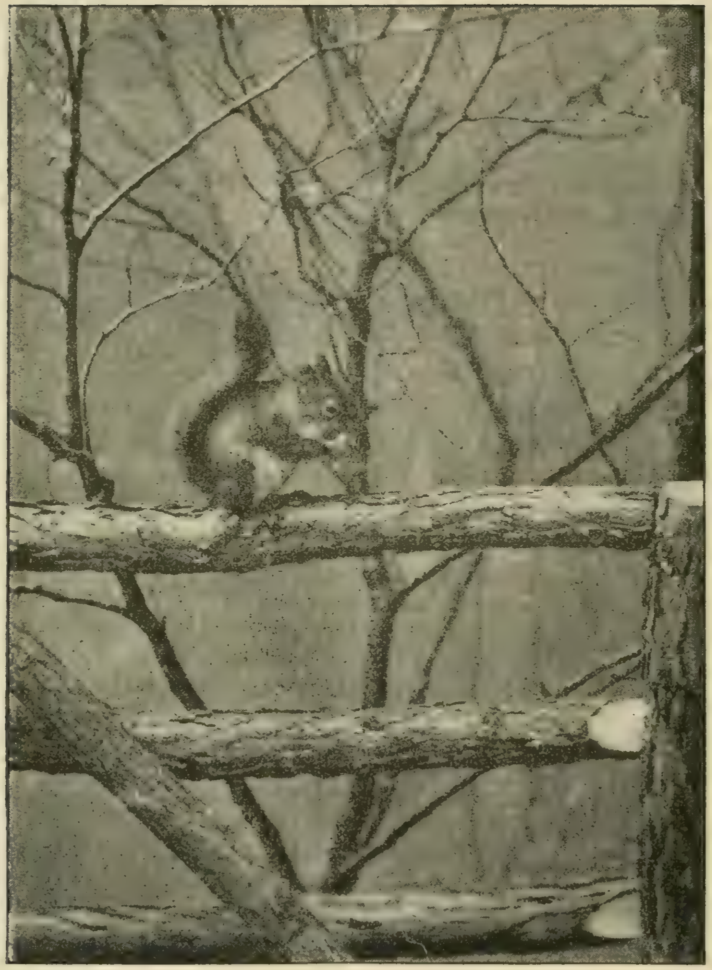
The nest often reaches the size of a large pail, and is always provided with two or more openings or escape holes, and it is here the squirrel raises its young, although they are often also found in hollow stubs of trees.

This squirrel is gregarious, often during the winter as many as eight or ten being found in one hole.

Owls, hawks, and weasels are its chief enemies.

The young are born in May, generally four at a time.

THE FLYING SQUIRREL (*Sciuropterus Volucella, Volucella*).



THE RED SQUIRREL OR CHICKAREE (*Sciurus Hudsonius, Hudsonius*).

SCIURUS HUDSONIUS HUDSONIUS, (PALLAS) (ALLEN).

THE RED SQUIRREL OR CHICKAREE.

Specific Character.—Body seven or eight inches long, longer than the tail. Ears moderately broad, coated with long hairs springing from the back and projecting behind in a tuft. Tail narrow, flat. Hind feet densely hairy to the tubercles at the base of the toes, the under surface of which are themselves somewhat coated; in summer somewhat naked. Above and on the sides, mixed black and grayish rusty, a broad dash of bright ferruginous down the back and upper surface of the tail. Lower surfaces of the body dull white; hairs not annulated except in very northern specimens. Tail rusty on the margin within which is a narrow band of black, both colours greater in extent at its end. Hairs above uniform ferruginous, not annulated, beneath annulated like the sides.

Habitat.—Throughout Ontario and the northern states.

Average Size.—Equal to that of a rat.

Average Weight.—8 ounces.

Average Height.—3 inches.

Average Length.—12 inches; nose to tail, 7 inches; tail, 5 inches.

Value of Fur.—Valueless.

This lively little squirrel is very common throughout Ontario, but except to the boy sportsman it is not of much importance.

It feeds upon nuts, and the seeds and buds of trees, and is very fond of the seeds of the hemlock taken from its cones. Its nest is usually placed in a hole in a tree, where it stores up a winter supply of food, although unlike most of the other squirrels, it may be seen foraging during the coldest day in winter. It is very destructive to birds' nests, devouring greedily both the eggs and young birds.

The young are produced in May, generally three at a time.

SCIURUS CAROLINENSIS LEUCOTIS, (GAPPER) (ALLEN).

THE NORTHERN GRAY SQUIRREL AND BLACK SQUIRREL.

Specific Character.—Above grizzled light yellowish gray; beneath pure white. A yellowish brown dash of greater or less extent on the back. and separating the colours of the belly and sides. Back of ears and adjacent region of the occiput usually with a white wooly tuft.

Habitat.—Eastern United States, often seen in Ontario in company with the black variety.

Average Size.—Equal to that of a very large rat.

Average Weight.—1 to 2 pounds.

Average Height.—4 inches.

Average Length.—18 inches; nose to tail, 10 inches; tail, 8 inches.

Value of Fur.—Valueless.

These squirrels are hunted by sportsmen, being considered by many a great delicacy for the table. The gray and black varieties are in every respect alike except in colour. The black squirrel is supposed by some naturalists to be merely a melanotic variety of the gray squirrel. Some of the habits of this animal are very strange, migrations for instance, occasionally taking place, when they march in thousands in one direction being stopped by nothing, even large rivers or bodies of water are passed, and the journey proceeded with. Naturalists do not give any very satisfactory reason for these migrations. Some say it is on account of the scarity of food, but such is not always the case.

The gray and black squirrel generally breed twice or three times during the warm season of the year, having from three to six at a litter. The nest is nearly always in a hole in a hollow tree.

Their food consists of nuts, buds of trees, and grain.

Generally speaking the squirrel is abundant in Ontario, and the four varieties mentioned before are well known.

The little animal is shot principally for the pot, its skin being of no value whatever.

It is a beautiful object of nature, and it is to be regretted for this reason that it is so seldom spared.

The squirrel feeds early in the morning, and subsists on fruit, grain, nuts, and young shoots. Immediately its meal is over the little animal returns to rest, reappearing in the afternoon to play and chatter until twilight.

The squirrel has no cheek pouches, although it is ignorantly supposed to be furnished with them.

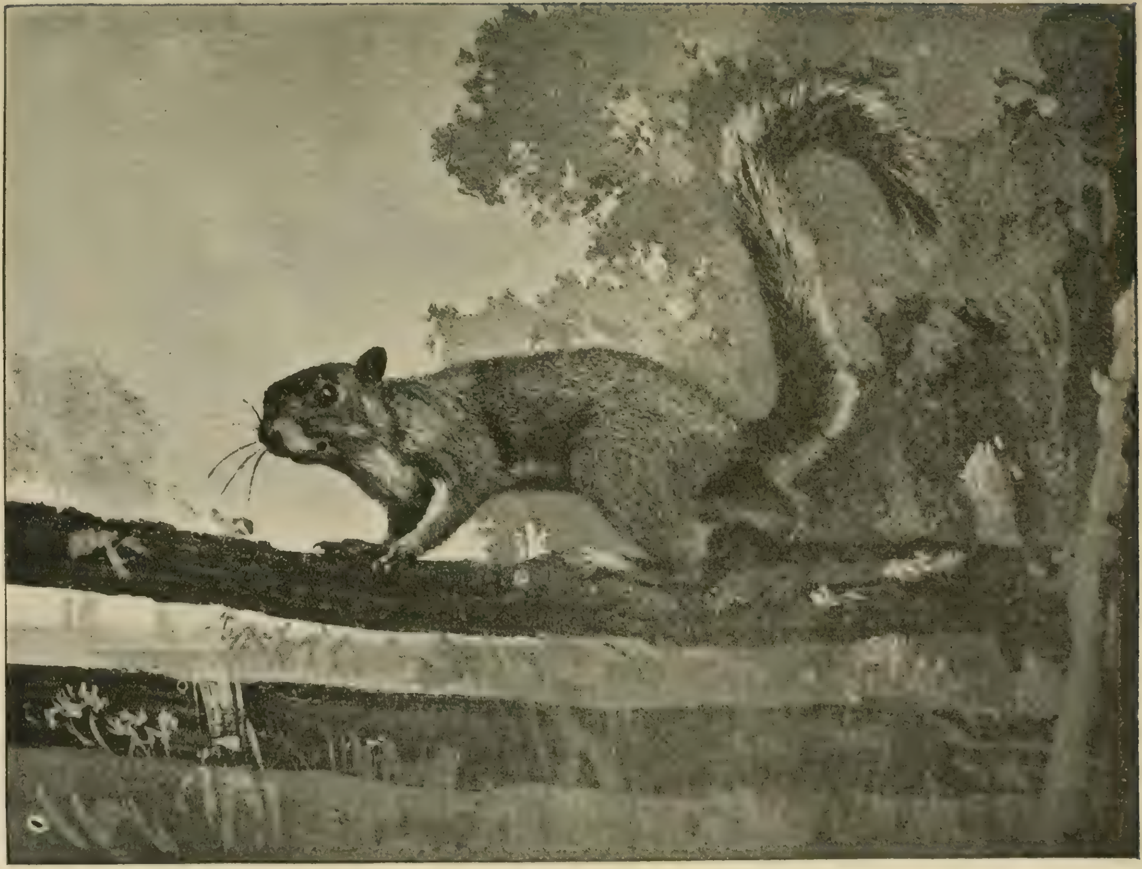
It is a hibernating animal, and lays up its store of food in the fall of the year.

It is naturally extremely shy, and will take alarm at the slightest noise; but if the hunter knows enough to remain still, the squirrel will return almost immediately, and thus often falls a victim to its own curiosity.

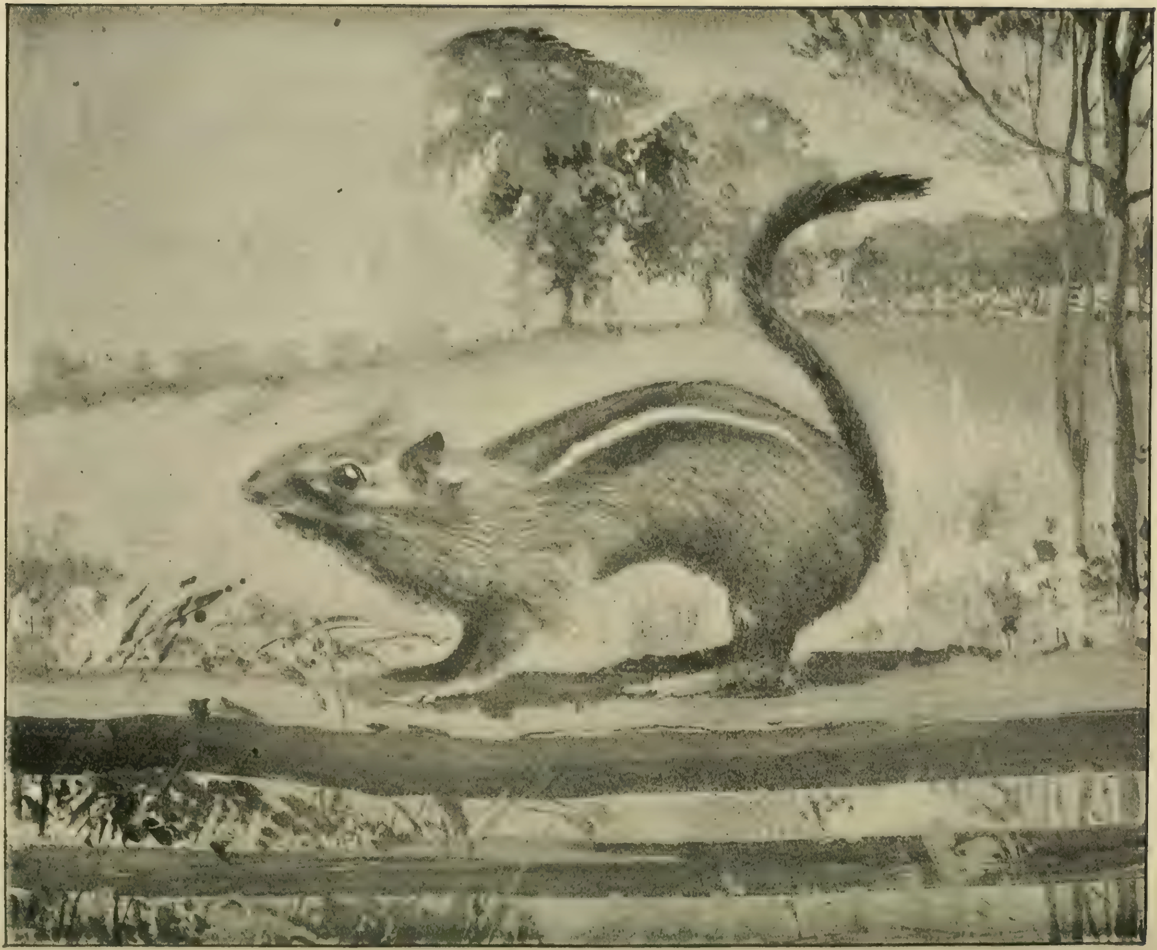
The squirrel breeds twice or three times during the spring and summer, and the female produces several young at a litter.

The young mature in August and September, and are in best condition for shooting late in fall and winter.

The squirrel is easily tamed and is a common pet.



The Northern Gray Squirrel and Black Squirrel (*Sciurus Carolinensis Leucotis*).



The Chipmunk, Striped Squirrel (*Tamias Striatus*).

TAMIAS STRIATUS, (LINNÉ) (BAIRD.)

THE CHIPMUNK, STRIPED SQUIRREL.

Specific Character.—Tail to end of the hairs shorter than the body, to end of vertebræ about three-fifths the length of the body. Back and sides with five longitudinal black stripes which do not extend over the rump; the two outer on each side close together, separated by a white line; the middle or dorsal stripe with a wide interval on each side of a finely grizzled yellowish gray and brown, like that on the upper parts generally. Dark lines bordered with chestnut brown, Rump pale chesnut. Body 5 to 6 inches; tail with hairs, 4 to 4½ inches; hind foot, 1-40 inch.

Habitat.—Eastern region of the United States and throughout Ontario.

Average Size.—Equal to that of a small rat.

Average Weight.—4 ounces.

Average Height.—2½ inches.

Average Length.—5 inches.

Average Value of Fur.—Valueless.

The chipmunk is commonly known as the ground squirrel, and seldom climbs to any great height.

It is a beautiful little creature, and but that it is so common and so small, its fur would probably be valuable.

It is exceedingly lively in its movements, whisking about the brushwood and small timber with swift runs and jumps, and uttering its quaint chucking cry.

It is provided with cheek pouches and is thus enabled to carry large supplies to its winter quarters, which it stocks liberally with nuts and grain.

The chipmunk is a burrowing animal and moves into its winter quarters about November.

Unless the winter be very mild, and the sun unusually strong, the little animal seldom reappears until spring.

The young are born in June and a second brood makes its appearance in August. From two to six are produced at a birth.

TABLE

Showing the principal fur-bearing and wild animals found in Ontario, with average value of the skins, and the purposes for which they are used.

Name of animal.	Average value of skin.	Purpose for which skin is used.	Remarks.
Moose		Leather trade	
Wapiti		"	
Caribou		"	
Virginia Deer	20 cents per lb.	"	
Black Bear	$5 to $25	Robes	
Wolf	50 cents to $2	"	
Cross Fox	$2.50 to $5	Trimmings	Fox skins are not used in Canadian markets, but are all exported to Germany and Russia.
Red Fox	75 cents to $1	Not used	
Lynx	$1 to $2	Furs and trimmings	
Otter	$4 to $8	"	
Beaver	$5 to $12	"	
Fisher	$2 to $5	"	
Sable	$1 to $1.50	"	
Mink	50 cents to $2	"	
Wolverine	$4	"	
Skunk	25 cents to $1.50	"	
Raccoon	25 cents to $1	"	
Muskrat	10 to 25 cents	"	
Ermine	40 cents	"	
Weasel	10 cents	"	
Porcupine	Valueless	Not used	
Ground Hog	"	"	
Northern Hare	"	"	Not used in Canada. Skins can be imported cheaper from Europe.
Grey Rabbit	"	"	
Squirrel, Flying	"	"	
Squirrel, Red	"	"	
Squirrel, Grey and Black	"	"	
Chipmunk	"	"	

THE ORNITHOLOGY OF THE GAME BIRDS OF ONTARIO.

INTRODUCTION.

The following sketch of the Ornithology of the game and other birds of Ontario interesting to sportsmen and others who take an interest in that line of study, has been written with the object of suiting all classes of readers and on that account as many technical terms as possible have been omitted. In order, however, to describe the birds properly, a certain number of these terms had to be used, so that in order to make the matter intelligible to the ordinary reader, a glossary of technical terms has been added at the end of the report to prevent the necessity of a reference to works on ornithology. An effort has been made to give as nearly as is known exactly what birds of this class are residents of or visitors to the Province of Ontario, and in a concise way in the accompanying table a list of what birds the writer proposes to notice is given, together with, as near as may be, the time of arrival of the migratory birds in the spring and their departure in the autumn, the nesting and laying time, number of eggs, etc., when the young are strong on wing, or fit to shoot, etc.

All of these statements are given as the result of the close observation for a number of years of one who has given a good deal of his time to the study of bird life in Ontario, and where his own observation has been felt to be insufficient for the expression of a decided opinion, the best authorities on the subject have been consulted. So we claim that, though each bird has received but a short notice necessarily, an endeavour has been made to have what is written as reliable as possible.

A notice of the birds destructive to game birds would have been in keeping with the object of this report; but owing to a desire to keep it from being too voluminous, their consideration has been held over to possibly some future report.

The Province of Ontario on account of its vast area and extension northward receives a large portion of the great volume of bird life which annually in the spring makes its migration north for the purpose of breeding.

This great movement takes place principally during the month of May and the return journey south occurs chiefly during the latter part of September and the month of October. This strange migratory habit, which is a peculiar feature in bird life, is not confined to the birds of the New World, for the same habit obtains in the Old World. Why the birds on the first approach of spring should be seized with an irresistible desire to travel thousands of miles, in some cases, for the purpose of raising a brood of offspring, has never been satisfactorily explained. To say that it is instinct is not a sufficient answer. Many of these birds have been frequenting it may be the wilds of Brazil where their nests and interests would certainly be as safe as in the north with its inclement weather, without taking into consideration the risk the parent birds incur by the long and perilous journey to and fro beset by the thousands of gunners, not sportsmen, who infest the route and slaughter in the spring the mated birds without scruple or thought. Surely the attention of any civilised people only needs to be called to the enormity of this crime to stop forever the shooting and trapping of birds on their way to their nesting places. Several scores of varieties of birds proceed north to raise their young each season, but of this great host of bird life we have only in this report to deal with the birds known as the game birds of Ontario, or those birds which make our fair Province their home for the whole or part of the year. Some of our best game birds are not migratory in any sense of the word, but reside in Ontario, and the same parts of the Province throughout the year as long as they live, these are the quail, grouse and turkey. The ptarmigan although belonging to this family and being residents of the Province, do migrate from its most northern parts to more southern latitudes within its borders during hard and cold seasons, when perhaps food may be scarce.

It is not proposed in this report to notice all the game birds which may be found as rare or occasional visitors in the Province, but merely those which are here in more or less abundance or which visit us regularly. It is true that in view of the rapidly decreasing numbers in which these birds now return to Ontario to breed, and the greatly diminished numbers of the residents, the present steps which are being taken with a view of making our laws more efficiently protective, have not been taken a minute too soon. Already some species are either extinct or nearly so, and if we are to possess these beautiful objects of nature and leave them as a lovely heritage to our children, the laws must not only be enforced but the proper sentiment must be aroused in the people.

A want of knowledge of the existing laws may sometimes be the reason of wanton slaughter at untimely seasons, but the making of our game birds and animals articles of commerce has the greatest effect in causing their destruction. If idle men and boys could not make money by killing game, one-half at least of the cause of its slaughter would be stopped at once, Again, if foreigners were not allowed to over-run our province at all times and seasons in quest of game without any restriction whatever, another great cause of destruction would be removed. The close seasons in the adjoining States are not the same, and large numbers of so called sportsmen visit our Province during the spring when shooting is allowed in their own country, and destroy large numbers of birds during the close season here. Another cause is the granting of permits promiscuously for the purpose ot collecting birds and eggs for so called scientific purposes. This privilege is abused in almost every instance, and the skins and eggs become articles of merchandise. Exchanging eggs and skins as well as selling them to regular dealers in the Province and neighbouring States, has of late years been carried on quite largely under the permit system. One collector was heard of who boasted of having made fifty thousand skins. The Commissioners are strongly of the opinion that great care and discrimination should be exercised in the granting of these permits and that the number granted each year should be very much curtailed, that not more than five or ten should be granted during any one year, and those only to persons who are engaged in the study of natural history and who do not use the skins or eggs for barter. For a great number of years it has been felt that the existing game laws did not apply properly to all sections of the Province, with its varying climate and temperature, that in some instances the close season ended too soon and in others too late, that is in some the shooting was allowed before the birds were fully fledged, and in others the season did not begin until the birds had commenced their fall flight. It was therefore proposed by one of the Commissioners that with the view of suiting all sections as nearly as mny be, the 15th day of September be the opening day for the shooting of all game in Ontario except quail, deer, elk, moose and caribou. The suggestion was at once adopted by the Commission and it was remarkable how unanimously in favour of the plan were all the witnesses who gave evidence before the Commission. In that case the Commissioners strongly recommended that the close season for all game birds and animals, except quail, deer, elk, moose and caribou, begin on December 15th and end on September 15th. The object being the further protection of the game, and because the law will then be applicable to the whole of Ontario, and thus save the misunderstanding which might occur from dividing the Province into sections or districts with a game law for each. Even with this wise suggestion there will be a few sections where the law will not suit exactly, but so nearly so that all sportsmen for the sake of the general welfare of the game, should acquiesce without murmur. An example may be given for instance in the most eastern part of the Province, woodduck and woodcock both migrate from these localities about September 15th, therefore sportsmen from there complain that they will not have a chance to shoot either of these birds; but they should consider that if the season is opened sooner specially, for those birds, that young partridges are found on woodcock grounds and would run serious risk of being killed, and the same may be said of woodduck, for when shooting duck it is difficult if not impossible to distinguish the species at a distance, and if sportsmen were allowed to shoot woodduck before September 15th, other ducks also would suffer. Then it goes without saying that woodcock and woodduck are becoming very scarce, and perhaps it would be very wise legislation to prohibit their slaughter altogether for a term of years. It was pretty generally agreed that the close season should begin on December 15th, thus giving the sportsmen a period of three months shooting season in each year, which in view of the diminishing quantity of game should be considered enough. Many reasons might be given for this suggestion but the principal are the scarcity of game birds and animals and the greater facility in this country afforded after that date by the presence of snow in enabling the hunter to track his quarry. It would therefore be wise legislation to restrict the shooting season to three months, and those between the 15th day of September and the 15th day of December in each year.

TABLE

Shewing time of arrival and departure of Game Birds found in Ontario.

Name of Bird.	Southern Ontario.	When arrive in Spring.	When leave in Autumn.	Do they Breed there.
xGROUSE (*Pheasant*):				
Ruffed Grouse or Birch Partridge		Resident		Yes.
xCanada Grouse, or Spruce Partridge		Resident in Northern Ontario		Yes.
Pinnated Grouse, or Prairie Chicken		Very rare		
xSharp Tailed Grouse		Resident in Algoma		Yes.
xQUAIL		Resident		Yes.
xTURKEY		"		Yes.
xWOODCOCK		Middle of April	Oct. 15 to Nov. 1	Yes.
xSNIPE:				
Common or Wilson's		Middle of April	Oct. 15 to Nov. 1	Yes, sparingly.
Pectoral Sandpiper or Jack Snipe		May 1st	October 15th	No.
Redbreasted		"	"	No.
xRAIL:				
Sora or Carolina		Early in May	October 15th	Yes.
xKing		"	" 1st	Yes.
xVirginia		"	" 1st	Yes.
PLOVER:				
Golden		Early in May	October 15th	No.
Tell Tale or Greater Yellow Shanks		April 15th	" 15th	No.
Lesser Yellow Shanks		"	" 15th	No.
Curlew		June 1st	September	No.
SWAN:				
Whistling		April 1st	November	No.
GEESE:				
Brant		May 15th	October 1st	No.
Canada		Early in April	November	No.
Snow		"	October	No.
DUCKS:				
Gadwall		Early in April	October	No.
Redhead		"	November	No.
xBlack		April 1st	" 15th.	Yes.
Pintail		May 1st	Late October	No.
xMallard		April 10th	"	Yes.
xShoveller or Spoonbill		May 1st	Early October	Yes.
Canvasback			November	No.
xBlue Winged Teal		April 20th	Sep. 20 to Oct. 1	Yes.
Green Winged Teal		May 1st	" "	No.
American Golden Eye		" 10th	December 20th	No.
xAmerican Widgeon		" 15th	October 1st	Yes.
Buffle Headed		April 20th	" 15th	No.
xWood Duck		" 15th	" 15th	Yes.
xScaup or Blue Bill		" 20th	November	Yes.
Ruddy Duck		" 15th	"	No.
Coween or Long tailed		" 15th	"	No.
Scoter		" 15th	"	No.

Note 1.—Place a cross x before the name of any bird that breeds in the locality named.
Note 2.—Place a square □ after the name of any bird that does not breed in the locality named.
Note 3.—Place a line —— under the names of birds of passage, or birds that stay but a short time.
Note 4.—The above dates are approximate.

TABLE referring to Breeding Seasons and Migration of Birds found in Ontario.

Wild Birds.	Relating to Birds Breeding in Ontario.				Relating to Migratory Birds.		Remarks.
	Laying Time.	No. of Eggs.	End of Hatching Time.	Time when all young are strong on wing.	Arrive.	Depart.	
xGROUSE (*Pheasant*):							
Ruffed Grouse, or Birch Partridge.	About May 1....	8 to 12	June 1	Sept. 1.	....	....	Resident throughout Ontario.
Canada Grouse, or Spruce Partridge	“ 15....	8 to 12	“ 15	“ 1.	....	....	Resident in Northern Ontario.
Pinnated Grouse, or Prairie Chicken	....	....	....	....	....	....	Rare in Ontario except perhaps occasional in Western Ontario.
xSharp Tailed Grouse	....	....	....	....	....	....	Rare in Ontario except in the Algoma District.
xQUAIL	About May 1.....	10 to 20	Aug. 30	Oct. 15.	....	....	Resident throughout Southern Ontario.
xTURKEY	April 15..........	10 to 15	May 15.....	“ 1.	....	....	Rare. Only found in S. Western Ontario.
xWOODCOCK	May 1 to 15	3	May 15 to 30	Sept. 1.	About Apl. 15	Oct. 10 to Nov. 1..	These dates for Southern Ontario.
xSNIPE:							
Common or Wilson's	April 25 to May 10	3	May 30.....	Sept. 1.	April 10 to 15	Late in October ..	Breeds sparingly in Southern Ontario.
Pectoral Sandpiper or Jack Snipe	....	....	....	....	....	....	Supposed to breed in Arctic regions. Arrives here in October, going south.
Redbreasted	....	....	....	....	....	....	Rare in Ontario.
RAIL:							
Sora or Carolina	June	8 to 10	July 1.....	Sept. 1.	Early in May.	October 15........	
King	May	6 to 8	“ 1... .	“ 1.	“	“ 1........	
Virginia	June	6 to 9	“ 1......	“ 1.	“	“ 1........	
PLOVER:							
Golden	Breed only in	Arctic	regions.	....	May	October 15........	Remain on north shore of Lake Erie 2 or 3 weeks.
Tell Tale or Greater Yellow Shanks	“	“	“	....	April 15......	“ 15........	
Lesser Yellow Shanks	“	“	“	....	“ 15	“ 15	
Curlew	“	“	“	....	“ 15......	September........	
SWAN:							
Whistling	“	2 to 5	“	....	April 1.......	November	Rare in Ontario.

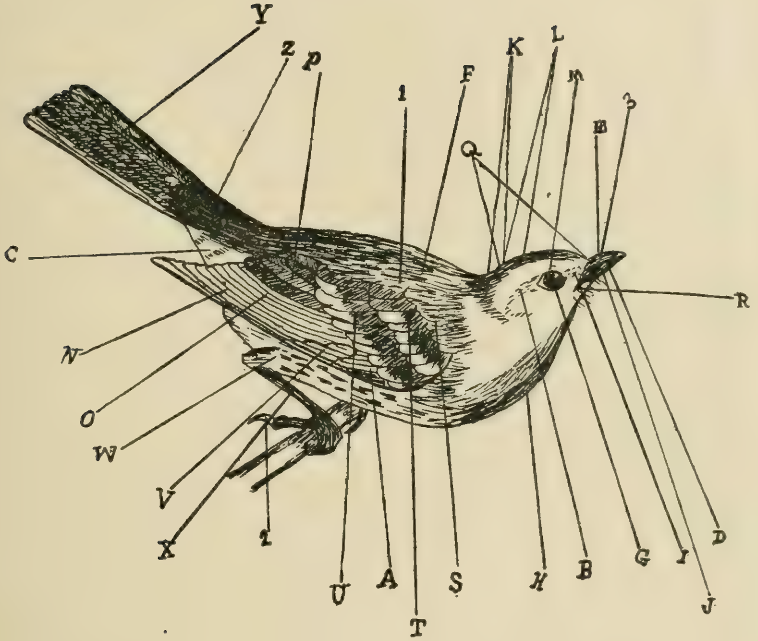
GEESE:							
Brant |¯|		5 to 8	Breeds far north.		May 15	October 1	Rare in Ontario.
Canada |¯|		5 to 6	“	“	Early April	November	
Snow |¯|		5 to 6	“	“	“	October	
DUCKS:							
Gadwall |¯|		6 to 12					Rare.
Redhead |¯|	June	7 to 8	July	Sept. 1.	Early April	November	Some remain all winter.
Black |¯|	May 1	8 to 10	June 1	“ 1.	April 1	“	
Pintail |¯|		8 to 10			May 1	October	Breeds in Arctic regions. Mainly a fall visitor.
Mallard |¯|	May 1	10 to 14	June 10	Sept. 1.	April 15	“	
Shoveller or Spoonbill |¯|	“ 10	8	“ 10	“ 1.	May 1	“	Breed throughout Ontario sparingly.
Canvasback |¯|						November	Breeds in the North and North-west.
Blue Winged Teal |¯|	May 10	8 to 10	June 10	Sept. 1.	April 20	Sept. 20 to Oct. 1	
Green Winged Teal |¯|		8			May 1	“	Breeds far north.
American Golden Eye |¯|	May	6 to 10	June	Sept. 1.	“ 10	December 1	Some remain all winter if water is open.
American Widgeon |¯|		8 to 12				October 1	Supposed to breed in Southern Ontario.
Buffle Headed |¯|					April 20	“ 1	Breeds in the far north.
Wood Duck |¯|	May 15	12	June 15	Sept. 1.	“ 15	“ 15	
Scaup or Blue Bill |¯|					“ 20	November	Breeds far north.
Coween or Long Tailed |¯|		6 to 8			‘ 15	Nov. or Dec	Breeds in Arctic regions. Some remain all winter if water is open.
Ruddy Duck |¯|	June	8 to 12	July 1	Sept. 1.	“ 15	November	
Scoter |¯|					“ 15	“	Breeds in Arctic regions.

NOTE 1.—Place a x before the name of any bird which should not be marketed or sold.
NOTE 2.—Place a |¯| after the name of any bird which should not be exported.
NOTE 3.—Place a —— under the name of any bird which should not be imported, except under a high duty.
NOTE 4.—Make remarks on back if there is not room enough in column.

EXPLANATION OF TERMS

USED IN DESCRIBING THE OUTER FORMS OF BIRDS.

A. Alulu.
B. Auriculars.
C. Crissum or lower tail coverts.
D. Commissure.
E. Culmen.
F. Interscapulars.
G. Iris.
H. Jugulum.
I. Lores.
J. Mandible.
K. Nape.
L. Occiput.
M. Orbit.
N. Primary quills or primaries.
O. Secondary quills or secondaries. } Remiges.
P. Tertiary quills or tertiaries.
Q. Pileum.
R. Rictus.
S. Lesser wing coverts.
T. Middle wing coverts. } Secondary coverts.
U. Greater wing coverts.
V. Primary coverts.
W. Tibia.
X. Tarsus.
Y. Tail feathers or Rectrices.
Z. Upper tail coverts.
1. Scapulars.
2. Unguis or Claw.
3. Maxilla.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FAMILY ANATIDÆ.—THE SWANS, GEESE AND DUCKS.

Of the family Anatidæ we have in Ontario a very large representation, for birds of this group are generally most numerous in the northern portions of the earth, hence Ontario, on account of her great extent northward toward their breeding grounds, comes in for a large share of them. The representatives of this family of birds in North America may, for convenience, be divided into three groups, viz.:—

The Cygninæ, or Swans.
The Anserinæ, or Geese.
The Anatinæ, or Ducks.

Of the sub-family Cygninæ or swans there are two varieties which inhabit America, the Olor Columbianus or Whistling swan, and the Olor Buccinator or Trumpeter swan.

OLOR COLUMBIANUS (STEJN).

THE WHISTLING SWAN.

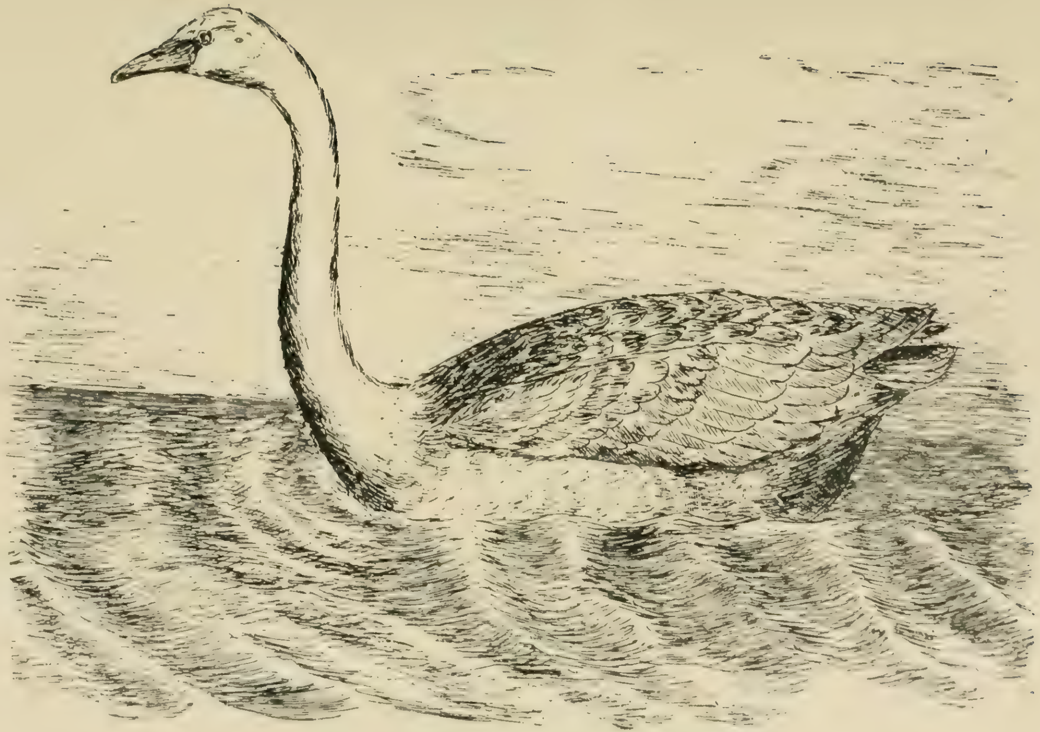
Specific Character.—Tail usually of twenty feathers; bill not longer than the head. Entire plumage pure white; the head, sometimes the neck, or even the entire under parts tinged with rusty. Bill, tarsi, and feet, deep black, the bare loral skin usually marked by an oblong spot of orange or yellow (dull, pale reddish, yellowish or whitish in the skin); iris, brown. Young light plumbeous, paler beneath; the fore part and top of the head tinged with reddish brown. Bill, reddish flesh colour, dusky at the tip; feet, dull yellowish, flesh-coloured or grayish.

Total length, about 53.00-55.00 inches; extent about 7.00 feet; wing 21.50; culmen 3.82; tarsus 4.06; middle toe 5.40.

Habitat.—The whole of North America, breeding far north. This is the smaller of the North American swans, and is known among students of ornithology as the American swan. It is found throughout the whole northern portion of the continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, being more abundant in the interior, where it breeds on islands in inland lakes, and as far north as the shores of the Arctic Ocean.

It occurs in the southern part of Ontario chiefly as a spring and fall migrant, being seen regularly then upon most of the principal shooting grounds such as the St. Clair Flats, Long Point, etc. Almost every spring one or more may be seen in the marsh at the mouth of the Grand River, staying for a week or two and then disappearing. The principal highway of migration is the Mississippi valley. It goes north in April and returns in November.

The swan feeds principally on vegetable food, such as the roots of some marsh plants as the Sagittaria, and on grasses and various water plants, with snails, etc. This bird is not in full plumage, that is, pure white, with black legs and feet, until it is five years old. It nests on the ground, eggs from three to five, of a brownish white colour. The swan is said to be good for the table when young.



THE WHISTLING SWAN (*Olor Columbianus*).

OLOR BUCCINATOR (Ridgw).

THE TRUMPETER SWAN.

Specific Character.—Tail usually twenty-four feathers ; bill longer than head. Adult—Entire plumage pure white, the head, sometimes the neck also, or even the entire under parts, tinged with rusty. Bill, naked ; lores, legs and feet, uniform deep black ; iris, brown. Young—In winter the young has the bill black, with the middle portion of the ridge to the length of an inch and a half, light flesh colour, and a large, elongated patch of light purplish on each side ; the edge of the lower mandible and tongue dull yellowish flesh colour. The eye is dark brown. The feet are dull yellowish brown, tinged with olive ; the claws brownish black ; the webs blackish brown. The upper parts of the head and cheeks are light reddish brown, each feather having towards its extremity a small oblong whitish spot narrowly margined with dusky ; the throat, as well as the edge of the lower eyelid, nearly white. The general colour of the other parts is grayish white slightly tinged with yellow ; the upper part of the neck marked with spots similar to those on the head.

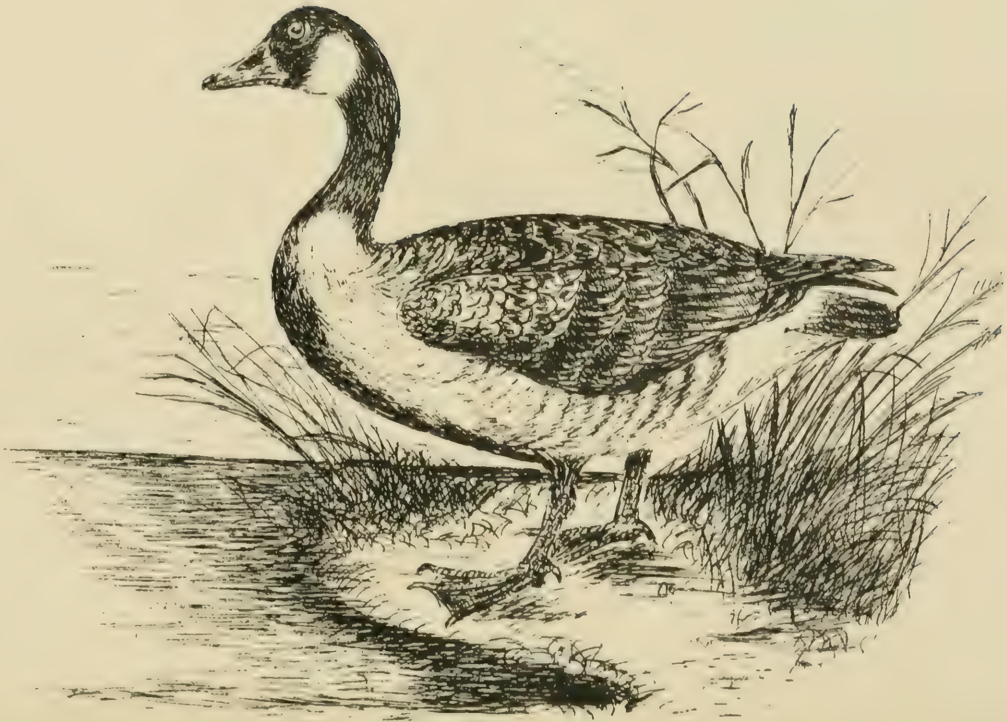
Total length about 58.50-68.00 inches ; extent about 8.00 to nearly 10.00 feet ; wing 21.00-27.25 inches ; culmen 4.34-4.70 inches ; tarsus 4.54 ; middle toe 6.00.

Habitat.—Chiefly the interior of North America, breeding from Iowa to Dakota northward, but principally far north. It arrives during its migration very early in the spring, some say earlier than geese, and returns late in the fall. Its habits are much the same as those of the preceding species, hence it is not necessary to describe them. It is a larger bird. Audubon mentions having taken one which weighed thirty-eight pounds, but the average is about eighteen or twenty pounds.

SUB-FAMILY ANSERINÆ.—THE GEESE.

Of the geese which visit Ontario either regularly or occasionally we may mention at most six varieties, two of which may be said to constitute one species, viz.:

Bernicula Canadensis—Canada Goose.
Bernicula Canadensis, Hutchinsii—Hutchin's Goose.
Brenta Bernicula—Brant.
Chen Hyperborea, Nivalis—Greater Snow Goose.
Chen Cærulescens—The Blue-winged Goose.
Anser Albifrons, Gambelli—American White-fronted Goose.



THE CANADA GOOSE (*Bernicula Canadensis*).

BERNICULA CANADENSIS (BAIRD).

THE CANADA GOOSE.

Specific Character.—Head and neck deep black, the former with a white patch covering the throat and extending up over the cheeks to behind the eyes, growing gradually narrower above, the upper outline usually more or less truncated; this white patch, however, sometimes interrupted on the throat by a narrow black stripe or isthmus. Very rarely a broad-white band more or less distinctly indicated crosses the forehead between the eyes. Back of neck frequently bordered below by a white collar more or less distinct. Upper surface grayish brown, varying from almost cinereous to umber, each feather bordered terminally by a paler shade; lower parts with the exposed surface of about the same shade as the tips of the feather of the upper part, the concealed portion of the feathers of the shade of the prevailing colour above—this much along the sides and on the flanks. Primaries and their coverts plain dusky, the former growing nearly black terminally. Anal region, crissum, and lower tail coverts immaculate pure white. Tail, plain deep black; rump, plain blackish slate. Bill and feet deep black.

Total length about 20 to upwards of 40 inches; wing 13.60 to 21.00; culmen .95 to 2.70; depth of maxilla at base, .60-1.20, width, .52-1.20; tarsus, 2.10-3.70; middle toe, 1.80 to 1.40; tail feathers, 13 to 20.

Habitat.—Temperate North America in general, breeding in the United States and British provinces principally to the far north.

As will be observed in the description of the Canada goose, great variations in size are given, greater it may be than in any of the domesticated kinds which are called varieties. The variety called Hutchin's goose has exactly the same plumage as *B. Canadensis*, the only difference being that the bird is smaller, so that the best ornithologists are in doubt as to whether *var. Hutchinsii* should be considered a variety. The only character which appears constant is that the smaller bird has usually from thirteen to sixteen tail feathers while the larger averages eighteen or twenty. Their habits are exactly alike, and they are found together in the same flock. If, then, we may consider these two birds as one and the same, under the name of our common wild goose, it is found distributed over the whole of North America from its most southern to its most northern limit and from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast. It is said to breed as far south as latitude 42° N. and throughout all the region north.

This bird migrates north at the end of March or early in April, returning in November. During its journey north it often stops at any favourable feeding ground for a week or two; in fact, all along the north shore of Lake Erie it is no uncommon thing for large flocks of these birds to frequent fall wheat fields for a week or two making sad havoc of the wheat in low places in the field. They are very wary, and difficult to get a shot at in the field, but a good many are shot every spring at such places as Long Point, St. Clair Flats, etc., etc. In the fall they also rest on their way in these same localities, but not in such great numbers. Its food consists of leaves, grasses, seeds of water plants, etc. When well grown and fat it will often weigh twelve pounds. It nests on the ground, laying usually about six eggs. Dr. Coues says, this goose has been known in the upper Missouri and Yellowstone region to breed in trees. In Ontario this bird is usually shot in the spring, which seems a most unsportsmanlike proceeding, as the birds are then on their way to their nesting-places. They are certainly shooting the goose which lays the eggs from which come the autumn flocks.

CHEN HYPERBOREUS (RIDGW).

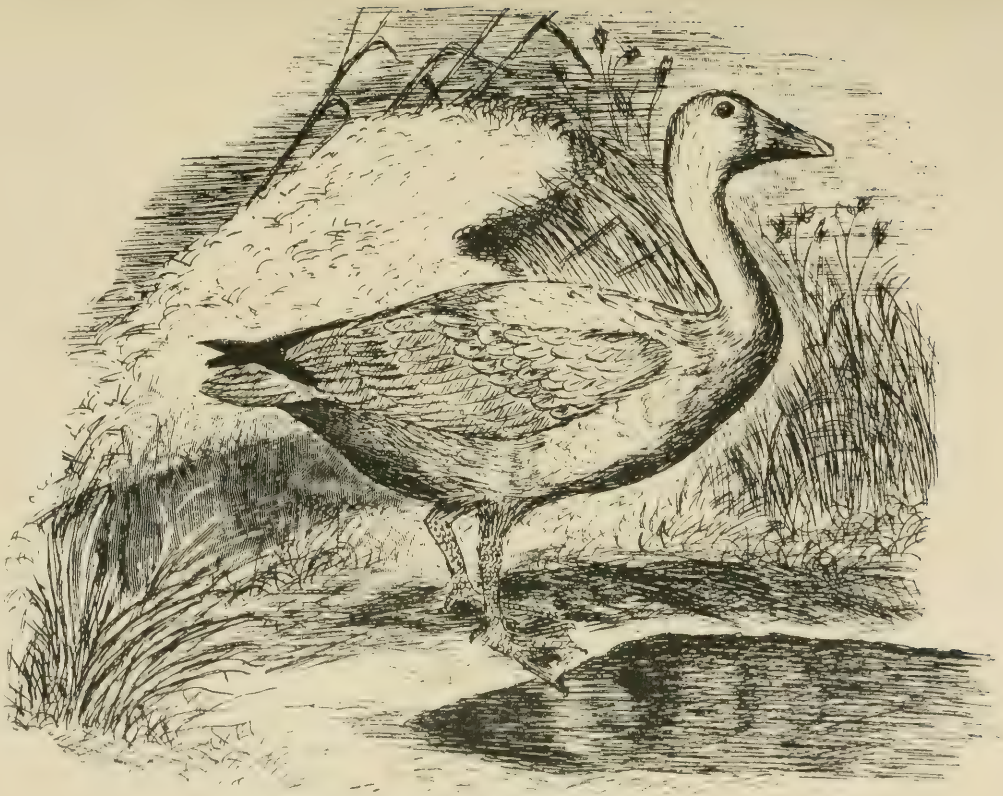
THE SNOW GOOSE.

Specific Character.—Adult—Entire plumage, except the primaries, snow white, the head sometimes stained with orange rufous anteriorly ; primaries deep black, fading basally into grayish: the primary coverts and alula being hoary ash. Bill, purplish red, the nail whitish, and the intertomial space black ; iris, dark brown, eyelids, whitish ; feet purple or orange red, the soles, dingy yellowish. Young—Above, including the head and neck pale cinereous, the feathers of the dorsal region more whitish on their edges ; wing covers and tertials dark cinereous centrally, their edges broadly pure white ; secondaries mottled cinereous skirted with white ; primaries as in the adult. Rump, upper tail coverts, tail, and lower parts immaculate snowy white ; the tail and breast tinged with pale ash. Head usually more or less tinged with orange rufous, this deepest anteriorly. Bill and feet dusky.

Total length, about 30.00 inches ; wing, 15.00-18.50 ; culmen, 1.95-2.80 ; depth of maxilla at base, 1.15-1.50 ; tarsus, 2.80-3.50 ; middle toe, 2.10.

Habitat.—The whole of North America, breeding far north ; more rare on the Atlantic coast than westward ; south to Cuba.

The Snow goose is not so common in Ontario as the Canada goose ; in fact, some authors say it is only a straggler in Ontario ; still, in some localities they are seen almost every autumn sometimes in company with the Canada geese. Several specimens have been taken on the Grand River (the writer has one of them in his collection), and no doubt the same may be said of other shooting stations in Ontario. It is a fine bird for the table, its flesh being white and better flavoured than that of the other geese. Its principal line of flight during its migrations is along the Mississippi valley. It is very common in the North-West being there called by the Indians " Wevois," and by others " Wavie."



The Snow Goose (*Chen Hyperboreus*).

CHEN CÆRULESCENS (Ridgw).

THE BLUE-WINGED GOOSE.

Specific Character.—Head and upper half of the neck, white, or mostly white the former frequently washed with orange rufous anteriorly; lower neck and body grayish brown, the feathers bordered terminally with paler; these pale edgings, however, nearly obsolete on the neck where the tint is darker, inclining to plumbeous umber, which joins irregularly against the white above it. Rump and wings plain pearl gray or bluish cinereous, the former sometimes white in striking contrast to the deep, grayish brown of the scapulars, sides, etc., that of the rump fading into white on the upper tail coverts, and that of the greater coverts edged externally with the same. Primaries black, fading basally into hoary gray; secondaries, deep black, narrowly skirted with white; tail, deep cinereous, the feathers distinctly bordered with white. Bill, reddish, the commissural space black; feet reddish.

Total length, about 30.00 inches; wing, 15.00-17.00; culmen, 2.10-2.30; tarsus, 3.00-3.30; middle toe, 2.20.

Habitat.—North America generally, but chiefly the interior.

The Blue-Winged goose was once thought to be the young of the Snow goose but now by ornithologists is considered a good distinct species. The general characteristics are very much the same, but the plumage is different. It is often seen in Ontario occurring with other geese. A few years ago a good specimen was caught on the banks of the Grand River by a colley dog belonging to Mr. Armour, a farmer, who kept it for a number of years. It lived with the tame geese, and soon became master of the flock. It never mated with the rest of the flock; its plumage never changed, and it fed on grass and grain as the others did. Some passing hunter shot it one day. The writer also has a good specimen in his collection taken in the same locality.

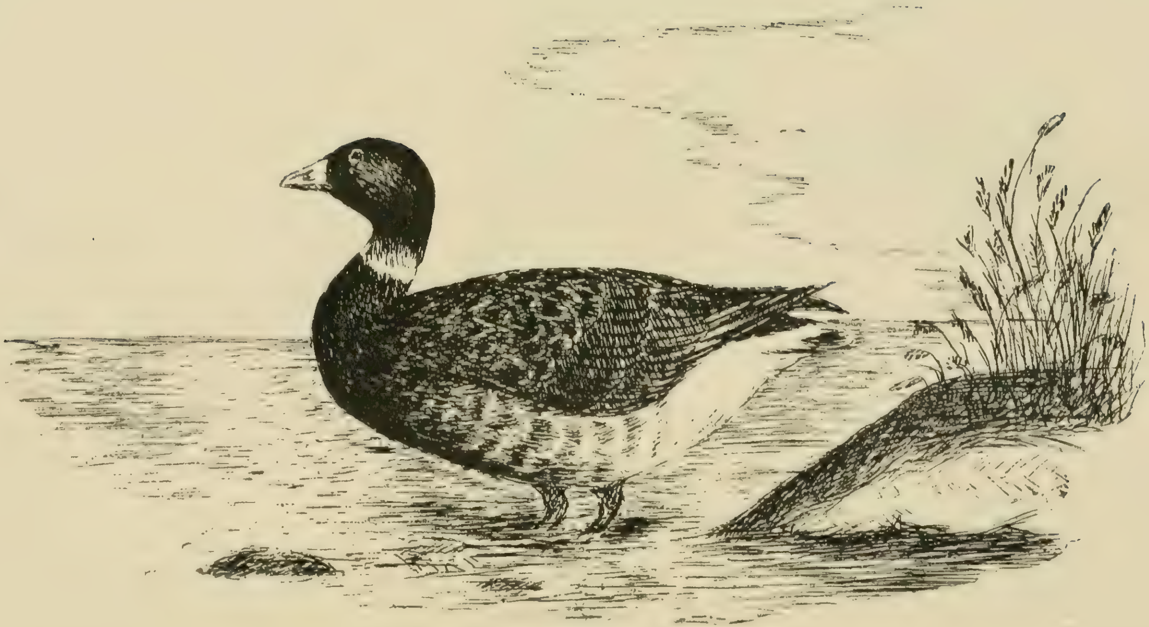
ANSER ALBIFRONS GAMBELLI (RIDGW).

AMERICAN WHITE FRONTED GOOSE.

Specific Character.—Prevailing colour brownish gray, this uniform on the head and neck and becoming much darker on the flanks; feathers of the mantle, wings, sides, and flanks distinctly bordered terminally with pale brownish ash sometimes approching grayish white; upper edges of the upper layer of flank feathers pure white, producing a conspicuous white stripe when the feathers are properly adjusted. Breast and abdomen grayish white, mixed more or less with irregular spots and blotches of black, sometimes scattered and isolated but oftener more or less confluent. Anal region, crissum and upper tail coverts immaculate pure white: rump brownish slate. Greater wing coverts glaucous gray tipped with white; secondaries black, their edges narrowly white; primaries slaty black, growing ashy basally; primary coverts glaucous gray. Tail brownish slate broadly tipped with white, the feathers narrowly skirted with the same. Front of the head to base of the bill and about half way across the lores and forehead including the anterior border of the chin white, bordered behind by brownish-black, which gradually fades into the grayish brown of the head and neck. Bill reddish, the nail white; feet reddish.

Total length about 27.00 inches; wing, 14.50 to 17.25; culmen, 1.40-2.35; tarsus 2.60-3.10; middle toe, 2-35-2.70. Tail feathers 16-18 in number.

Habitat.—The whole of North America, breeding far northward. Prof. Baird says: "The American " white fronted or "Laughing goose," is a resident during the summer months in high Arctic regions migratory in spring and fall, and in winter diffused over all the southern portions of North America, being more abundant in the central and western regions, and comparatively rare on the Atlantic coast." It is a casual visitor in Ontario.



The Brant Goose (*Bernicula Brenta.*)

BERNICULA BRENTA (BAIRD).

THE BRANT GOOSE.

Specific Charcter.—Head, neck, jugulum, continuous black, the anterior portion of the head having a brownish cast; posterior outline of the back on the jugulum very regular, and sharply defined against the brownish gray of the breast. Middle of the neck with a transverse crescentic patch of white on each side formed of white tips and subtips of the feathers, the black shining through in places so as to form oblique lines. Above smoky plumbeous, the feathers distinctly bordered terminally with a much paler and more brownish shade. Wings like the back but with a somewhat plumbeous cast, the paler margins nearly obsolete. Secondaries blackish brown; primaries brownish black. Tail uniform black, but almost concealed by the snow white lengthened coverts the upper of which, however, are invaded by a medial stripe of blackish plumbeous brown from the rump. Breast, abdomen, sides and flanks, much like the upper parts, but the light tips to the feathers whiter, broader, and more conspicuous; anal region and crissum immaculate snow white.

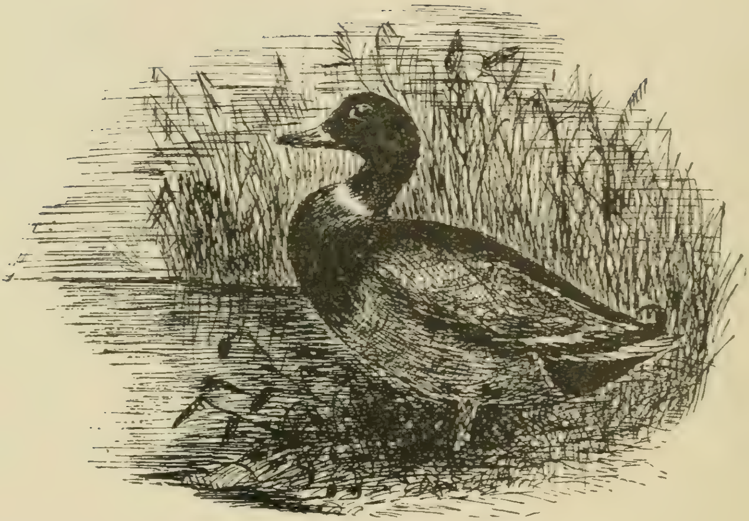
Total length, 24.00 inches; wing, 12.30; culmen, 1.20; tarsus, 2.05; middle toe, 1.70.

Eastern North America generally, but chiefly the Atlantic coast; rare away from salt water, Is a migrant in the spring to the Arctic regions to breed. It is rare in Ontario being only found here as a straggler.

SUB-FAMILY—ANATNIAE—THE DUCKS.

Of this sub-family we have in Ontario the following birds as the principal varieties of ducks interesting to sportsmen, viz. :—

Anas boschas—The Mallard.
Anas obscura—The Black duck.
Chaulelasmus streperus—The Gadwall or Gray duck.
Dafila acuta—The Pintail, Sprigtail.
Mareca Americana—The American Widgeon, Baldpate.
Spatula clypeata—The Shoveller, Spoonbill duck.
Querquedula discors—The Blue-winged Teal.
Nettion carolinensis—The American Green-winged Teal.
Aix sponsa—The Wood duck, Summer duck.
Fulix marila—The Scaup duck, Bluebill.
Fulix affinis—The Lesser Scaup duck.
Aethyia vallisneria—The Canvas-back duck.
Aethyia Americana—The Red-headed duck.
Clangula glaucion Americana—The American Golden-eye.
Clangula albeola—The Buffle-headed duck, Butter-ball.
Harelda hyemalis—The Long-tailed duck, Old Squaw.
Oedemia Americana—The American Black Scoter.
Melanetta velvetina—The Velvet Scoter.
Erismatura rubida—The Ruddy duck.



The Mallard (*Anas Boschas*).

ANAS BOSCHAS (LINN).

THE MALLARD.

Specific Character.—Adult in full plumage, spring ; head and neck continuous soft brilliant metallic green, showing purple and golden bronze reflections in different lights. A ring of pure white round the lower part of the neck interrupted on the nape ; jugulum and upper part of the breast rich dark chestnut. Inter-scapulars brownish gray finely waved with grayish white ; scapulars and lower parts grayish white delicately waved with dark ash. Over webs of tertials dark umber brown, this also tinging the adjoining scapulars ; wing coverts uniform deep brownish gray, the last row tipped with opaque velvety black showing faint reflections of bluish green. Tail white, the feathers grayish centrally. Two middle feathers black slightly recurved ; the two longer upper tail coverts greatly recurved. Bill, olive yellow or ochraceous olive, the nail black ; iris hazel ; tarsi and toes fine rich orange red.

Length, 24.00 inches ; extent, 38.00 ; wing, 11.00 ; culmen, 2.10 ; tarsus, 1.60 ; middle toe, 2.00.

Adult in summer.—Closely resembling the female, being somewhat darker in color. Adult female : wing as in the male ; above brownish dusky, much variegated by broad pale ochraceous edges to the feathers ; beneath pale ochraceous, the feathers dusky centrally, producing a thickly spotted or striped appearance. On the top of the head the dusky predominates as it also does in a loral and auricular line forming a lighter superciliary stripe between this and the crown.

Habitat.—North America in general, south to Panama, Cuba, Bahamas, Greenland, Palæarctic region. This duck has a very wide distribution both in the old and new world. In North America it is found from the extreme north to the extreme south and breeds in the same localities. Throughout Ontario it is probably our most common duck. It is undoubtedly the origin of the common domestic duck of our poultry yards, and in the wild state does not object to mating with ducks of other varieties, for generally if a hybrid is found it will be seen to have many of the characteristics of the Mallard. This bird is common in all of our lakes, ponds and rivers, breeding in any suitable locality, nesting on the ground in the vicinity of water, sometimes in a tree and laying from six to eight greenish white eggs. Upon these the female sits for four weeks, the male keeping apart to moult. The little ones are ready to run to the water as soon as hatched. The breeding season lasts from early May till June. The Mallard feeds chiefly on seeds of grasses, fibrous roots of plants, worms, mollusks, insects, grain, as wild rice, etc. It is considered one of the best ducks for the table both on account of its size and its flavour.

ANAS OBSCURA (GMEL).

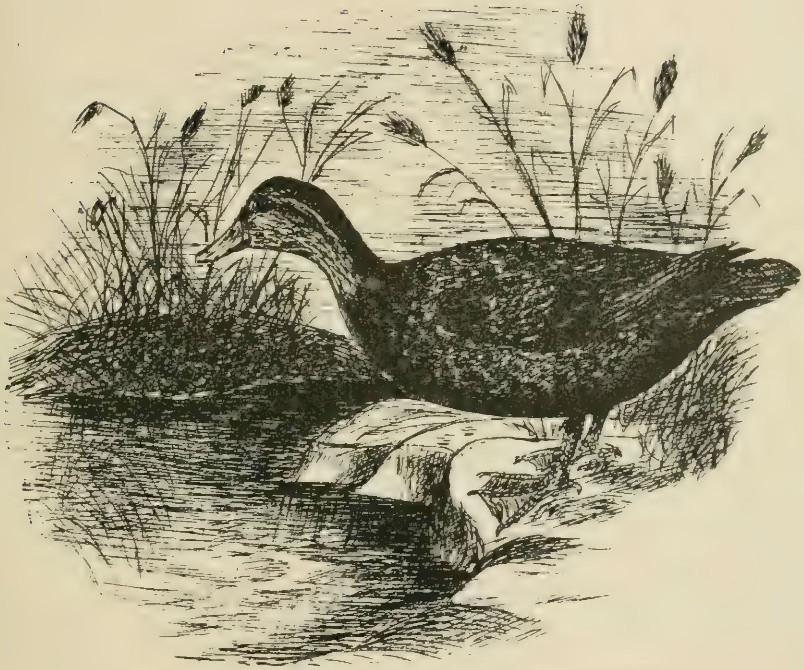
THE BLACK MALLARD: BLACK DUCK.

Specific Character.—Adult: Prevailing colour brownish black or dusky, the feathers edged, more or less distinctly with pale grayish fulvous; head and neck about equally streaked with grayish white, more ochraceous near the bill, and dusky; pileum nearly uniform dusky, and a dusky stripe back from the eye. Speculum violet, changing to green in some lights, narrowly tipped with white and with a broad subterminal bar of velvety black; last row of coverts dusky brownish broadly tipped with black. Sexes alike. Bill yellowish green, the unguis dusky; iris dark brown; feet orange red; the webs dusky.

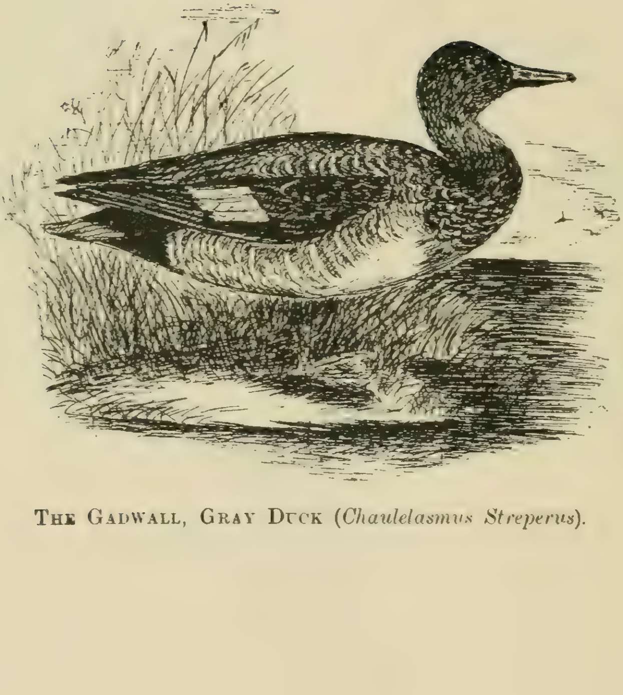
Total length, 22.00 inches; wing, 10.50 to 11.50; culmen, 2.00; tarsus, 1.70; middle toe, 1.90.

Habitat.—Eastern North America, west to Utah and Texas, north to Labrador.

The black duck is one of the common ducks of Ontario occurring on or near all suitable streams or lakes. It is very fond of retiring to some pond in a piece of woods or swamp to raise its brood and as soon as the young are able to fly well, they are taken each night about dusk to the adjoining river or lake returning about daylight. These birds are said to keep moving about all night. They feed upon roots, small shellfish, etc. The black ducks usually arrive in Ontario the earliest of any of the ducks and remain the longest in the fall. Having paired they retire to some secluded spot, make their nest on the ground under a brush heap or other cover, and lay in it from 8 to 10 whitish eggs. The female begins to lay about May 1st. It is considered one of the best ducks for the table, as well as being one of the most abundant.



THE BLACK MALLARD, BLACK DUCK (*Anas Obscura*).



THE GADWALL, GRAY DUCK (*Chaulelasmus Streperus*).

CHAULELASMUS STREPERUS (GRAY).

THE GADWALL: GRAY DUCK.

Specific Character.—Adult, male: Ground colour of the head and neck pale brown or brownish white, thickly speckled with black; on the pileum the brown deeper and more uniform, and the specks obsolete; on the occiput when present they incline to the form of transverse bars. Jugulum marked with greatly curved bars or crescents of white and black, the bars of the latter wider. Lateral portions of the body beneath, back and scapulars finely undulated in curved transverse lines with slate colour and white. Many of the longer scapulars plain brownish gray broadly edged with a lighter more fulvous tint. Rump plain dull slate. Tail coverts above and below intense opaque velvety black. Tail cinereous, faintly edged with white. Middle rows of wing coverts bright chestnut, the anterior coverts brownish gray, and the posterior ones deep black; last rows deep velvety black. Speculum immaculate pure white, the lower feathers cinereous, some with black on the outer webs, narrowly tipped with white; tertials plain pale ash, the primaries a darker shade of the same. Bill bluish black. Iris reddish hazel. Feet, dull orange-yellow; claws, brownish black; webs dusky. Female much the same plumage.

Total length, 19.22 inches; wing, 10.00 to 11.00; culmen, 1.60; width of bill, .60 to .70; tarsus, 1.50; middle toe, 1.80.

Habitat.—Nearly cosmopolitan, (Europe, Asia, Africa and North America), temperate North America in general, breeding chiefly within the United States and West Indies. The Gadwall or Gray-duck, like the other fresh water ducks, is distributed pretty generally over North America, though it is nowhere very plentiful. It is seen almost every autumn in Ontario. Its habits are much the same as those of the Mallard.

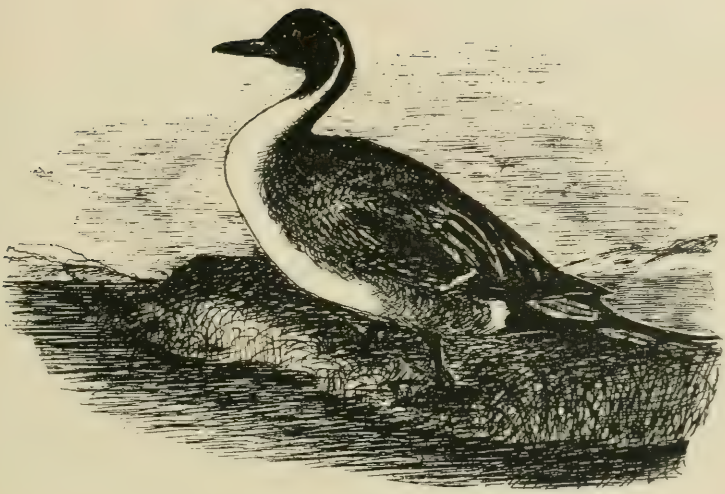
DAFILA ACUTA (BONAT).

THE PINTAIL: SPRIGTAIL.

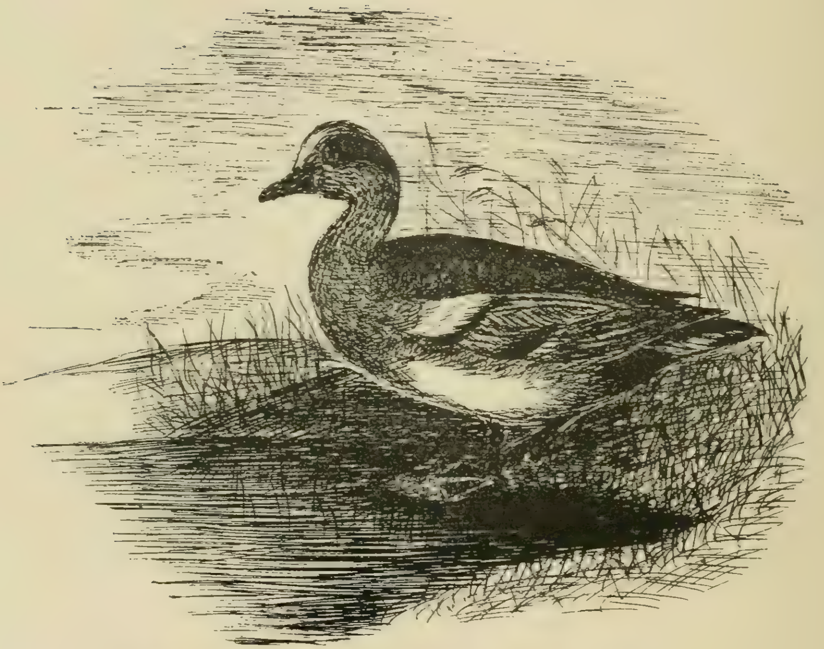
Specific Character.—Head and upper half of neck hair brown or grayish umber, the upper surface darker, often inclining to deep burnt umber; all the feathers appreciably darker centrally, producing an indistinctly and minutely speckled appearance. On each side of the occiput the brown has a distinctly metallic gloss of dull green, showing a faint purple reflection in some lights. Upper half of the nape opaque intense black, separated from the brown by an upward extension of the white of the lower neck nearly to the occiput. Stripe on each side of the nape as described above, lower half of the neck frontally and laterally, jugulum, breast and abdomen, immaculate white. Lower half of the nape with entire dorsal region and lateral lower parts finely waved with transverse rather zigzag lines of black and white of nearly equal width. Longer scapulars opaque, velvety black centrally, edged broadly with grayish white; outer scapulars with exposed ends of their outer webs entirely velvety black. Tertials silvery ash with a medial stripe of intense velvety black. Speculum dull green varying to dull bronzy purple with a subterminal bar of velvety black and a tip of white. Wing coverts very uniform brownish gray, the last row broadly tipped with cinnamon rufous. Primaries dull slaty. Upper tail coverts with outer webs black; inner ones grayish white; lower coverts deep opaque velvety black, the exterior row with their outer webs white; post femoral space delicate cream colour. Tail feathers dark cinereous edged with white, the elongated middle pair uniform deep black. Bill, plumbeous blue; the ungui, base, and strip along the culmen, black; iris, brown; feet, dusky. Female quite different, being of a general grayish colour and lacking the long central tail feathers.

Total length about 26.00 inches; extent, 36.00; wing, 10.25; tail, 7.25; culmen, 1.85 to 2; tarsus, 1.55; middle toe, 2.

Habitat.—The whole of North America, Europe. Breeding chiefly far north; migrating south in winter as far as Panama. The distribution of the Pintail is quite as extensive as the Mallard, for besides being found throughout North America it is found in Europe, Asia, (Ceylon, China, etc.,) Africa. It is a migrant going to the far north in the spring to breed, laying eight or nine eggs as a setting. It is one of the handsomest of our ducks as well as one of the best for the table. It is quite abundant during the spring and fall migration in Ontario and a few pairs are said to breed at the St. Clair Flats. On account of its very swift flight it is considered one of the most difficult ducks to shoot.



The Pintail, Sprigtail (*Dafila Acuta*).



THE AMERICAN WIDGEON, BALDPATE (*Mareca Americana*).

MARECA AMERICANA (STEPHENS).

THE AMERICAN WIDGEON : BALDPATE.

Specific Character.—Forehead and middle of crown, (longitudinally) white, generally immaculate; ground colour of head and neck, white, sometimes more or less soiled with grayish or brown and thickly speckled with black; a broad space of metallic blackish green on the side of the occiput running forward to the eye and sometimes down the nape, where the two spaces are confluent; jugulum plain pinkish vinaceous; sides and flanks the same delicately undulated with black; lower tail coverts velvety black; rest of the lower parts pure white; back and scapulars grayish white more or less tinged with the colour of the sides and similarly undulated with black. Wing coverts immaculate pure white, the anterior portion of the lesser covert region cinereous, and the last row tipped with velvety black; speculum soft metallic green anteriorly, velvety black posteriorly; tertials, velvety black sharply edged with white, the lower one with its lower edge entirely pure white; primaries plain dark cinereous. Rump cinereous minutely undulated on the edges of the feathers; upper tail coverts velvety black the inner webs mostly grayish; tail hoary cinereous; bill light grayish blue, the tip black; iris brown; legs and feet, light bluish. The female is in general colour dusky grayish above and white beneath.

Total length 20 to 22 inches; wing, 10.25; culmen, 1.30; tarsus, 1.50; middle toe, 1.65.

Habitat.—North America in general, north to the Arctic Ocean, south to Guatemala and Cuba. Accidental in Europe. Breeds nearly throughout its range. The Baldpate is quite a common duck throughout Ontario, in the autumn frequenting all suitable waters or marshes, and leaving them early to go south, earlier than some other species. On the sea-coast it associates with the Canvasback and Bluebill upon whose ability to dive better than itself, it depends largely for its food, stealing from them as they rise to the surface of the water the tender roots of the wild celery and other plants of which both are so fond. This bird is said to be quite as good eating as the Canvasback. It nests on the dry ground near some water, laying some 8 to 12 eggs of a creamy white colour.

SPATULA CLYPEATA (BOIE).

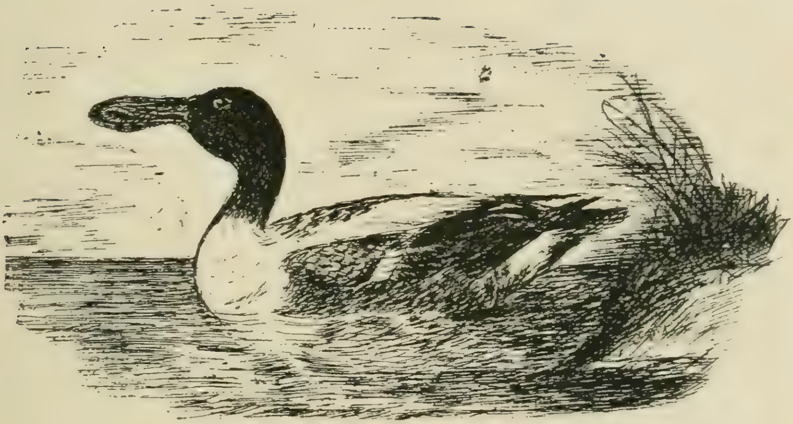
THE SHOVELLER: SPOONBILL DUCK.

Specific Character.—Head and neck, dark metallic bluish green, much duller than in (Anas boschas); breast and outer scapulars white, the former sometimes spotted with dusky; entire abdomen and sides uniform chestnut; crissum dark metallic bluish green, bounded anteriorly by a band of finely undulated grayish white; back and inner scapulars dusky, the feathers sometimes bordered with white, longer lanceolate scapulars marked with a mesial lanceolate stripe of white; wing coverts light grayish blue, the last row tipped with white; forming a narrow band across the wing; speculum bright metallic green, very narrowly tipped with white; tertials dusky black with faint green reflections, and marked toward the end with an indistinct mesial stripe of grayish white; primaries and their coverts dull slaty gray; rump and upper tail coverts black, the former with faint, the latter with bright green reflections; rectrices chiefly grayish white, the middle ones dark grey, edged with white; bill deep black; iris bright yellow; legs and feet beautiful orange red. Female.—Wings as in the male but colours duller. Other parts grayish brown above varied with brownish white; brownish white below.

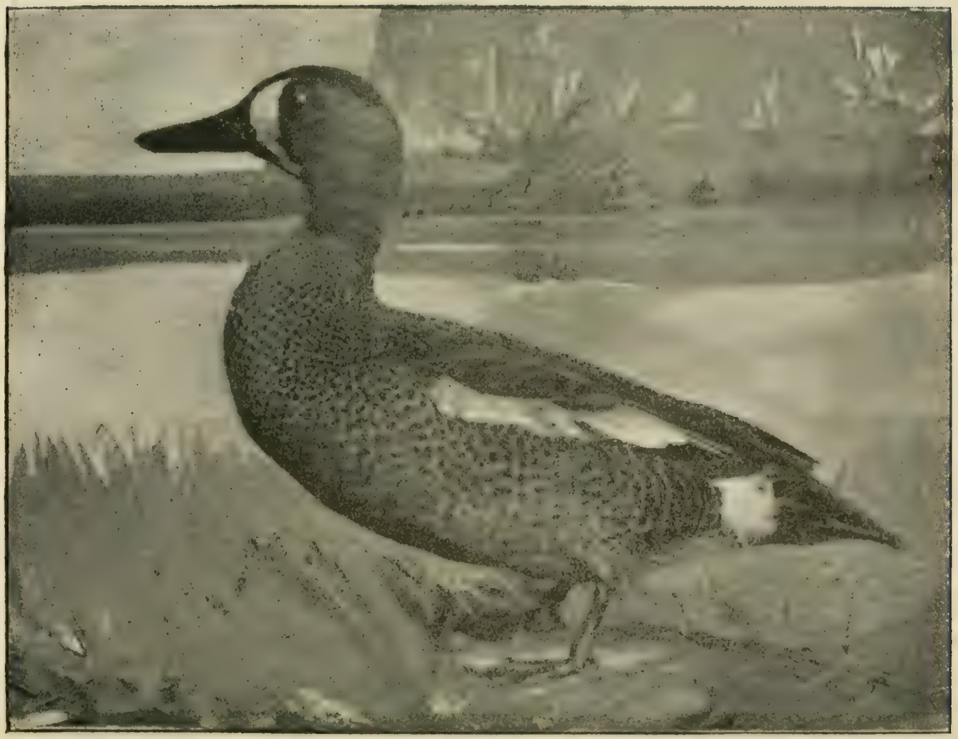
Total length about 20.00 inches; extent, 32.00; wing, 9.00; culmen, 2.60; tarsus, 1.50; middle toe, 1.70.

Habitat.—The whole of the Northern Hemisphere; Australia. Breeding from Texas to Alaska wintering as far south as Guatemala and Cuba.

The Shoveller is distributed over the greater part of the old as well as the new world. It is found in North America, Europe and Asia, throughout Africa, etc., etc. It is not a very numerous species and yet is found so widely distributed. In Ontario the Spoonbill is not very common and yet at almost any of the principal shooting stations a few are seen and shot every autumn. This bird generally breeds far north, although a few breed throughout more southern localities. The writer noticed a pair in the marsh near Dunnville, Ont., on the Grand River about June 1st, 1886. and was told by local sportsmen that they had been observed there for a week or two. This pair of Spoonbills remained and raised a fine brood of five young ones. Their nest, though not seen, was in the midst of a large wet marsh. The same pair returned to the same locality in May of 1887 and raised another brood, since which time they have not returned. This bird is considered by epicures as very tender and juicy.



THE SHOVELLER, SPOONBILL (*Spatula Clypeata*).



THE BLUE-WINGED TEAL (*Querquedula Discors*).

QUERQUEDULA DISCORS (STEPHENS).

THE BLUE-WINGED TEAL.

Specific Character.—Male.—Head and neck dull plumbeous, slightly glossed with lavender purple on the side of the occiput and nape, and marked in front of the eyes by a large crescentic patch of white extending entirely across the anterior portion of the head; pileum, chin, and feathers bordering the white patches, blackish; lower parts pale reddish thickly spotted with black; the crissum uniform black; back and anterior scapulars dusky marked with crescentic or U shaped bars of pale reddish buff; lesser wing coverts and some of the outer webs of some of the larger scapulars, blue; middle coverts white for the exposed portion forming a bar across the wing; speculum bronzy green, dusky terminally, with a very narrow white tip; tertials black with a central stripe of buff; a white patch at the base of the tail on each side; axillars immaculate pure white; bill uniform black; iris brown; feet yellowish. Female.—Wings only as in the male; upper parts dusky, the feathers bordered with dull buff; rest of the body brownish gray.

Total length about 16.00 inches; extent about 25.00; wing, 7.00; culmen, 1.50; tarsus, 1.20; middle toe 1.40.

Habitat.—North America in general but chiefly the eastern Province. North to Alaska, south to Ecuador and throughout West Indies. Accidental in Europe. The Blue-winged Teal is rarely met with north of 60° north latitude and is not found throughout the whole Pacific coast. It is a very common duck throughout Ontario and breeds plentifully in the southern counties although not nearly so much so as in former years. It arrives here early in the spring, and is apparently mated when it reaches here. It makes its nest along the side of a ditch, in a grain field, fence corner, or other locality convenient to water, and lays from 8 to 12 eggs of a pale green colour. Whenever the female leaves the nest she invariably covers the eggs with down, grasses, etc. It begins its migration south about the middle of September and reaches the southern border of Ontario about the 20th, when formerly large bags were made during the day or two when the Teal dropped down to feed or rest. Its food consists of wild oats and rice, small shell fish, and insects. This bird is considered very fine for the table.

NETTION CAROLINENSIS (BAIRD).

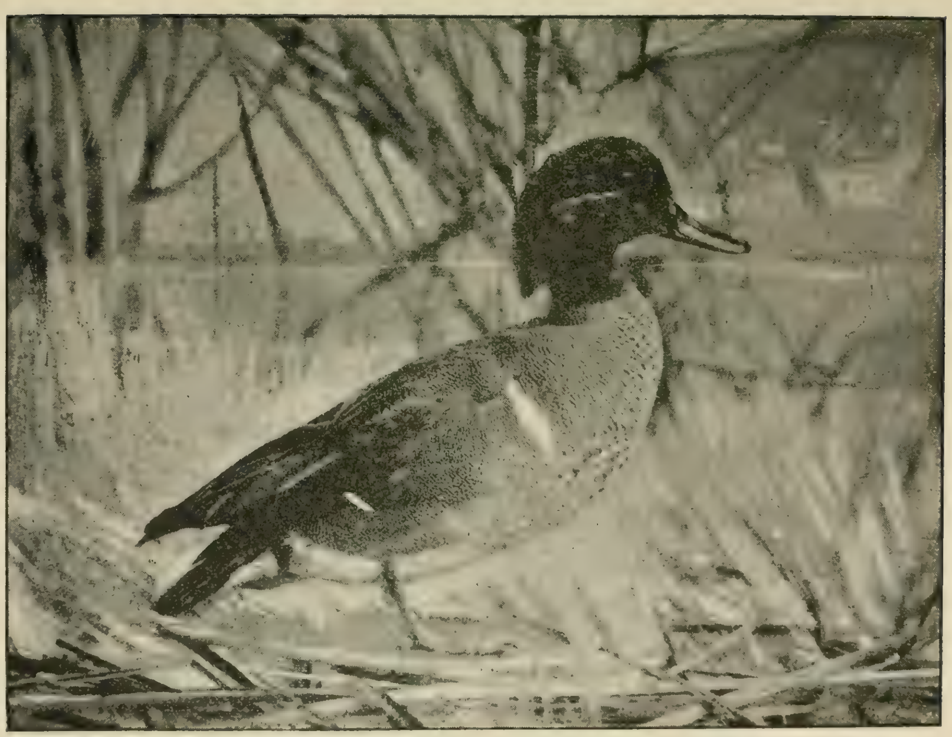
THE AMERICAN GREEN-WINGED TEAL.

Specific Character.—Male.—Head and neck rich chestnut rufous inclosing a broad patch of soft dark metallic green on each side of the occiput, from the eye which it surrounds down the sides of the nape, where the two areas of the opposite sides touch a short nuchal crest of bluish black. The green patch bordered anteriorly and beneath by a yellowish white line, and a less distinct line of the same bordering the base of the upper mandible, extending thence back to and indistinctly following for a short distance the upper anterior portion of the green patch. Chin and upper part of the throat dull black. Front of the jugulum deep pinkish cream colour with roundish and transversely ovate spots of black. Collar round the lower neck, sides of the jugulum, sides and flanks, very delicately and beautifully undulated with black upon a white ground; outer scapulars similarly waved. Sides of the breast with a large transverse bar of plain white. Crissum rich deep cream colour bounded anteriorly and divided medially with velvety black; post femoral region waved like the flanks; rest of the lower parts plain white, sometimes tinged with cream colour. Back, scapulars, rump, wing coverts, primaries and tail, plain cinereous. Outer row of scapulars with their outer webs about half velvety, black bordered interiorly with a white line. Last row of coverts broadly tipped with deep ochraceous; speculum opaque black, narrowly tipped with white, the four or five upper feathers with their outer webs richly marked with brilliant soft metallic green varying from golden to violaceous, according to the light. Bill black; iris brown; feet light flesh colour. Female.—Wings as in the male, but duller. Above cinereous dusky variegated with edgings and transverse bars of ochraceous white; rest of body dingy whitish speckled with dusky.

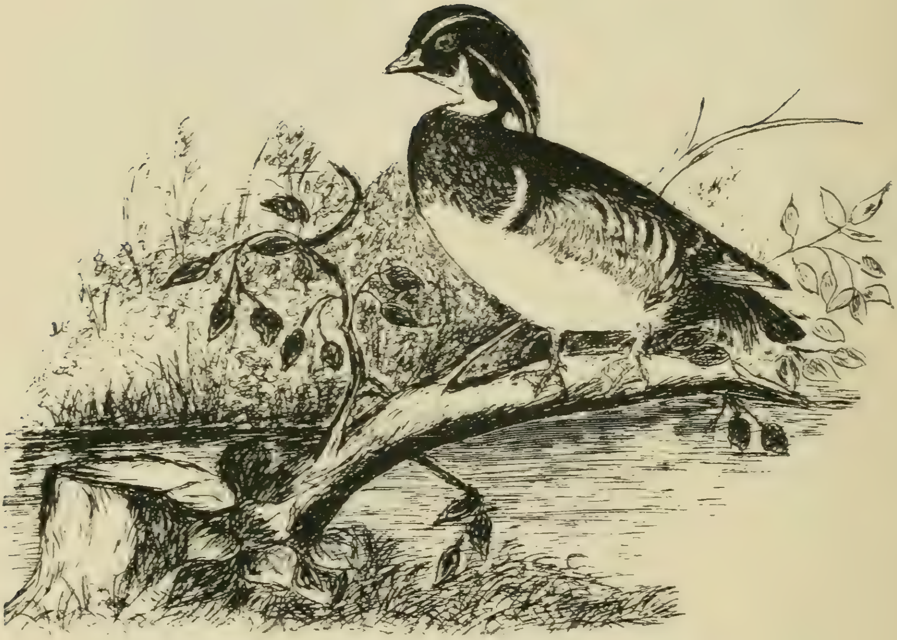
Total length about 14 inches; extent, 20.00; wing, 7.00 culmen, 1.50; tarsus 1.25; middle toe, 1.30.

Habitat.—North America in general, breeding chiefly north of the United States, migrating south as far as Honduras and Cuba.

This handsome little Teal is tolerably common in southern Ontario during the spring and fall migrations, in April and September, but it has not been known to breed so far south, and if at all it must be very sparingly. In the fall it collects in large flocks and for a few days often affords good sport, however we will never see it here again so plentiful as it used to be a few years ago. At that time if a sportsman succeeded in finding a "Teal hole" he could make a great bag on account of their habit of clustering so closely together, and returning over and over again to the same place after being shot at. Its flesh is white and delicate, and on account of its being so fat is considered a great delicacy. It feeds much the same as the Blue-winged Teal. The female usually lays from 8 to 10 eggs of a white colour.



The American Green-Winged Teal (*Nettion Carolinensis*).



The Wood Duck, Summer Duck (*Aix Sponsa*).

AIX SPONSA (Boie).

THE WOOD DUCK: SUMMER DUCK.

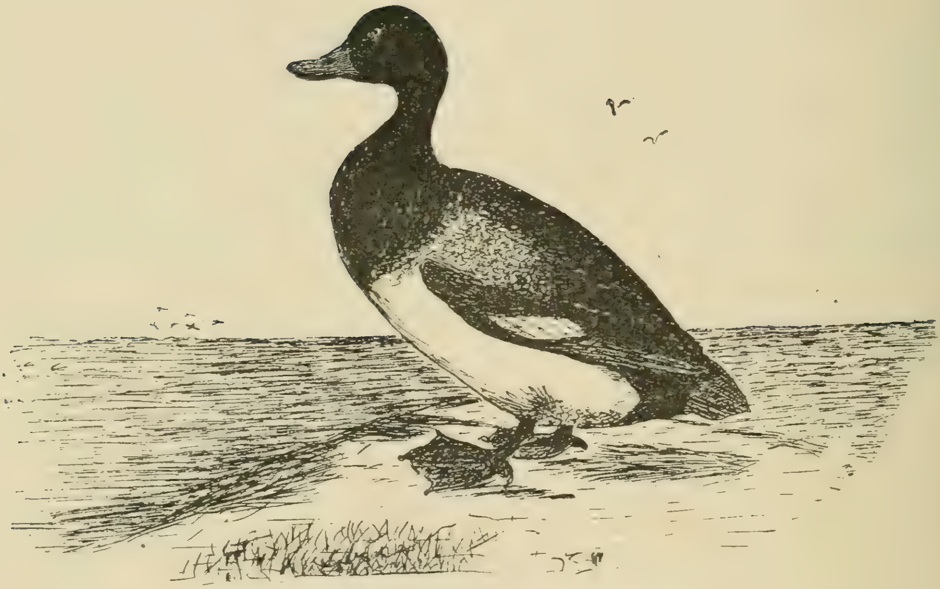
Specific Character.—Adult male.—Chin throat and foreneck pure white, sending off laterally two branches, the first across the cheeks, back of and nearly to the posterior angle of the eye, the second across the lower part of the neck, almost to the nape; both bars tapering toward the end, and somewhat curved or falcate in shape; a narrow white line begins at the point of the maxillary angle and is continued back on each side of the crown, widening considerably on each side of the crest; a second white line commences about half an inch behind the eye, and nearly the same distance above the end of the white cheek bar and follows the lower edge of the crest, where considerably wider than anteriorly; remainder of the head silky metallic green, violet and purple as follows: cheeks and space behind the white cheek bar soft violaceous black, in the latter region extending up to the lower white stripe but in the anterior area bounded above and anteriorly by dark metallic green, the orbital region and anterior half of the crest between the white lines metallic reddish purple, forehead, crown and posterior portion of the crest metallic green; terminal portion of the crest above, laterally, and beneath dark metallic violet. Jugulum rich purplish chestnut, with a metallic purple gloss laterally, the front and lower part marked with deltoid spots of white, growing larger toward the breast; breast and abdomen immaculate white; sides of the breast with a broad transverse bar of white and a wide black one immediately behind it; sides and flanks pale fulvous buff delicately undulated with black, the broad feathers forming the upper border, each beautifully marked with two black crescentic bars inclosing a white one; crissum dull black fading gradually into dull rusty fulvous on the anal region. Back, lesser wing coverts, and rump dark slaty brownish very faintly glossed with bronze, the wing coverts more slaty, the rump much darker, and gradually deepening into black towards the upper tail coverts, which with the tail are deep black, the latter with bronze green reflections in certain lights; a somewhat ovate patch pointed posteriorly, of rich dark metallic maroon purple on each side of the rump immediately behind the flanks; just behind this the two or three elongated lateral upper tail coverts are marked with a central stripe of deep fulvous falling gracefully over the sides of the crissum. Tertials and posterior scapulars intense black with rich velvety reflections of blue green and purple chiefly, the first in certain lights; the longest tertial tipped with a wide bar of white, the next black to the end, the third much shorter, much narrower than the rest, pointed and of a dull greenish bronze colour; middle and greater wing coverts steel blue narrowly tipped with black; secondaries (speculum) purplish steel blue narrowly tipped with white and with a narrow subterminal black bar; primary coverts slate colour; primaries with the exposed ends of the inner webs steel blue, the ends of the outer webs grayish or glaucous white, becoming slate colour basally; lining of the wing spotted with slate colour and white. Sagittate longitudinal space on the culmen and terminal nail of the bill deep polished black; an oblong space of milk white from nostril to the nail, a line or border of gamboge yellow following the basal outline of the bill, rest of bill dark purplish red, deepening into scarlet just behind the nostril; iris bright orange red; eyelids deep vermillion; legs and feet dull chrome yellow the webs and joints dusky.

Total length about 19.00 inches; extent, 29.00; wing, 9.00; culmen, 1.40; tarsus, 1.40; middle toe, 1.70.

Female.—With much plainer colours, feathers about base of the bill, space on side of head, surrounding eyes and extending back in a point, chin and whole throat, white; general colour of the rest of the body grayish brown. Total length about 17.75 inches; extent, 28.00; wing, 8.50; culmen, 1.10; tarsus, 1.35; middle toe, 1.60.

Habitat.—Whole of temperate north America, north to the fur countries, breeding throughout its range. Cuba. Accidental in Europe.

The Wood duck is by far the most beautiful and most graceful of all the North American ducks or in fact of those of any other country. It is distributed pretty generally over the North American continent from Southern Mexico to Hudson's Bay and from one side of the continent to the other and it breeds from Texas to the northern part of Ontario. It migrates to the north early in April and returns in October. When they first appear here in Ontario they are generally in pairs. It breeds very generally throughout Ontario especially the southern part of it, nesting in hollow trees near some pond or other quiet water. They are very fond of a quiet secluded spot and have been known to return for many years to the same nesting tree. The full set of eggs is from 10 to 12 of a shiny cream colour. When the young birds are hatched it is said the mother deposits them on the ground by carrying them down in her bill. This handsome duck is not nearly so plentiful as in former years, and like many other birds which are among our most beautiful objects in nature is doomed to extinction, if some better effort be not made to prevent their slaughter. The Wood duck feeds chiefly on insects, seeds, and leaves of plants, acorns, etc. It is much sought after by sportsmen not only on account of its beautiful appearance but also for the table.



THE SCAUP DUCK, BLUEBILL (*Fulix Marilla*).

FULIX MARILLA (BAIRD).

THE SCAUP DUCK: BLUEBILL.

Specific Character.—Head, neck, and jugulum black, the first with a greenish gloss; back and scapulars white, irregularly undulated with zigzag lines of black wing coverts dusky finely grizzled with grayish white; secondaries white tipped, and sometimes narrowly edged with black; tertials black with very faint bottle green reflections; primary coverts dusky black; primaries similar but the inner quills pale grayish on the outer webs, except at ends the gray growing white on the shorter feathers; rump, upper tail coverts, tail, and crissum, dull black. Lower parts between the jugulum and crissum white, the posterior portion and sometimes the sides and flank zigzagged with dusky. Bill pale blue or bluish white, in life the nail black; iris bright yellow; legs and feet pale slate.

Female.—Head and neck sepia brown, the anterior portion of the former all round the base of the bill white; jugulum, anal region, and crissum, pale grayish brown fading gradually into the white of the breast and abdomen; sides and flanks deeper brown; above brownish dusky, the back and scapulars but faintly if at all grizzled with white; wings much as in the male.

Total length about 18 to 20 inches; extent, 29.50 to 35.50; wing, 8.50; culmen 1.85; tarsus, 1.50; middle toe, 2.30.

Habitat.—Entire Northern Hemisphere; in America breeding far north.

The Bluebill is a very widely distributed species being found not only throughout the whole of North America, but also throughout Europe and Asia, as far east as China and Japan. It breeds in the Arctic regions passing through Ontario in April, loitering on its way for a week or two until well into May, when they nearly all disappear. Some few pairs, however, stay and breed in southern Ontario. It has been known to breed at the St. Clair Flats, and on the Grand River, and probably in other places as far south. In the month of October and November it often collects in large flocks on its way south staying in Ontario waters until frozen out. It is much hunted on account of its size and fair fitness for the table. It obtains the principal part of its food by diving in deep water for the roots of various plants. In Ontario it is not nearly so plentiful as formerly.

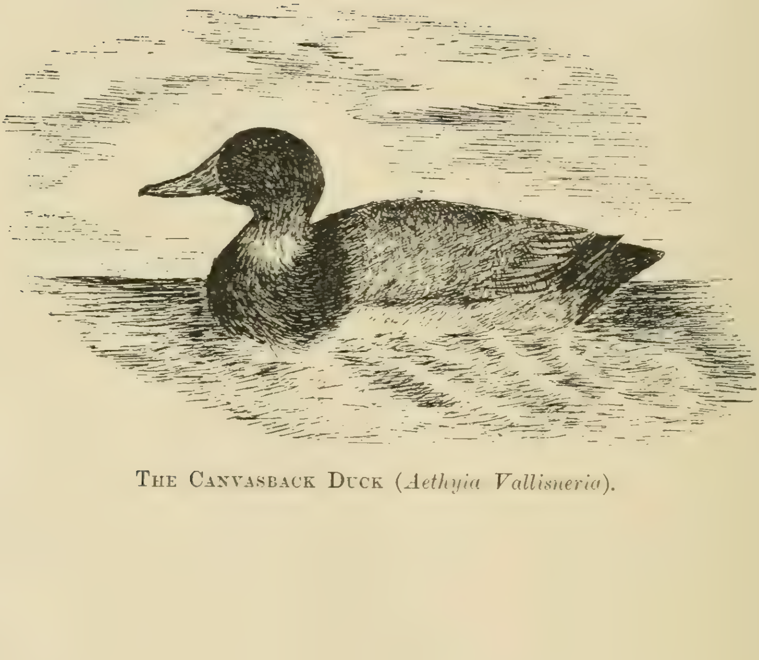
FULIX AFFINIS (BAIRD).

THE LESSER SCAUP DUCK: LITTLE BLUEBILL.

Specific Character.—Entirely similar to F. Marilla, but smaller.

Total length about 16.00 inches, extent, 25.00; wing, 7.75; culmen, 1.58; tarsus, 1.30; middle toe, 2.00.

Beyond the smaller size there is probably no difference which is constant. The history of the preceding duck will apply to this one as there seems to have been formerly a good deal of confusion as to its identification as a good variety. It :s barely possible that the observations as to the Scaup duck breeding in southern latitudes may apply to this duck and not to the larger variety. However it is considered by ornithologists as a good variety with habits and distribution much the same as those of the Greater Bluebill. It is sometimes called the Marsh Bluebill on account of its being more frequently found in marshy places while the other prefers deep water.



THE CANVASBACK DUCK (*Aethyia Vallisneria*).

AETHYIA VALLISNERIA (BAIRD).

THE CANVASBACK DUCK.

Specific Character.—Bill long and narrow the end much depressed, with the nail scarcely decurved, the base high with the culmen gradually sloping and scarcely concave; culmen nearly as long as the middle toe (without claw) and about three times the greatest width of the maxilla. Head and neck chestnut rufous the former brownish dusky (sometimes quite blackish) anteriorly and on top; jugulum and anterior part of back, lower part of rump, upper tail coverts, and posterior part of crissum black; back, scapulars, flanks, sides, and anal region white, finely and delicately vermiculated with dusky; breast and abdomen immaculate white. Wing coverts deep ash gray finely sprinkled with white, secondaries ("speculum") lighter more bluish gray, the upper feathers edged with black; tertials like the longer scapulars; primaries slate colour the inner quills more cinerous, except at the ends where dusky, tail dusky; bill entirely greenish black; iris carmine red; feet bluish gray.

Female.—Head, neck, jugulum, and anterior part of the back raw umber brown; a post ocular space and the foreneck whitish; the chin, throat, and cheeks tinged with fulvous; wings as in the male, but coverts almost uniform gray; back, scapulars, sides, and flanks, with only the exposed ends of the feathers vermiculated with white and dusky, the remainder being grayish brown. Bill greenish black; iris brownish red the feet plumbeous.

Total length about 20.00-22.00 inches; extent 30.00; wing 9.00; culmen 2.30; tarsus 1.70; middle toe 2.60.

Habitat.—Nearly the whole of North America breeding from the North Western States northward to Alaska; south in winter to Guatemala.

This duck so famed for the qualities of its flesh, is exclusively found in North America. It is very like the redhead in appearance and habits but is superior for the table. It derives its name partly from the plant Valissneria or wild celery, upon which it is very fond of feeding whenever it can be found, and it is then that its flesh is so much prized; at other times it is said not to be much superior to that of the Redhead or Bluebill. In Ontario they are never now very plentiful, being found late in the season in small numbers at the Rondeau, St. Clair Flats, and Long Point, but like the Redhead are getting very scarce. The Canvasback duck like the Redhead and Bluebill is hunted in a peculiar way upon the Chesapeake by what is known as "toling." The hunter has a kind of poodle dog trained for the purpose, and having selected a spot where the ducks can swin very close to the shore the hunter having secreted himself, makes his dog run up and down the shore in sight of the birds which gradually approach the shore, apparently out of curiosity, as they do so the dog is trained to gradually recede into the grass and to hide himself, the ducks coming quite close up to the shore when the hunter seizes his opportunity. Several thousands of ducks have been known to crowd in towards the shore in a solid mass out of sheer curiosity. On the Rondeau they are taken by cutting a large hole in the ice and piling the blocks of ice about it and among which the hunter properly clad is secreted.

The Canvasback breeds in the far north principally and lays from 7 to 10 eggs of a grayish green colour.

AETHYIA AMERICANA (BAIRD).

THE REDHEADED DUCK.

Specific Character.—Bill much shorter than the middle toe (without claw) broad, the end moderately depressed and with the nail decidedly decurved, the culmen about two and a half times the greatest width of the maxilla and decidedly concave.

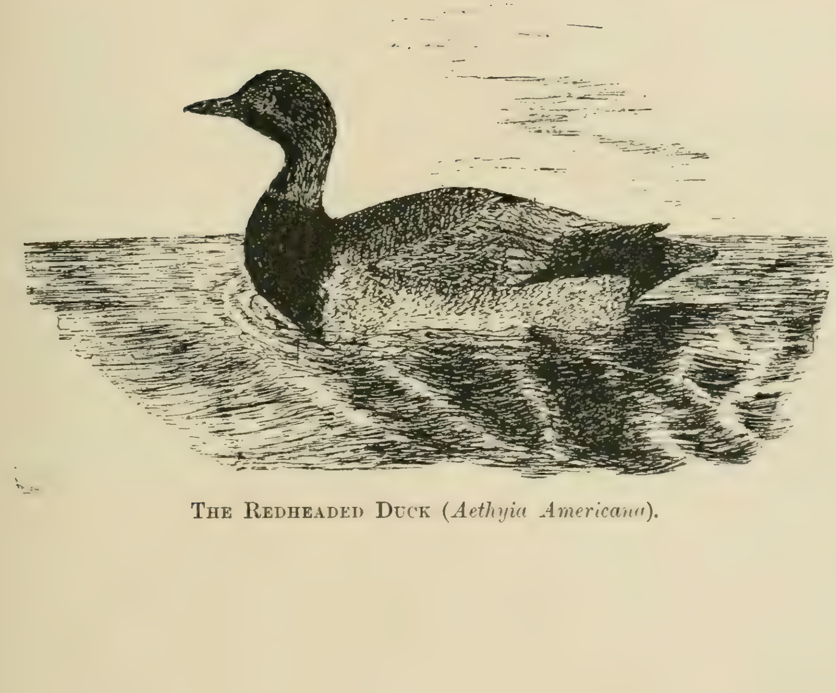
Male—Head and upper half or more of the neck rich reddish chestnut, the latter glossed with reddish purple; lower part of the neck, jugulum anterior part of the back, lower part of the rump, upper tail coverts and crissum, black; back, scapulars, sides and flanks, densely vermiculated with white and dusky in about equal proportion; anal region similarly but more faintly marked; entire abdomen immaculate white; wing coverts deep plumbeous gray, faintly and minutely sprinkled with white; secondaries (speculum) pale bluish gray the upper feathers edged with black, the others narrowly tipped with white; primaries dusky, the inner quills slaty gray except at the ends; tail dusky; bill pale blue, the end black; iris red; feet bluish gray.

Female—Head and neck grayish brown darkest above; anterior part of the head lighter, almost white on the chin and upper part of the throat; jugulum, sides, and flanks, dull grayish brown, the feathers tipped with fulvous; wings as in the male, but their coverts plain slate colour; back and scapulars grayish brown, the feathers with paler tips; rump, upper tail coverts, and tail, grayish brown; anal region paler; longer lower tail coverts whitish. Bill plumbeous, the end black; iris yellow; feet plumbeous.

Total length about 20.00 inches; extent, 33.00; wing about 8.50; culmen, 2.05; tarsus, 1.60; middle toe, 2.35.

Habitat.—The whole of North America, breeding from central California and Maine to the fur countries; Bahamas.

Prof. Baird says The American Redhead duck is quite distinct from the Pochard of Europe, though resembling it very closely Audubon considered it to be identical. The Redhead duck is pretty generally distributed throughout North America, breeding in high latitudes down to 44 degrees and in the winter going as far south as Mexico. Richardson says that this species breeds in all parts of the fur countries from the 50th parallel to their most northern limits. It is common in autumn on Chesapeake Bay and other points along the Atlantic coast, and is here often found associating with the Canvasback which it so closely resembles, in fact in the New York markets it is frequently sold as the genuine Canvasback and indeed while feeding on the wild celery its flesh is not much inferior to that of that famous duck. Formerly the redhead was quite a plentiful species in Ontario, but of late years its numbers appear to be diminishing rapidly, in fact at some stations where large numbers of them used to be shot, not a single specimen has been taken during the last two shooting seasons. This fact may be largely due to the legal existence of spring shooting in some of the neighboring states and the netting of them in the southern states. Like the Bluebill they decoy well and are thus tolerably easily led into traps baited with corn of which they are very fond. The Redhead reaches Ontario early in April and returns late in October and November staying till the ice forms and in some instances on our open lakes all winter. The female lays from 8 to 10 eggs of a grayish white colour.



THE REDHEADED DUCK (*Aethyia Americana*).

CLANGULA GLAUCION AMERICANA.

THE AMERICAN GOLDEN-EYE.

Specific Character. –Male—Head and upper half of neck black glossed with green, varying to violet, a roundish white spot between the rictus and the eye, but not reaching to the latter; back, inner scapulars, tertials, rump, and upper tail coverts, deep black; lower half of the neck (all round), lower parts, outer scapulars, posterior, lesser, middle, and greater wing coverts and secondaries, pure white; anterior lesser wing coverts and outer edges of scapulars and flank feathers and concealed portions of greater coverts deep black; primaries blackish dusky; tail dull slate; sides of the anal region behind the flanks clouded with grayish. Bill deep black; iris bright yellow; feet orange yellow with dusky webs.

Adult Female.—Head and neck hair brown of greyish brown, rather than purplish sepia or snuff brown, and white on the wing usually not interrupted by a distinct bar.

Total length about 18.50-20.00 inches; extent 31.00; wing about 9.25; length of bill from tip to basal angle 1.85; tarsus 1.60; middle toe 2.50. Female is less in size.

Habitat.—The whole of North America breeding from Maine and British provinces northward, south to Cuba in the winter. The Golden-eye, or Whistler, as it is commonly called from the noise it makes with its wings when flying, is distributed pretty generally over North America. It is quite common in Ontario especially in the late autumn, and it probably remains on open waters all winter in Southern Ontario. It feeds on fish, shellfish, molluscs, marine vegetables, and seeds. Its flesh is consequently fishy and almost unfit for food. It breeds principally to the north and the nest is, generally like the Woodduck's, in a hole in a tree where the female lays 6 or 8 eggs. It is a strong flyer and an expert diver and not easily shot.

CLANGULA ALBEOLA (STEPHENS).

THE BUFFLE-HEADED DUCK: BUTTERBALL.

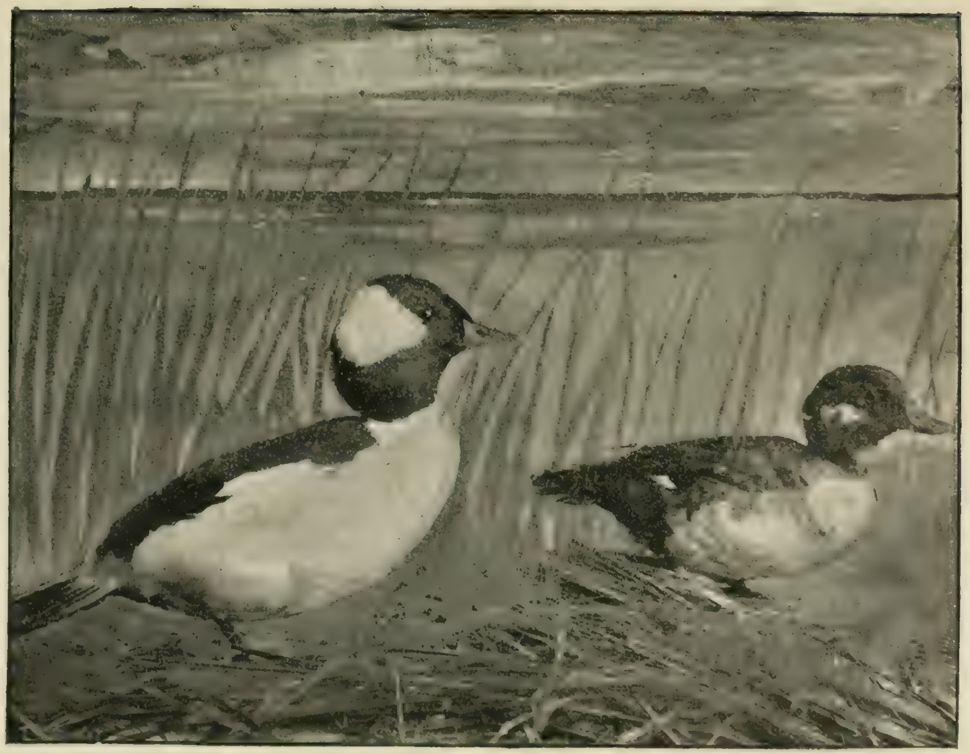
Specific Character.—Adult male.—Head and upper half of the neck rich silky metallic green, violet purple, and greenish bronze, the last prevailing on the lower part of the neck, the green on the anterior part of the head, the purple on the cheeks and crown; a large patch of pure white on the side of the head extending back to and around the occiput; lower half of the neck, lower parts generally, wing coverts, secondaries, and outer scapulars pure white, the latter narrowly, and the feathers of the flank more widely edged with black; posterior parts of body tinged beneath with pale ashy gray; upper tail coverts light hoary gray; tail slaty gray the shafts black; bill bluish, plumbeous dusky on the nail and at base; iris very dark brown; legs and feet pinkish or lilaceous white.

Total length about 14.50 inches; extent 24.50; wing 6.75; culmen 1.10; tarsus 1.30; middle toe 1.90.

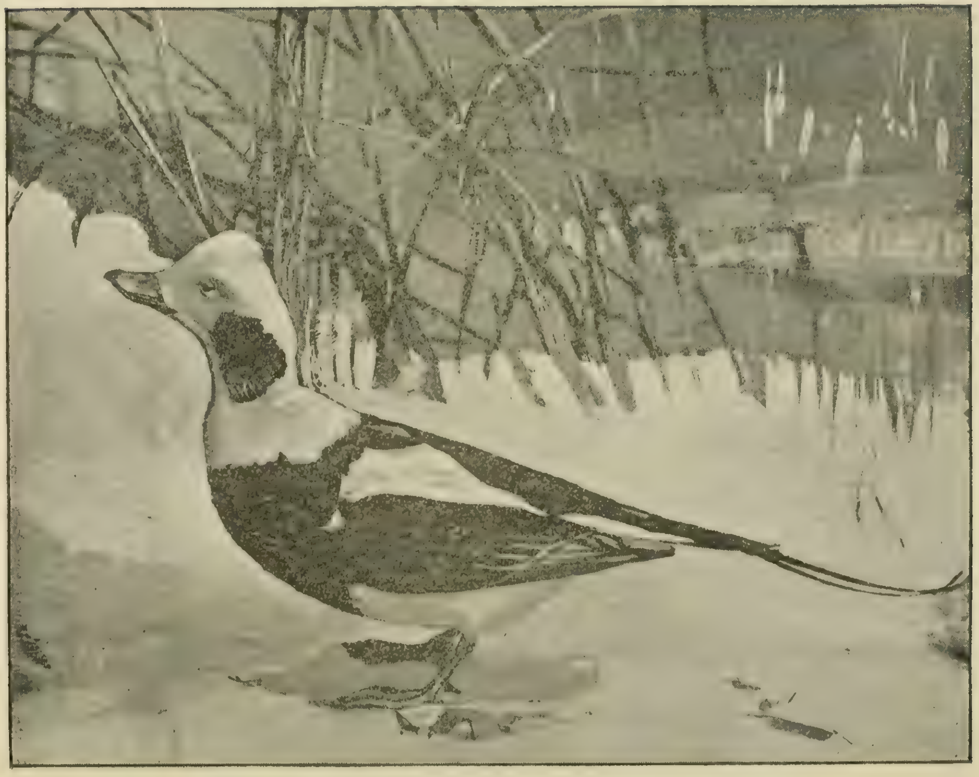
Adult female—Head, neck and upper parts generally dusky grayish brown; an oblong or somewhat ovate white longitudinal patch on the auricular region, and the inner secondaries (sometimes also the greater wing coverts except at the ends) white; lower parts white tinged with brownish gray posteriorly, anteriorly, and laterally. Bill dusky inclining to plumbeous at the end and along commissure; iris very dark brown; legs and toes dilute lilac pink, the webs and joints darker. Length about 12.50 inches.

Habitat.—North America, breeding northerly, migrating south in winter to Cuba and Mexico.

The buffle-headed duck is essentially a North American bird, being only accidental, if found elsewhere. It is a handsome little fellow in its spring plumage and is quite abundant in all the waters of Ontario, during its migrations. It is an expert diver, finds its food almost anywhere, and becomes very fat, hence the name "Butterball" but as it is so small it is not much sought after, besides its flesh is fishy. The Indians call it the "Spirit Duck." Its food consists of small fish. This bird also breeds in the hollow of a tree and the female lays from 6 to 10 eggs of an ivory white colour.



The Buffle-Headed Duck, Butterball (*Clangula Albeola*).



The Longtailed Duck, Old Squaw (*Hareida Hyemalis*).

HARELDA HYEMALIS (BAIRD).

THE LONGTAILED DUCK: OLD SQUAW.

Specific Character.—Adult, male—Winter—Forehead, crown, occiput, nape, chin, throat, lower part of the neck all round, and upper part of the jugulum and back, white; lores, cheeks, and orbital regions light mouse gray, the eyelids white, a large oblong space covering the sides of the neck, black, becoming grayish brown in its lower portion. Middle of the back, rump, upper tail coverts, tail, wings, lower part of the jugulum, whole breast and upper part of the abdomen black; the pectoral markings are very abruptly defined both anteriorly and posteriorly, the latter with a strong convex outline. Scapulars glaucous white or very pale pearl gray. Basal half of the bill black, the terminal portion orange yellow with the nail bluish gray; iris bright carmine; feet light plumbeous, the webs dusky and claws black.

Adult female in winter.—Head, neck, and lower parts, chiefly white; forehead medially and crown dusky; auricular region, chin and throat tinged with the same; jugulum light dingy gray. Upper parts dusky brown, the scapulars bordered with grayish fulvous, or light raw umber brown, some of the feathers tipped with pale ashy.

Total length about 23.00 inches; extent 30.00; wing 8.50; culmen 1.10; tarsus 1.35; middle toe 1.90. Female smaller.

Habitat.—Northern Hemisphere. In America south to the Potomac and Ohio rivers. This bird is known by a number of names such as Coween, Longtailed Duck, Old Wife, Old Squaw, South-south Southerly, the latter name from its jabbering note. It is distributed over nearly the whole of North America and is very common throughout Ontario remaining upon its southern waters most of the winter. It passes north early in the spring to breed, the female making her nest near the edge of the water and laying from 6 to 12 eggs. It is a very handsome bird, but is utterly useless for the table. Its food being chiefly fish and water insects its flesh is black, rank, and fishy. The Coweens assemble on the Niagara river in large numbers, and on a still morning may be heard for a long distance uttering their peculiar gabbling cry.

OEDEMIA AMERICANA (COUES).

THE AMERICAN BLACK SCOTER.

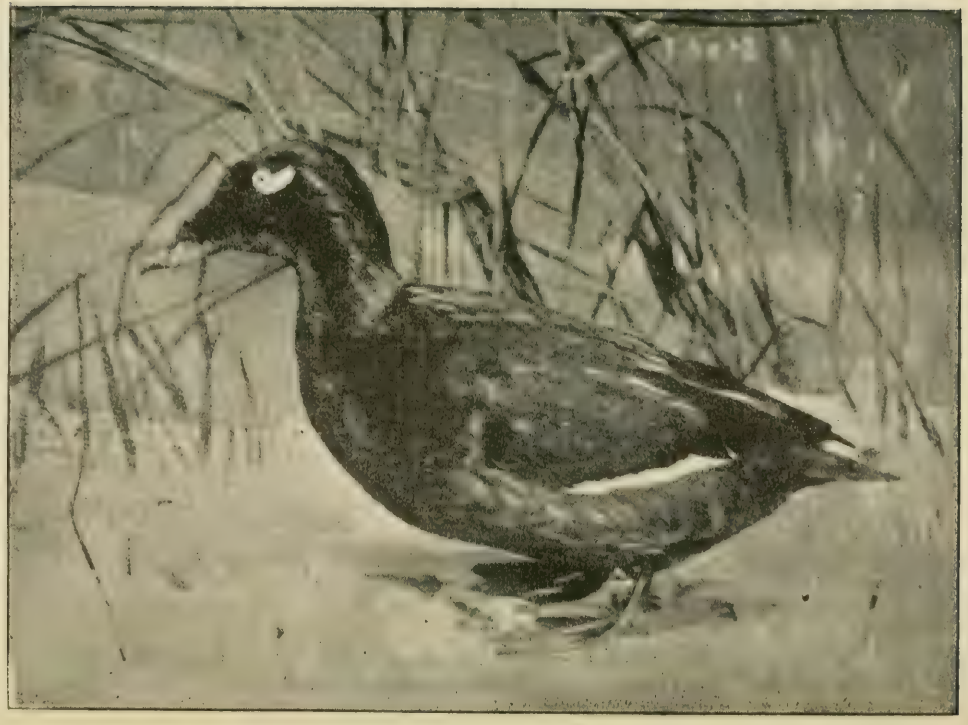
Specific Character.—Entire plumage uniform deep black, the neck faintly glossed with dull violaceous, the feathers somewhat distinctly defined; basal half of the maxilla except a stripe along the edge of the bill bright orange, the remainder of the bill black; iris hazel; legs and feet dull black. "The bulging part of the upper mandible is bright orange, paler above that colour extending to a little before the nostrils; the rest of the upper mandible including its basal margin to the breadth of from three to two-twelfths of an inch, black as is the lower mandible; feet brownish black; iris brown." (Audubon).

Female.—Above dull grayish brown, the feathers of the back and scapulars tipped with lighter; lower, parts lighter, the pale tips broader, though lacking on the posterior portions; lateral and lower parts of the head and neck nearly uniform very pale grayish brown, quite abruptly defined against the uniform dark brown of the pileum and nape. Bill entirely black.

Total length about 17.00 to 19.00 inches; extent 29.00 to 34.00; wing 8.75 to 9.50; culmen 1.75; tarsus 2.00; middle toe 2.50. Female smaller.

Habitat.—Coasts and larger inland waters of Northern North America, south to the Great lakes, New Jersey, and California.

Sir John Richardson says of this duck that it feeds almost exclusively in the open sea, that its flesh is always oily and strongly flavoured, that it frequents the shores of Hudson's Bay, breeding there between the 50th and 60th parallels of latitude. In Ontario we know it as one of the spring and fall migrants; as it is not fit for food it is seldom taken.



THE VELVET SCOTER (*Melanetta Velvetina*).

MELANETTA VELVETINA (BAIRD).

THE VELVET SCOTER.

Specific Character.—Adult male—Base of the culmen elevated into a prominent knob; lateral base of the maxilla sunken beneath the feathering of the lores. Plumage uniform brownish black. A crescentic spot beneath the eye and extending backwàrds for half an inch or more, secondaries, and greater wing coverts white. Knob of the bill with base, and margin of the maxilla, black; sides of the bill red lead fading into orange; nail vermilion; the anterior flat portion of the upper mandible whitish; iris, white tinged with straw yellow; legs scarlet with black webs, and a tinge of black on the joints.

Female.—Uniform grayish fuliginous, the wings darker; white speculum as in the male, but no white about the head, or with faint indication of white spot at the base of the maxilla and behind the eye.

Total length 19.75 to 22.50 inches; extent 36.00 to 40.00; wing 10.75; commissure 2.82; tarsus 2.08.

Habitat.—Northern North America, chiefly maritime, but occurring also in various inland waters; south in winter to the middle states, greater lakes, and southern California.

This duck is familiar in Ontario, occurring in large flocks on our great lakes and rivers in the spring and autumn. In the spring they reach here about the middle of April and after staying a couple of weeks go on to the north where they breed. They return late in October and November. On the seacoast this bird is much hunted, but its flesh is not good and must be bought only by those who do not know what a good duck is.

It nests on the ground and lays from 6 to 10 eggs of a pale cream colour.

ERISMATURA RUBIDA (BONAP).

THE RUDDY DUCK: SPINE-TAILED DUCK.

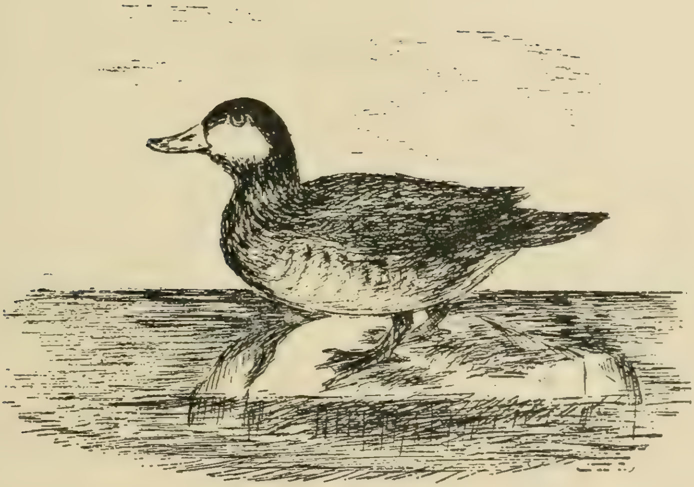
Specific Character.—Adult—Pileum and upper half of the nape uniform black; entire side of the head, below the eyes including the malar region and chin pure white; rest of neck, entire upper parts, sides and flanks, rich chestnut rufous or purplish ferruginous, wing coverts and middle of the rump, dusky grayish brown, minutely mottled with paler remiges dull brownish dusky; rectrices brownish black, shafts deep black; lower part white on the surface, but the concealed portions of all the feathers dark brownish gray, showing when the feathers are disarranged, and in midsummer specimens completely exposed by abrasion of the tips of the feathers; jugulum strongly washed with fulvous buff, this sometimes invading the abdomen. Lower tail coverts entirely white to the roots of the feathers. Bill and edge of the eyelids grayish blue; iris hazel; feet dull grayish blue, webs inclining to dusky; claws grayish brown.

Female.—Top of the head down to below the eyes, and upper parts generally, dusky grayish brown, minutely freckled with pale grayish fulvous (more reddish in the head) remainder of the head dirty grayish white, crossed longitudinally by a strip of speckled dusky; neck pale brownish gray fading into the white of the chin.

Length 14 to 17 inches; wing, 5 to 6; tarsus, 1.25.

Habitat.—The whole of North America breeding throughout its range.

The Ruddy duck like the Buffle-head is peculiar to the North American continent and there it is found from Central America to the Arctic regions where the bulk of them goes to breed early in April returning about the middle of October, or a little later when they appear on our Ontario waters in great numbers. Although it is not a good bird for food, large numbers are shot, so easily are they taken; this is mainly on account of the peculiar way it has of taking to flight, scuttling along the top of the water for some distance before it gets under full speed; it lets the hunter paddle up pretty close, and then rising it affords an easy shot. Its food consists of small fish, shell fish, water insects, etc, consequently its flesh is soft, dark and fishy. A few probably breed in Southern Ontario.



The Ruddy Duck, Spine-Tailed Duck (*Erismatura Rubida*).

SCOLOPACIDÆ—SNIPE FAMILY.

This family includes a great variety of forms, such as the least Sandpiper, the smallest, to the great Long-billed Curlew, the largest. They are very widely distributed over the whole world, and Ontario comes in for her fair share. We have here in Ontario the following forms which require the protection of our game laws, viz:—

Philohela Minor,—American Woodcock.
Gallinago Wilsoni,—American, or Wilson's Snipe
Macrorhamphus Griseus,—Red-breasted Snipe.
Tringa Maculata,—Pectoral Sandpiper.
Limosa fedoa,—Marbled Godwit.
Limosa haemastica,—Hudsonian Godwit.
Totanus Melanoleucus,—Telltale, Greater Yellow-legs.
Totanus Flavipes,—Yellow-legs.
Bartramia Longicauda,—Upland Plover, Field Plover.
Numenius Longirostris,—Long billed Curlew.
Numenius Hudsonicus,—Hudsonian Curlew.
Numenius Borealis,—Eskimo Curlew.
Charadrius dominicus,—Golden Plover.

The last is not a snipe but a plover.

PHILOHELA MINOR (GRAY).

AMERICAN WOODCOCK.

Specific Character.—Bill long, compressed, punctulated, and corrugated near the end; upper mandible longer than the under and fitted to it at the tip; wings moderate, three outer quills very narrow; tail short; legs moderate; eyes inserted unusually distant from the bill.

Adult.—Occiput with three transverse bands of black, alternating with three much narrower ones of pale yellowish rufous; upper parts of body variegated with pale ashy rufous, or yellowish red of various shades, and black; large space on front and throat reddish ashy; line from the eye to the bill and another on the neck below the eye, brownish black; entire under parts pale grayish rufous, brighter on the sides and under wing coverts. Quills ashy brown, tail feathers brownish black tipped with ashy, darker on the upper surface, paler and frequently white on the under; bill light brown, paler and yellowish at the base; legs pale reddish.

Total length about 11 inches; wing, 4.80-5.70; tail, 2.25; bill, 2.50 to nearly 3.00 tarsus, 1.25; middle toe, 1.37.

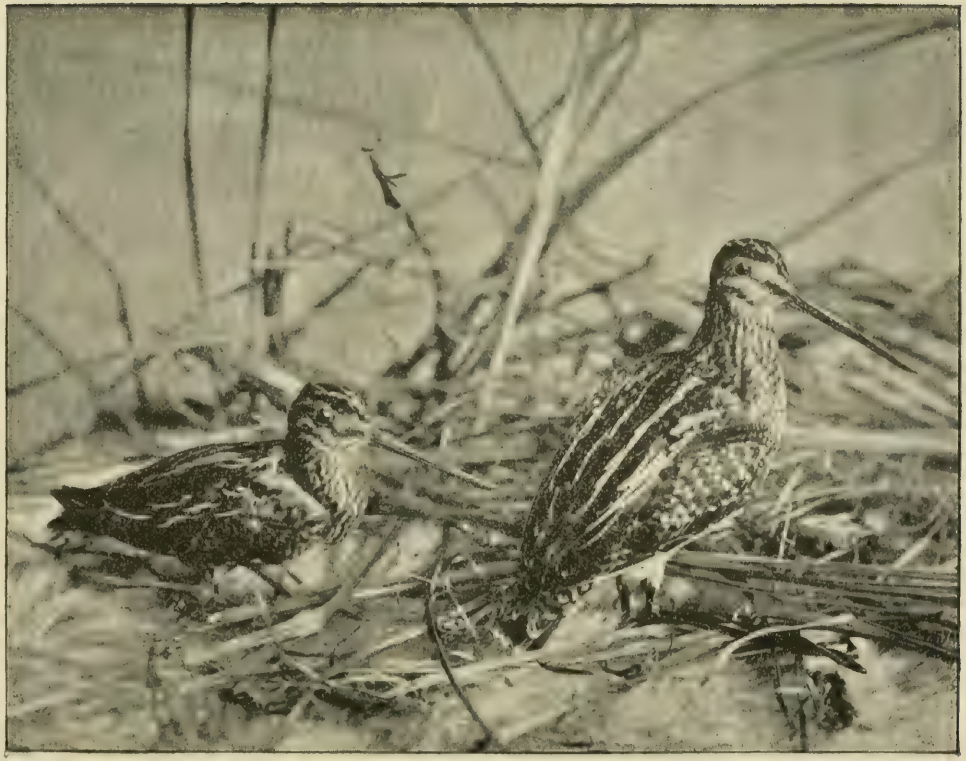
Habitat.—During the summer this favorite game bird is distributed pretty generally over the southern part of Ontario. It is not common as far north as Muskoka nor so far east as Ottawa. South it is found over the greater part of eastern North America, and as far west as Dakota.

The Woodcock is a migratory bird arriving in Ontario often early in April, when it almost at once proceeds to take up housekeeping. Its lovemaking is much the same as that of other birds of this family. While the female sits upon the ground, the male proceeds to show his agility, etc., rising high in the air by a spiral sort of motion, occasionally uttering its notes, and after soaring about in an irregular manner, it descends rapidly, making a whirring noise like that of the snipe or night hawk under similiar circumstances. The female chooses generally a spot outside of the deep swamp for her nesting place, such as on the edge of a clump of bushes or swale in a meadow, sometimes on the bare ground near a stump or bush in a field where, with but little nest, she lays three generally, but sometimes four eggs. Both birds take turns in "setting" and they will allow themselves to be almost trampled upon before they will leave the nest.

It seldom flies or feeds except at night. It is a ground bird and its food is chiefly composed of earth worms, larvæ and insects, which it procures by pushing into the earth its long and very sensitive bill, by which the least motion is detected, It is a very voracious bird, and in confinement has been known to eat its weight of angle worms in a day.

It is much esteemed for the table and brings a high price in the markets, hence the avidity with which it is hunted. Formerly it was very plentiful in some of the southern counties of Ontario, but of late years is becoming very scarce, and if not carefully protected, will soon be among the extinct birds. It is terribly slaughtered during the winter in some of the southern states, where it is hunted at night by means of torches. During October there is probably no game bird which the real sportsman so loves to hunt, for what with its sudden rise, its cheery whistle and erratic flight, it makes most exciting sport. Its weight is never more than nine and one half ounces, seldom eight, usually not more than seven. The usual weight of the European woodcock is fourteen ounces.

THE AMERICAN WOODCOCK (*Philohela Minor.*,



Wilson's Snipe (*Gallinago Wilsoni*).

GALLINAGO WILSONI (BONAP).

WILSON'S SNIPE.

Specific Character.—Bill long, compressed, flattened and slightly expanded toward the tip, punctulated in its terminal half; wings rather long; legs moderate; tail short. Entire upper parts brownish black; every feather spotted and widely edged with light rufous, yellowish brown or ashy white back and rump transversely barred and spotted with the same; a line from the base of the bill over the top of the head. Throat and neck before, dull reddish ashy; wing feathers marked with dull brownish black, other under parts white with transverse bars of brownish black on the sides; axillary feathers, under wing coverts and under tail coverts and quills brownish black; outer edge of first primary white; tail glossy brownish black, widely tipped with bright rufous, paler at the tip and with a subterminal narrow band of black; outer feathers of the tail paler frequently nearly white, and barred with black throughout their length; bill brown (greenish grey in life) paler at base and darker toward the end; legs dark brown (light greenish grey in life).

Total length about 10.50 to 11.50 inches; extent, 16.50 to 17.50; wing, 5.00 to 5.60; tail, 2.25; bill, 2.50 to 2.60; tarsu,s 1.25.

Habitat.—The whole of north and middle America, breeding from the northern United States northward, migrating in the winter as far south as New Grenada.

This bird is quite common in Ontario during its spring and fall migration, occurring in low meadows and along the marshy banks of streams. Although not nearly so common as in former years, it still returns to its old haunts or "snipe beds," where it is eagerly sought by sportsmen, who generally think the sport only second perhaps to that of woodcock shooting.

It reaches here in Ontario early in April, remaining upon its feeding grounds for a week or so, where it carries on its lovemaking and pairing. The female sits upon a bog or soft part of a meadow, and while she clucks something like a hen the male is performing gyrations in the air, swooping down to her, then rising suddenly until he thinks she is satisfied of his prowess and beauty, which she evinces by her contented cluck.

As the male bird swoops down in the air, a peculiar rumbling noise is made by fixing his wing feathers in a certain position as has been described of some other birds. Towards the end of April all of these birds are mated and most of them move northward to their breeding grounds; a few, however, remain and breed throughout Ontario. The nest is placed always on the ground, and three or four eggs are laid, generally three. The ground colour of the eggs is light brown covered with dark sepia coloured spots, smaller at the small end than at the larger. The young are able to run as soon as hatched. It is said the snipe will light on trees sometimes, but only when they are disturbed during the breeding season. Its food consists largely of worms, larvæ and small insects and snails. The snipe has a peculiar flight; when first flushed it rises with its peculiar cry "scaipe," but three or four feet from the ground flying in a twisting zig-zag manner, sportsmen generally expect three of these twists before it settles down to a steady flight, and it is just after the third twist that the sportsman generally tries his luck. It requires a steady shot to make a good bag. This bird is sometimes called the English snipe, but many good observers say that although they are much alike, the colours nre somewhat different; besides, the English bird has only 14 feathers in its tail while the American snipe has 16.

MACRORHAMPHUS GRISEUS (LEACH).

THE GRAY SNIPE REDBREASTED SNIPE, DOWITCHER.

Specific Character.—About the size of Gallinago Wilsoni. Shaft of the first primary strong, pure white; axillars, tail coverts, and lower part of rump, white barred or transversely spotted with slate colour; upper part of rump white usually immaculate; tail slate coloured or dusky barred with white, (or in summer adult with pale cinnamon on middle feathers). In summer brownish black above variegated with bay; below brownish red variegated with dusky; a tawny superciliary stripe and a dark one from the bill to the eye. In winter belly and anal region white, usually unmarked; rest of plumage uniform ash gray, somewhat mixed with white on breast and sides; a whitish superciliary stripe and wing coverts bordered with white. Wing, 5.50; bill, 2.50; tarsus, 1.35; culmen, 2.30; middle toe .95.

Habitat.—Atlantic coast of North America, breeding in the region about Hudson's Bay.

Formerly the Redbreasted snipe was quite common, being generally seen in small "wisps." Wilson reports that it occurred in his time in large flocks. Of late years, however, it is not found in any numbers in Ontario.

ACTODROMAS MACULATA (BAIRD).

THE PECTORAL SANDPIPER.

Specific Character.—Above light clay colour, the crown back, scapulars and tertials, washed with light rufous or rusty ochraceous; the feathers black centrally, producing conspicuous streaks, which widen into spots on the scapulars and back; rump and middle upper tail coverts brownish black; lateral upper tail coverts white with dusky shaft streaks; middle tail feathers dusky edged with lighter; other rectrices pale brownish gray, bordered with white. Wing coverts light grayish brown with paler borders and darker centres; a light superciliary stripe, and a darker loral one. Cheeks, sides of neck, whole jugulum, and breast pale clay colour or light grayish buff, streaked; sides sparsely streaked. Remaining lower parts immaculate white. Basal half of bill dull greenish yellow

Total length about 9.00 inches; wing about 5.00; culmen, 1.10; tarsus, 1.00; middle toe, .90.

Habitat.—The whole of North and the greater part of South America. Breeds in the Arctic regions.

This Sandpiper, variously called by sportsmen "Jack snipe," "Grass snipe," "Short-neck," etc., is generally found where you may expect to find Wilson's snipe, but in smaller numbers. It is also commonly found in the autumn or fall wheat fields when the ground is moist and rich. It flies very much like a snipe, and is always eagerly hunted by the sportsman. In the fall it is generally very fat and is a delicious morsel. It feeds on small insects, shell fish or small snails, and it frequently, like the snipe, bores for its food.

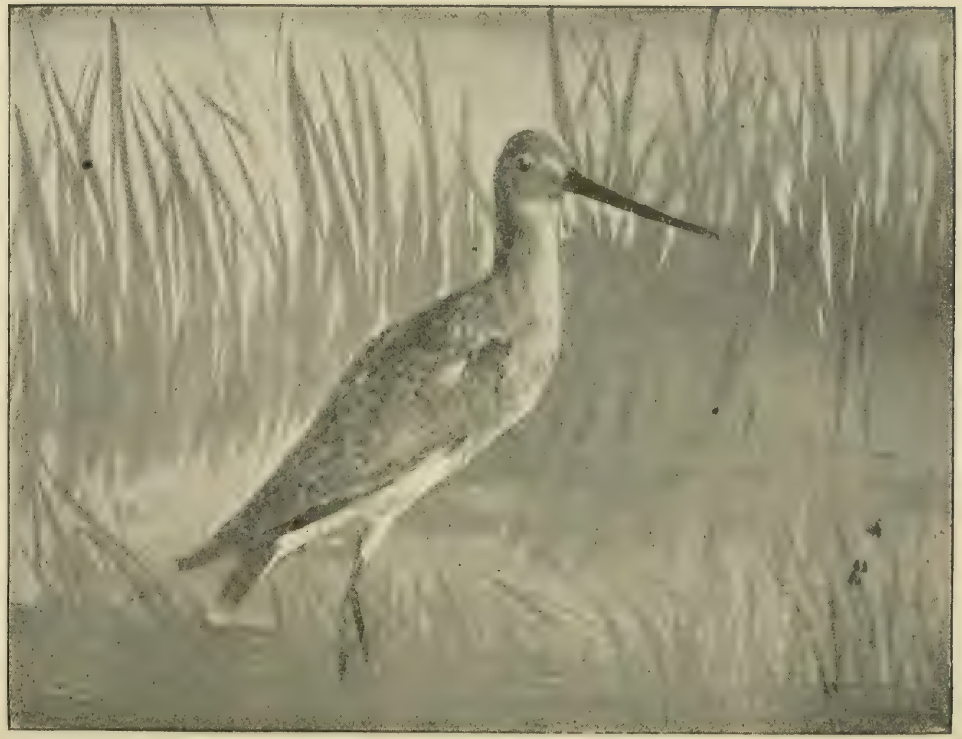
LIMOSA FEDOA (BAIRD).

THE MARBLED GODWIT.

Specific Character.—Bill long, curved upwards; both mandibles grooved; wings long; tail short; legs long; tibia with lower half naked; toes rather short, margined and flattened underneath: the outer and middle toes united by a rather large membrane. Entire upper parts variegated with brownish black and pale reddish, the former disposed in irregular and confluent bands, and the latter in spots and imperfect bands; in many specimens the black colour predominating on the back and the pale red on the rump and upper tail coverts. Under parts pale rufous, with transverse lines of brownish black on the breast and sides; under wing coverts and axillaries darker rufous; outer webs of primaries dark brown; inner webs light rufous; secondaries light rufous; tail light rufous with transverse bars of brownish black. Bill dull flesh colour in its basal half, rest blackish brown; iris brown; feet bluish gray.

Total length about 18.00 inches; wing, 9.00; bill, 4.00 to 5.00; tarsus, 3.00.

Habitat.—Throughout North America from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast; it has not been known to go very far north to breed, but its nests have been found in Ohio, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, etc.; no record of its breeding in Ontario. The Marbled Godwit is a migratory bird and it is during its fall migrations that it is of interest to Ontario sportsmen, although it is not met with so often now as formerly. It is highly praised as a game bird by epicures, for its flesh is tender and juicy. Its food consists of leeches, worms, larvæ and snails. It winters in Central America and the West Indies.



The Hudsonian Godwit (*Limosa Hemastica*).

LIMOSA HAEMASTICA (Coues).

THE HUDSONIAN GODWIT.

Specific Character.—Smaller than L. fedoa, above blackish brown, irregularly spotted and barred with pale ochraceous, the rump plain brownish black; upper tail coverts immaculate white; wing coverts and shorter quills plain dark brownish gray; primaries brownish black, their shafts white. Lower parts chestnut rufous narrowly barred with brownish black, the feathers of the belly, etc., often tipped with white. Tail black with the base and tip (narrowly) white. Lining of wings and axillaries plain smoky black.

Habitat.—Eastern North America and the whole of Central and South America. Breeds only in high latitudes. This bird is not common now being more seldom seen than the Marbled Godwit. It is, however, taken at the St. Clair Flats occasionally, and on the Grand River near Dunnville, where several good specimens of the Marbled Godwit have also been taken in the autumn.

TOTANUS MELANOLEUCUS (VIEILL).

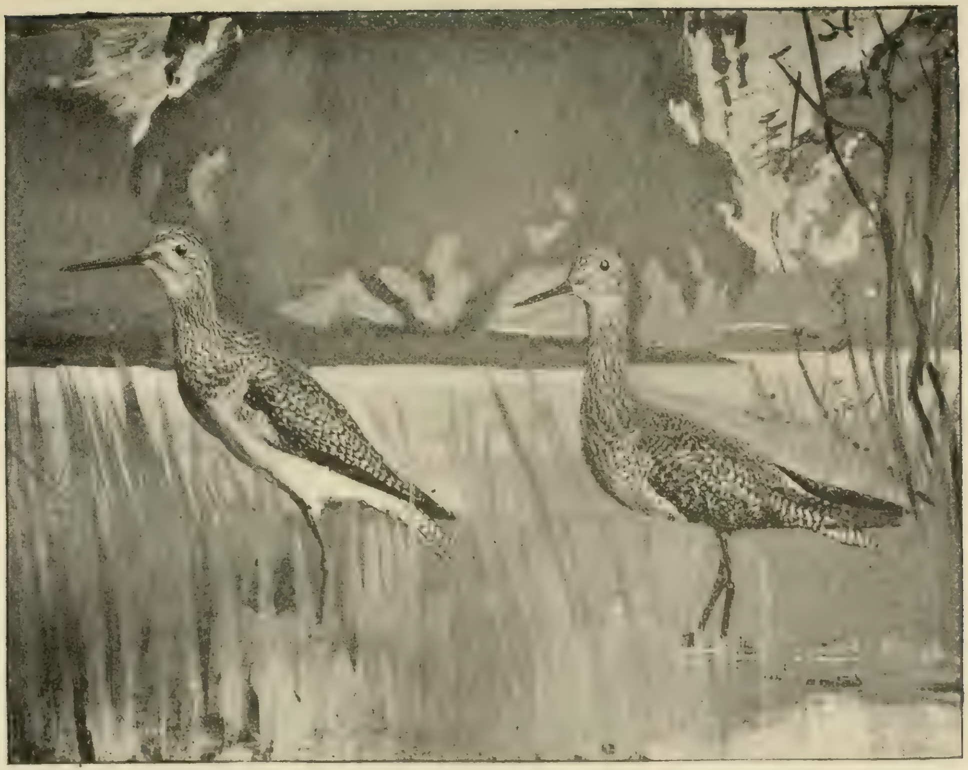
TELLTALE: GREATER YELLOW-SHANKS.

Specific Character.—Above, variegated with slate black, pale grey and white, the former predominating, the latter in the form of spots along the edge of the feathers, including the wing coverts and tertials; crown and nape grayish white, widely streaked with dusky; upper tail coverts, white, irregularly barred with the same; primaries, plain blackish slate; tail white, all the feathers barred with dusky, the middle feathers grayish barred with dusky, the latter sometimes obsolete. Head, neck and lower parts, white; only the abdomen and throat immaculate; lores, cheeks, malar region, auriculars, and neck all round, streaked with dusky; breast, sides and flanks, barred or transversely spotted with dusky; the bars more saggitate on the crissum; bill, black; iris brown; legs and feet, deep yellow tinged with olive in young.

Total length about 14 inches; wing, 7.50; culmen, 2.20; tarsus, 2.50; middle toe, 1.40.

Habitat.—America in general; but breeding only far north short of the Arctic regions. In winter south to Chili and Buenos Ayres.

The "Telltale" is a very common bird in Ontario during its spring and fall migrations, and large numbers of them are shot by sportsmen in wet meadows and along the shores of watercourses. It is a fine gamy bird, and is eagerly sought for by hunters. In the spring it reaches Ontario in April, and remains a week or two before proceeding north to its breeding grounds. On its return in September it remains longer and then affords good shooting. The Telltale is a very vigilant bird, and has received his name from the fact that no sooner does he discover the fowler than he utters his loud whistle "tell tale," rapidly repeated as he rises in the air, and this proves such a good warning to all the other Greater Yellow-legs and vigilant ducks in the neighbourhood, that they at once take to flight, much to the disgust of the gunner.



THE TELLTALE, GREATER YELLOW SHANKS (*Totanus Melanoleucus*).

TOTANUS FLAVIPES (VIEILL).

YELLOW LEGS: LESSER YELLOW SHANKS.

Specific Character.—Very similar to T. melanoleucus, but smaller and more slender. Bill rather longer than head, straight, slender, rather compressed; wing, long, pointed; tail, short; legs, long, lower half of tibia naked; toes, moderate, slender margined; the outer and middle united at the base; above ashy, mixed with ragged blotches of black, this having a tendency to form regular transverse bars on the secondaries and scapulars. Crown and nape with longitudinal streaks of black on a grayish white ground. Upper tail coverts pure white with transverse bars of dusky; tail, white; with middle feathers ashy, and all with transverse rather narrower bars of ash. Primaries and their coverts, plain dusky black. Lower parts, white; the jugulum and breast densely streaked with blackish, and the sides marked with more transverse markings of the same color.

Total length about 10.50 inches; extent, 20.00; wing, 5.50; culmen, 1.40; tarsus, 2.00; bill, black; iris dark brown; legs and feet, bright yellow.

Habitat.—The whole of America, breeding in the sub-Arctic regions, migrating south to Buenos Ayres and Chili. This well known "Yellow-legs" is very common throughout Ontario during its spring and fall migrations, being observed on the muddy flats and marshy shores of our rivers and inlets. It lives on larvæ and small crustaceans, upon which it becomes very fat; and as it is often shot with snipe, it is considered equally good for the table. It passes north during April or early in May, and returns during September. Like the greater "Yellow-legs," it is fond of wading about in pools or the edge of streams for its food, sometimes going completely under the water for a moment.

BARTRAMIA LONGICAUDA (Coues).

BARTRAM'S TATTLER: FIELD PLOVER.

Specific Character.—Bill about as long as the head, rather wide and flattened at the bases, lightly curved at the tip; nostrils with a large membrane; nasal groove, long; wings, long; tail, long for this group; legs, moderate or rather long; lower half of the tibia naked; toes, moderate, the outer and middle united by a membrane, inner and middle free to the base; hind toe, small; above, grayish brown, the feathers paler and more ochraceous towards their edges, spotted and barred with black; head and neck, except throat, streaked with blackish; crown, blackish, divided by a mesial line of buff; throat, belly and crissum, plain buffy white; axillars, pure white and clear dusky slate in regular bars of nearly equal width; tail feathers, except middle pair, creamy buff broadly tipped with white, crossed by a broad subterminal black spot, and with a few irregular narrow bars anterior to this; outer webs of primaries, plain dusky slate; the inner webs with wide transverse bars of white on the outer quill, on the others broken into a confused mottling. Rump and upper tail coverts, nearly uniform blackish; the outer feathers of the latter with their exterior webs partly white.

Total length about 12 inches; wing, 6.50; culmen, 1.10; tarsus, 1.90; middle toe, 1.00.

This "Tattler," or as it is more commonly called by sportsmen, "Upland or Field plover," is pretty plentifully distributed throughout the United States, also in South America. It breeds in the States along Lake Erie and north—said to be very common on the Saskatchewan plains. It breeds regularly along the north shore of Lake Erie, in probably all of the southern counties of Ontario. Although a wader it seldom wades, preferring dry pastures and ploughed fields near the water, living upon crickets, grasshoppers and other small insects, upon which it grows very fat.

It is then considered a great delicacy for the table. In Ontario it is generally found in small flocks of from six to eight. Unlike many others of the family it is very fond of alighting on the fence, but is mainly a terrestrial bird. The nest of this bird is always upon the ground, and usually contains four eggs. The Upland Plover generally reaches Ontario early in April, and leaves about the first of October.

NUMENIUS LONGIROSTRIS (WILSON).

THE LONG BILLED CURLEW.

Specific Character.—The largest American species of this genus. Bill very long, much curved, upper mandible longer than the under, somewhat knobbed at the tip ; wing, rather long ; legs, moderate ; toes united at the base. Entire upper parts pale rufous tinged with ashy, every feather with transverse and confluent bands of brownish black, most numerous and predominating on the back and scapulars ; secondary quills, under wing coverts and axillaries, bright rufous ; primaries with their outer webs, brownish black ; and their inner webs, rufous ; with transverse bands of black ; under parts, pale rufous ; with longitudinal lines of black on the neck and sides ; tail, rufous, tinged with ashy ; transversely barred with brownish black. Specimens vary to some extent in the shade of the rufous colour of the plumage, and very much in the length of the bill. The rufous colour is probably more distinct in the young.

Total length about 25.00 inches ; extent about 40.00 ; wing, 10.00 ; tail, 4.00 ; bill, 2.30 to 8.50 ; tarsus, 2.25. Bill, black ; becoming dull light lilac brown on basal half of mandible ; iris, brown ; legs and feet, gray.

Habitat.—Temperate North America, migrating south to Guatemala and the West Indies. Breeds in the south Atlantic States, and is probably generally distributed over North America, from the Gulf of Mexico to Canada on the north ; and we often, in the fall and spring, see large flocks of them in Ontario. We have no record of their breeding in Ontario. Prof. Macoun speaks of it as rare in the North-West. The Long-billed Curlew feeds upon crickets and other insects, and is considered a good table bird.

NUMENIUS HUDSONICUS (BAIRD).

THE HUDSONIAN CURLEW.

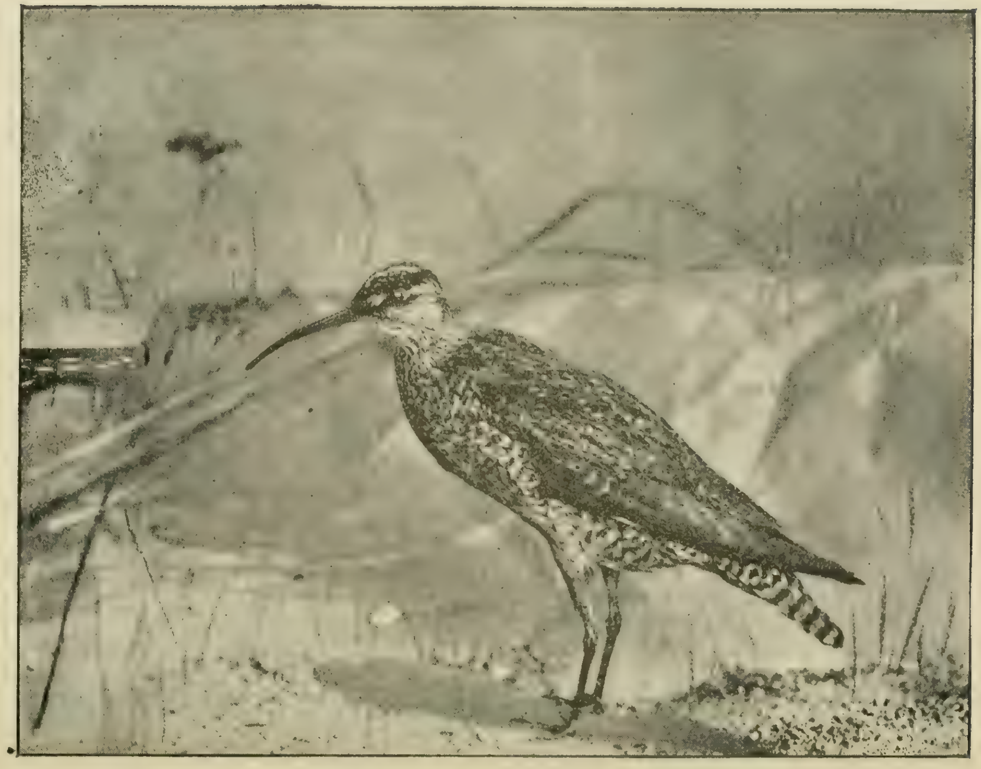
Specific Character.—Crown, dark sooty brown; divided longitudinally by a mesial line of buff; a narrow dusky stripe on side of head, from bill to anterior angle of eye, continued back beneath the eye and along upper edge of auriculars, separated from the dusky of the crown by a wide well defined superciliary stripe of light buff. Rest of head and neck and entire lower parts, light buff; the chin, throat and abdomen, immaculate; other portions, including cheeks, entire neck, jugulum, and breast, marked with linear streaks of dark brown: axillars, pinkish buff or dilute cinnamon barred with dark brown. Upper parts spotted with dark sooty brown and light buff, the latter prevailing on the wing coverts, the former on the back; rump and upper tail coverts similarly spotted; primaries dusky, the inner quills spotted with buff; iris brown.

Total length about 18.00 inches; wing, 9.00; culmen, 3.00; tarsus, 2.25; middle toe, 1.35.

Habitat.—The whole of America including the West Indies; breeds in the high north, and winters chiefly south of the United States.

The "Short-billed Curlew" as it is generally called by sportsmen, is pretty generally distributed throughout North America. It is common in Ontario during its migrations, reaching here early in June on its way north, in quite large flocks, alighting on the rocky points which jut out into the lakes. It is very wary and so shy that it is hard to get a shot at it. Flocks come regularly in June to Gull Island, off the mouth of the Grand River in Lake Erie, and staying for a few days pursue their journey north to their breeding grounds. It feeds upon small shellfish, worms, etc. Its flesh is white and delicious eating. It is said to lay four eggs as a set It goes south early in October.

THE HUDSONIAN CURLEW (*Numenius Hudsonicus*).



THE ESKIMO CURLEW (*Numenius Borealis*).

NUMENIUS BOREALIS (RIDGW).

THE ESKIMO CURLEW.

Specific Character—Crown, dusky; streaked with buff, but without distinct mesial stripe; a dusky stripe of aggregated streaks on side of head, from bill to and behind the eye; rest of head, neck, and entire lower parts, light buff; the cheeks, and neck streaked, the breast, sides, flanks and crissum with V shaped markings of dusky brown; axillars and lining of the wing, pale cinnamon; the former narrowly barred with dusky. Upper parts spotted dusky and buff; the wing coverts more grayish brown, with dusky shaft streaks; primaries, including their inner webs, plain brownish dusky. Rump and upper tail coverts spotted light buff and dusky. Tail, brownish gray, barred with dusky.

Total length about 13.50 inches; wing, 8.50; culmen, 2.25; tarsus, 170; middle toe. 1.00.

In plumage this little Curlew closely resembles N. Hudsonicus, but has the primaries finely and confusedly mottled, instead of being marked with very distinct and regular ochraceous spots; the breast with transverse V shaped markings, instead of linear longitudinal streaks; while there are other differences besides the important one of size, which readily distinguish them.

Habitat.—The whole of the eastern province of North America, but not recorded from western North America--breeding in the Arctic regions and migrating south to the extremity of South America, Patagonia, Falkland Islands, Chili, etc.

This Curlew, called in New England the "Doe bird," is very plentiful in the regions where it breeds, and in the course of its spring and fall migrations, the great highway of which is through those states which lie just east of the Rocky Mountains. It is said to be common in northern Illinois. It passes north over Ontario early in May, and returns early in October. The writer and a friend took two speci mens in fine condition on October 10, 1884, on Lake Erie shore, near Port Maitland. They were in company of Golden Plover. However, this Curlew is not common in Ontario, and can only be of interest to the sportsman in the autumn migration. It feeds on crickets, grasshoppers and other insects, besides berries and seeds. The nest is made on the ground, and three eggs, sometimes four, constitute a set. The young are able to run as soon as hatched.

CHARADRIUS DOMINICUS (RIDGW).

THE AMERICAN GOLDEN PLOVER.

Specific Character.—Bill rather short, legs moderate, wings long, no hind toe, tarsus covered before and behind with small circular or hexagonal scales, upper parts brownish-black, with numerous small circular and irregular spots of golden-yellow, most numerous on the back and rump and on the upper tale coverts assuming the forms of transverse bands generally; also with some spots of ashy white. Entire under parts black with a brownish or bronzed lustre, under tail coverts mixed or barred with white. Forehead, border of the black of the neck, under tail coverts, and tibiæ white; axilliary feathers cinereous; quills dark brown; middle portion of the shafts white, frequently extending slightly to the webs and forming longitudinal stripes on the shorter quills; tail dark brown with numerous irregular bands of ashy white and frequently tinged with golden-yellow; bill black; legs dark bluish brown. The winter plumage of both young and adult is different. Under parts dull ashy, spotted with brownish on the neck and breast, frequently more or less mixed with black; many spots of the upper parts dull ashy white; other spots especially on the rump golden yellow.

Total length about 9.50 inches; wing, 7.50; tail, 2.50; culmen, .92; tarsus, 1.70 middle toe, .90.

Habitat.—America in general from the Arctic coast to Paraguay and Chili; breeding in the Arctic and sub-Arctic regions migrating in autumn to southern localities. The Golden Plover passes north through Ontario in April moving in large scattered flocks travelling principally by night at a great elevation, seldom alighting, hence their spring migration is not so often noticed, but during the autumn migration they pass leisurely southward, often staying weeks in a locality suited to their tastes as regards food, etc. They are very fond of high, dry, old commons or pastures or fall wheat fields, where they find their favourite food, crickets and grasshoppers, etc. They always at this season keep together in flocks and are very wary and hard to get near. Sportsmen usually hunt them in parties, stationed at different points about their haunts, they are caused to fly from one gunner to another who chooses his time to rake the flock, and often large numbers are taken in this way. This bird at this time is generally in such good condition as to split the whole length of the breast on falling to the ground. It is considered a good table bird, in the cities bringing almost as high prices as the Woodcock. Formerly Golden Plover were very plentiful, occurring in immense flocks, but of late years owing to their incessant slaughter, their numbers are sadly diminished, They reach Ontario early in September, and often stay until the first week in October, They breed in the far north, nest on the ground, eggs four in number.

FAMILY RALLIDÆ.—THE RAILS, GALLINULES AND COOTS.

Of this family the only one of much interest to sportsmen, is the Carolina Rail which is the most numerous of the Rail family and is the only one much hunted for its flesh. It is a small bird with the following history.

PORZANA CAROLINA (BAIRD).

THE CAROLINA RAIL: SORA RAIL.

Specific Character.—Above bright olive brown with longitudinal spots of black, some of the feathers edged with white; top of head with a broad longitudinal stripe of black; anterior portion of head, with chin and throat, black. Sides of head and neck, except as described, jugulum and breast, light plumbeous; abdomen white; anal region and crissum creamy white or pale buff; flanks sharply barred with white and slate colour.

Length 8-9 inches; wing, 4.00 inches; tail, 2.00 inches; bill, $\frac{2}{3}$ inch; tarsus, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Habitat.—The whole of temperate North America, but most common in the eastern provinces, south to New Grenada and Venezuela. Breeds chiefly in the northern part of its range. This the common Sora Rail is very abundantly distributed during its spring and fall migrations. It passes north during April and May and returns in September, and remains till October or until there is a sharp frost which usually makes it travel farther south. It frequents reedy or marshy flats where it can feed on the seeds of the reeds, etc., and can be hidden by the cover, for it is a shy little bird, mainly moving about by running, seldom flying unless forced to. When flushed by the gunner it affords an easy shot and often great numbers may be taken in a day. It can dive or swim with great rapidity. In Virginia they are hunted along the marshy banks of rivers at night, when lights are used, and the birds knocked down with the paddle as the boat is shoved through the reeds. Nests in fresh water marshes on a tussock of grass and usually lays from seven to twelve eggs.

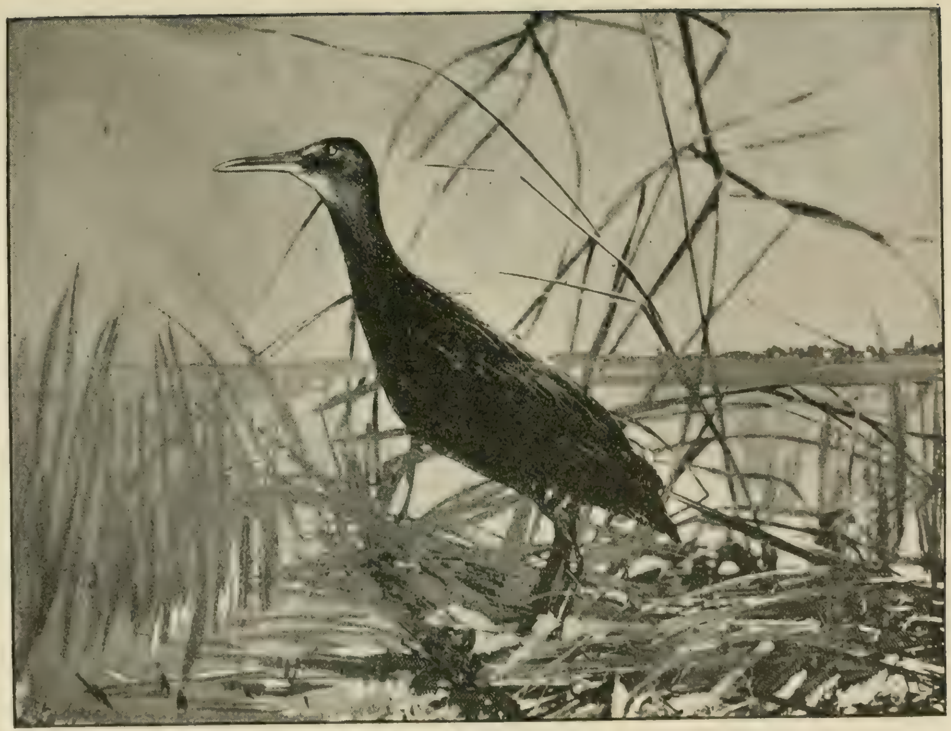
RALLUS ELEGANS (AUDUBON).

THE KING RAIL.

Specific Character.—Above yellowish olive or ochraceous drab very conspicuously and sharply striped with black, crown dark brown; supra loral streak of brownish white, continued to the occiput in a broader stripe of brownish gray; lores and sub-orbital region brownish gray or dull brownish, chin and throat white, remainder of head and neck including jugulum and breast, light cinnamon; flanks and sides dark brownish or blackish dusky barred with white, the white bars averaging about 10-15 of an inch in width, the interspaces more than twice as wide; crissum mixed dusky and white; abdomen lighter than the breast; back generally umber brown with darker stripes down the middle of each feather; lower mandible and edges of upper brownish yellow, ridge of upper and tips of both deep brown; iris, bright red; feet yellowish brown tinged with olive, claws of the same colour. Total length 17 inches.

Habitat.—Fresh water marshes of the eastern States and southern Ontario.

This bird is considered by sportsmen generally as quite equal for the table to the Sora Rail, besides being much larger. It is not so plentiful, but has the same habits, living in thick marshes and rarely taking to wing. It feeds on insects, crayfish, tadpoles, seeds, etc.



The King Rail (*Rallus Elegans*).

FAMILY, TETRAONIDÆ.—THE GROUSE.

The Tetraonidæ are characterised among gallinaceous birds by their densely feathered tarsi and by the feathers of the nasal groove which fill it and conceal the nostrils. The toes are usually naked (feathered to the claws in the Ptarmigans), and with pectinations of scales along the edges. The orbital region is generally bare with a naked stripe above the upper eyelid; some have an inflatable air sac on the side of the neck.

The species of Tetrao and Bonasa inhabit wooded regions; Lagopus belongs to the Arctic portions of the continent and generally become white in the winter. In Ontario we have the following members of this family.

Richardson's Dusky Grouse.
Spruce Partridge, Canada Grouse.
Ruffed Grouse.
Sharp tailed Grouse.
Willow Ptarmigan.
Rock Ptarmigan.

CAANCE OBSCURUS, VAR. RICHARDONII (DOUGLAS).

RICHARDSON'S DUSKY GROUSE.

Specific Character.—Back and wings blackish brown crossed with wavy lines of slaty gray, mixed with yellowish brown on the scapulars. Long feathers of the sides tipped with white, under parts light slate mixed with white on lower parts Cheeks black, chin and throat speckled with black and white feathers on sides of the neck slightly enlarged, covering a rudimentary air sac. Tail brownish black veined and marbled with grey and having a broad terminal band of the same colour. Female smaller, more varied and generally lighter in colour, but having the under parts and bar at the end of the tail slaty gray, as in the male. Length, 20 to 22 inches; wings, 9 to 10 inches; tail, 7 inches.

Habitat.—Rocky Mountains from central Montana northward into British America.

Eggs creamy buff spotted with chocolate brown. Mr. McIlwraith who gives the above description, quotes Mr. C. J. Bampton of Sault Ste. Marie as being the only observer who has recorded the occurrence of this bird in Ontario. He has often seen it brought into the market there.

CANACE CANADENSIS, VAR. CANADENSIS (LINN).

SPRUCE PARTRIDGE: CANADA GROUSE.

Specific Character.—Tail of sixteen feathers, prevailing colour in male black, feathers above banded with plumbeous, beneath uniform black with a pectoral band of white and white on the sides of the belly. Chin and throat above, black. Tail, with a broad brownish-orange terminal band. A coloured (red or yellow) comb of naked skin over the eye. Length, 16.20; wing, 6.70; tail, 5.44.

Female smaller but somewhat similar, the black bars above broader, the inner gray bars of each feather, including the tail, replaced by broader ones of brownish orange. The under parts have the feathers black barred with brownish orange, which, on the tips of the belly feathers, is pure white. The clear, continuous black of the head and breast is wanting. The scapulars, greater coverts and sides are streaked, as in the male.

Habitat.—Spruce forests and swamps of the northern United States and Canada, to the Arctic sea, west nearly to the Rocky Mountains.

Habits.—This very pretty grouse although formerly tolerably common over the greater part of Ontario, is now only found resident and breeding in the northern portions, seldom being seen further south than Muskoka. It is generally found in flocks of eight or ten, and when on the ground is said to resemble in its movements our common quail, rather than the Ruffed grouse. When disturbed they take to the trees, where they act so stupidly that it is said they may be taken by slipping a noose fastened to the end of a stick over the head, or knocked down one after another until all are killed.

Their breeding habits are much the same as those of other members of this family; when the love season arrives, the male is in his best plumage and puts on his best manners before his lady love, strutting about on the ground like a turkey cock, occasionally rising in a spiral manner above her in the air, then dropping on the ground again, beats his wings violently against his body, producing a sort of drumming sound much like that of a Ruffed grouse. The female constructs a nest on the ground generally under the low branches of some fir tree, the eggs are said to number from eight to eighteen and are described by Audubon as of a deep fawn colour, irregularly splashed with different tints of brown. They have only one brood in the season and the little ones are strong and active and follow the mother as soon as they leave the shell.

This grouse feeds in summer on berries of various kinds, as well as upon the buds and leaves of various plants, at this season their flesh is best for food. In the winter they feed upon the buds of spruce and firs, and then as a friend of mine once said, you might as well try to eat a piece of cooked pine board.

BONASA UMDELLUS, VAR. UMBELLUS (STEPHENS).

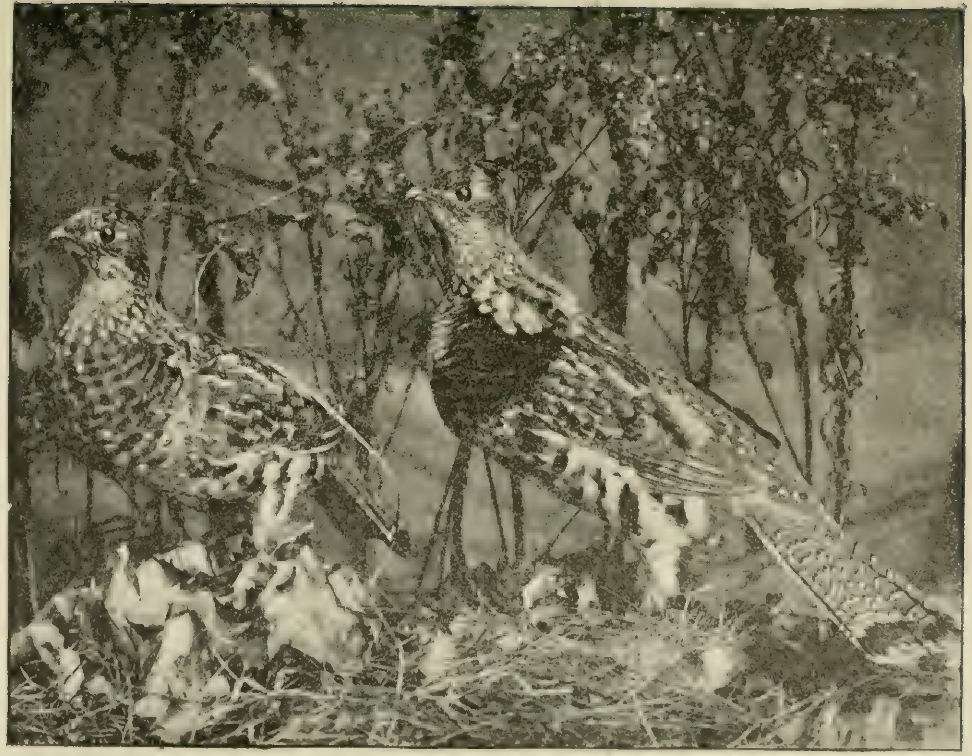
RUFFED GROUSE: PARTRIDGE: PHEASANT.

Specific Character.—Above, ochraceous brown, finely mottled with grayish; the scapulars and wing coverts with pale shaft streaks, the rump and under tail coverts with medial cordate spots of pale grayish. Tail, rufous, narrowly barred with black, crossed terminally with a narrow band of pale ash, then a broader one of black, this preceded by another ashy one. (In specimens from the Alleghany Mountains and New England States, the tail is usually more or less grayish to the base, sometimes entirely destitute of the rufous tinge). Lower parts white, yellowish beneath surface, with broad transverse bars of dilute brown, these mostly concealed on the abdomen. Throat and foreneck ochraceous. The feathers of the crown can be raised as a crest. Neck tufts, glossy black.

Length, 18.00 inches; wing, 7.20; tail, 7.00. Female smaller and with the neck tufts less developed, but the colours similar.

Habitat.—Eastern part of North America from Georgia to Nova Scotia and from the Atlantic to the Rocky Mountains. Richardson in his description of its habits says, that he met with it as far north as the 56th parallel of latitude. This well-known Grouse is still found over almost the whole of Ontario, but within the last few years its numbers are sadly diminished. This is the more to be regretted as it is without doubt the best game bird of the Province. This Grouse is a constant resident, and as a general rule is in no sense migratory, unless as the result of bush fires or a scarcity of food it may be induced thereby to shift its grounds a few miles. It is very fond of rough mountain and hill sides and the borders of rivers and small streams, in fact it is to be found wherever wooded country is to be met with. In Ontario we have both the rufous and grayish tailed birds if they may be called varieties; in other respects they seem alike and are found in the same covers. This bird when flushed, usually flies in a straight line but seldom for more than a few hundred yards at a time, when it alights, generally on the ground, and if followed will often be found to lie very close allowing the sportsman to pass within a few feet of it, when if it finds itself discovered it rises suddenly with a loud whirring noise, enough to disconcert the steadiest shot, who, if not on the alert, will be sure to find that his bird has almost instantly placed a bush or tree between them, and his chance of adding to his bag gone. When they light upon a tree they can be followed and more easily shot, and it is in this way that the pot-hunter makes such bags with his little dog trained to "tree patridge," that is, to follow them, chiefly by sight, and to bark at the foot of the tree till the hunter sneaks up and shoots the poor bird as it sits staring at the dog. On almost every other occasion it is a cunning, wary bird, strong on wing and hard to shoot, and if hunted in a sportsmanlike way, with a good setter or pointer, affords good sport.

The Grouse is more or less polygamous and the love season commences early in March, and is indicated by the drumming of the male birds. This sound is produced by the male bird only, who standing on a fallen log or on an elevated rock in a retired part of the woods, erects himself, expands his tail, and seems to inflate his whole body, then bringing his wings forward slowly at first, he beats the air with them in a rapid, vibratory motion, thus producing a sound which resembles the distant and closing reverberations caused by remote thunder, and seems to the listener much nearer than it really is. It has long been a disputed question as to how the bird produces the peculiar sounds, but on more than one occasion



THE RUFFED GROUSE, PARTRIDGE (*Bonasa Umbellus*).

reliable observers have cautiously approached the bird while thus trying to please its mate, and the result was as described above. A similar sound is produced by the vibratory motion of the wings of other birds, such as the snipe, night hawk, etc., while performing their gyrations in the air during the mating season. The Grouse has a habit also of strutting and manœuvering—much as a turkey-cock does—in a most pompous way. The female selects a retired part of the woods, and makes her nest on the ground beside some log, where she lays from eight to twelve eggs of a dark cream color, and when the young are hatched, as they are after an incubation of about four weeks, they are at once ready to follow the mother in search of ants' eggs, or small larva. The mother is very devoted to her charge, displaying the greatest courage in defending them, and while she is thus doing her best to beat off the enemy the little ones profit by the opportunity, and almost instantly not one of them is to be seen ; the danger past, a few clucks from the mother brings them from their hiding places under chips, leaves, or whatever was at the time most available.

The food of the partridge consists of the buds of several kinds of trees especially the birches, which fact probably gives their flesh its peculiar and agreeable flavour. In severe seasons, however, it sometimes feeds on the buds of the Mountain Laurel, and then its flesh is poisonous. They also feed largely upon berries, as raspberries, blueberries, wild rose berries, thorn apples, winter-green berries, leaves, and some roots. Its flesh is esteemed a great delicacy, and on this account the pot hunter is not the least of its numerous enemies.

PEDIOCÆTES PHASIANELLUS, VAR. PHASIANELLUS (ELLIOT).

SHARP-TAILED GROUSE.

Specific Character.—Prevailing colours, clear dusky black above and pure white beneath; no buff about the head, upper parts variegated with transverse rather zig-zag spots of yellowish brown; scapular with broad elliptical longitudinal medial spots of pure white; wing coverts with large rounded and outer webs of primaries with smaller and more quadrate spots of pure white. Breast thickly covered with broad V shaped, and the sides with less numerous sagittate marks of uniform clear slaty or dusky. Legs densely feathered, the long hair-like feathers reaching beyond the claws, and completely hiding the toes. Throat thickly spotted with dusky. No appreciable difference in plumage between the sexes.

Length, 18 to 20 inches; wing, 8 to 9; middle feathers of the tail, 4 to 6; outer feathers, 1½.

Habitat.—British America from Hudson's Bay territory, south to the northern shore of Lake Superior, and west to Alaska and British Columbia.

Prof. Macoun says:—"This is the prairie chicken of our western plains, the true prairie chicken not being observed here." Dr. Coues, also says this is the prairie chicken of the whole North-West, usually oocurring where the Pinnated Grouse does not, although the habitats of the two species overlap to some extent.

This bird is not reported in Ontario anywhere east of Sault Ste. Marie, where, as in the case of the Dusky Grouse, Mr. C. J. Bampton reports it as being occasionally seen on the market. It, however, becomes more abundant as you go west, for it is reported as being common near Winnipeg. Baird, Brewer, and Ridgeway, in their "North American Birds," say, "It is found in abundance on the outskirts of the Saskatchewan plains and throughout the wooded districts of the fur countries, frequenting the open glades or low thickets, on the borders of lakes, especially where the forests have been partially cleared, perching on trees in the winter but keeping to the ground in the summer, and at all seasons met with in flocks of from ten to sixteen. They are said, early in spring, to select some level place, where a covey meets every morning and runs round in a circle of about twenty feet in diameter, so that the grass is worn quite bare. If anyone approaches this circle the birds squat close to the ground, but if not alarmed by too near approach they soon stretch out their necks to survey the intruder, and resume their circular course, some running to the right and others to the left, meeting and crossing each other. These "partridge dances" are said to last a month or more, or until the female begins to incubate. The hen is said to lay about thirteen eggs early in June, the nest being on the ground, formed of grasses lined with feathers. The eggs are of a dark tawny colour, minutely dotted with darker spots of brown."

LAGOPUS ALBUS (Aud).

WILLOW GROUSE: WHITE PTARMIGAN.

Specific Character.—Bill very stout. Bill as high as the distance from the nasal groove to its tip. Tail always black, narrowly tipped with white; wing, except upper coverts, pure white.

Summer. Male.—Head, neck, and jugulum deep cinnamon rufous; whole upper parts except wings, paler, more fulvous brown, broadly and closely barred with black. Top of head spotted with black, and the jugulum and neck with scattered bars of the same

Female.—Entire plumage except wings, legs and tail, fulvous buff heavily barred and spotted above, and regularly barred beneath with black.

Winter.—Entire plumage, except the tail (which is black with a white tip), immaculate snowy-white; shafts of primaries black.

Length, 15 to 17 inches; wing about 8; tail 5½.

Habitat.—Arctic America from Newfoundland to Sitka. Mr. C. J. Bampton, Registrar of Algoma, also reports this bird as a rare winter visitor about Sault Ste. Marie. Mr. Alexander H. Taylor of Ottawa, also reports that some winters it may frequently be seen on the market there, having been brought in by the hunters from the back country.

The peculiar change of plumage of these birds is a provision of nature shown in the covering of many of the birds and animals of the Arctic regions, as the Arctic fox, hares, leemings, owls, etc. It enables the defenceless ones to escape more readily the observation of their many enemies and the foxes; bears, owls, etc., the more readily to approach their prey.

This Grouse is said to be quite equal, as a game bird, to tbe Scotch Grouse, which it is not unlike. As an article of food they are considered equal to any other of the members of this family.

LAGOPUS MUTUS, VAR. RUPESTRIS (Leach).

ROCK PTARMIGAN.

Specific Character.—Bill slender, distance from nasal groove to tip (.35) greater than height at base (.27). In summer the feathers of the back, black, banded distinctly with yellowish brown and tipped with white. In winter, white, the tail black; the male with black bar from bill through eye. Size considerably less than that of L. albus.

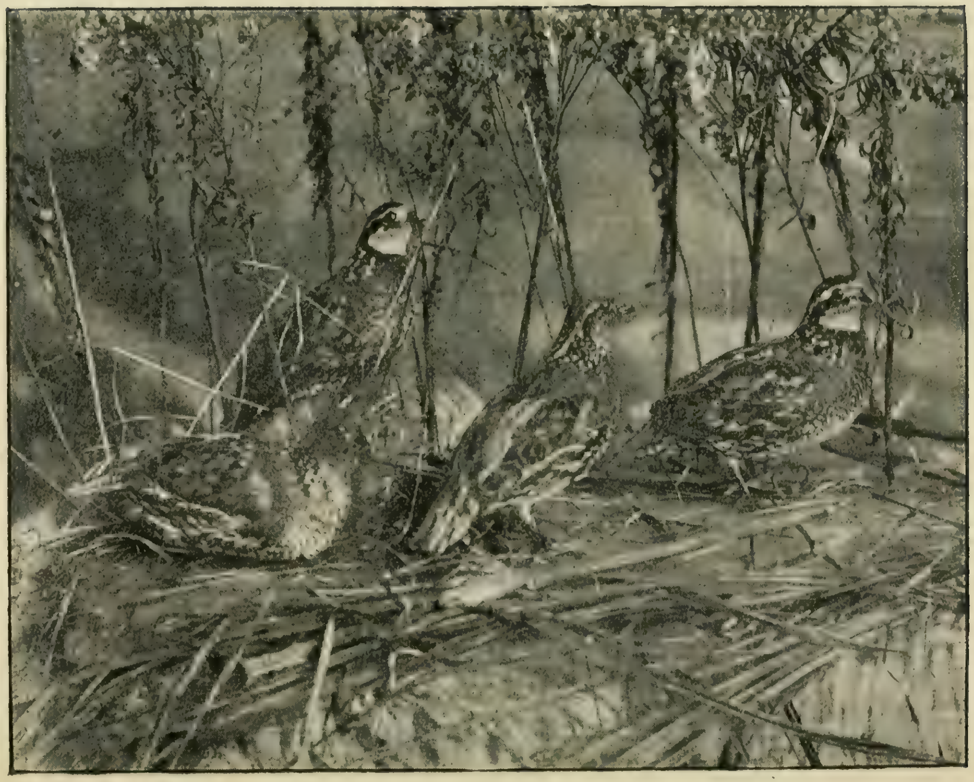
Length, about 14.50; wing, 7.50; tail, 4.50.

Female in summer.—Wings (except upper coverts) and legs, white; tail, (except intermediæ) black, narrowly tipped with white. Rest of plumage light ochraceous or buff, some feathers tipped with white, and all with broad transverse bands of black, this colour prevailing on the dorsal region. On the lower surface the buff bars exceed the black ones in width. Wing, 7.20; tarsus, 1.15; middle toe, 90; bill, .35 by .27.

Habitat.—Arctic America.

Mr. MacIlwraith quotes Mr. Bampton of Sault Ste. Marie for the appearance of this bird in that locality. It is also probable that these birds reach the vicinity of Ottawa and Montreal.

In its general habits it much resembles the L. albus. All these birds are feathered to the toe nails with long white hair like feathers and in summer change their plumage to correspond with the surroundings.



THE QUAIL, PARTRIDGE (*Ortyx Virginianus,*)

ORTYX VIRGINIANUS, VAR. VIRGINIANUS (BONAP).

QUAIL: PARTRIDGE: BOB-WHITE.

Specific Character.—Forehead, and line through the eye and along the side of the neck, with chin and throat white. A band of black across the vertex, and extending backwards on the sides, within the white, and another from the maxilla beneath the eye, and crossing on the lower part of the throat. The under parts are white tinged with brown anteriorly; each feather with several narrow, obtusely V shaped bands of black. The fore part of the back, the side of the breast, and in front, just below the black collar, of a dull pinkish red. The sides of the body and wing coverts, brownish red; the latter almost uniform without indication of mottling. Scapulars and upper tertials coarsely blotched with black and edged internally with brownish yellow. Top of head, reddish; the lower part of neck except anteriorly, streaked with white and black. Primary quills, unspotted brown. Tail, ash. Female with the white markings of the head replaced by brownish yellow; the black ones with brownish.

Length, 10.00; wing, 4.70; tail, 2.85.

Habitat.—Eastern United States and as far west as Dakota, Kansas, and eastern Texas; as far north as the southern portion of Ontario.

This gamy little bird is not a quail, properly speaking, although that is the common name in Ontario. It belongs to the family of Pericidæ or partridges and in the Southern States where it is very plentiful, it is known as the partridge. In the southern tier of counties in Ontario, west of Toronto, the quail is a permanent resident, being in no wise a migratory bird. Thirty or forty years ago, it was commonly found some distance north of Toronto, but it is doubtful if it is found at all there now. The severity of the winters, aided by its numerous enemies, has so depleted its ranks that its distribution is not so great as formerly. However it is astonishing how rapidly they multiply if one or two mild winters have been succeeded by dry spring weather during the breeding season. The nest is made about the last of April or the first of May, always on the ground, and as the bird likes to frequent low grounds, the nest is often after heavy rains covered with water and its contents consequently destroyed, in which case the hen, nothing daunted begins to lay again a lot of eggs, usually from twelve to twenty, although records have been made of as many as thirty eggs in one nest. It is probable however that more than one hen has contributed in such a case. It is almost incredible that the little mother could cover and keep warm, during incubation, such a large number, and yet it is rare to find in a nest any addled eggs. The little ones are able to run and follow their mother as soon as hatched. If she raises a second brood, which is generally the case, it usually unites with the first in the autumn, and if undisturbed they keep together till the next spring when they separate in pairs to take up housekeeping. The male is generally faithful to his mate, although occasionally he will associate with more than one female, when it is said that the little hens all contribute eggs to one nest.

Their habits are such that they are very liable to be destroyed. They roost upon the ground, generally in the weedy edge of some swale, sitting in a circle, heads out, and tails to the centre; in this way a watch is kept on all quarters for enemies, and it also serves in the winter to keep them warm, but if during the night they are covered by a large fall of drifting snow, followed by a partial thaw, and a crust forms, the birds are imprisoned and perish of hunger, and in the spring when the snow melts it is a very common thing to find a whole bevy huddled together and dead from this cause. Cats, owls and vermin, too, take advantage of this way of roosting. In fact the quail is a bird which lives almost entirely upon the ground, and only occasionally, as when the snow is deep and loose, are they known to take to the trees when flushed.

The quail is a most useful friend to the farmer, and if his worth were well understood by those patrons of industry, and its gentle harmless ways appreciated, it is doubtful if the sportsman would get permission so often to trespass with his dog among the golden rod about the buckwheat fields, where this handsome little game bird is so generally found.

The food of the quail is seeds of various plants and berries. They feed largely also upon grasshoppers, cutworms and other insects and grubs, and get fat upon them. They are also very fond of buckwheat, corn and other kinds of grain. Their flesh is delicious, being far finer and more delicate than that of the grouse. During the breeding season the male bird, while its mate is setting, frequently mounts a stump or fence and whistles a note which sounds like the words "bob-white," hence the name.

MELEAGRIS GALLOPAVO, VAR. GALLOPAVO (LINN).

WILD TURKEY.

Specific Character.—The naked skin of the head and neck is blue; the excrescences purple red. The legs are red. the feathers of the neck and body generally are very broad, abruptly truncate and each one well defined and scale like; the exposed portion coppery bronze with a bright coppery reflection in some lights, in the specimens before us chiefly on the under parts. Each feather is abruptly margined with velvet black, the bronze assuming a greenish or purplish shade near the line of junction, and the bronze itself sometimes with a greenish reflection in some lights. The black is opaque, except along the extreme tip, where there is a metallic gloss. The feathers of the lower back and rump are black with little or no copper gloss.

The feathers of the sides behind, and the coverts, upper and under, are of a very dark purplish chestnut, with purplish metallic reflections near the end and a subterminal bar of black; the tips are of the opaque purplish chestnut referred to. The concealed portion of the coverts is dark chestnut barred rather finely with black, the black wider than the interspaces. The tail feathers are dark brownish chestnut, with numerous transverse bars of black, which when most distinct, are about a quarter of an inch wide and about double their interspaces; their extreme tip for about half an inch is plain chestnut, lighter than the ground colour, and there is a broad subterminal bar of black about two inches wide on the outer feathers and narrowing to about three-quarters of an inch to the central ones. The innermost pair scarcely show this band and the others are all much broken and confused. In addition to the black bars on each feather the chestnut interspaces are sprinkled with black. The black bands are all most distinct on the inner webs; the interspaces are all considerably lighter below than above.

There are no whitish tips whatever to the tail or its coverts. The feathers on the middle of the belly are downy, opaque and tipped obscurely with rusty whitish.

The wing coverts are like the back; the quills, however, are blackish brown, with numerous transverse bars of white, half the width of the interspaces. The exposed surfaces of the wing, however, and most of the inner secondaries are tinged with brownish rusty, the uppermost ones with a dull copper or greenish gloss.

The female differs in smaller size, less brilliant colours, absence generally of bristles on the breast and of spur, and a much smaller fleshy process above the base of the bill.

Male: Length 48.00 to 50.00 inches; extent 60.00 inches; wing 21.00 inches; tail 18.50 inches. Weight 16 to 35 lb. Female. Weight about 12 lb.; measurements smaller in proportion.

Habitat.—Eastern province of the United States and Canada. West along the timbered river valleys towards the Rocky Mountains; south to the gulf coast.

In North America there are two varieties of wild turkey, the Mexican, which has the feathers of the rump, the tail coverts and tail feathers tipped with whitish instead of dark rusty as in the other variety, the common wild turkey of eastern and southern United States and Canada. It is generally conceded now that it is to the Mexican variety we owe the origin of the domestic bird, some well-bred ones of which have been known to attain the weight of 45 lb.

Though once very plentiful in the southern and western counties of Ontario, even up to within a few years ago, it is now becoming very rare and is found probably only in the counties of Essex and Kent and even there it is only a matter of a short time when it must become extinct.

The habits of this bird are so well known in the domestic fowl, whose habits are similar, that it is unnecessary to describe their love-making which usually begins early in February, but the hen does not begin to lay for perhaps a month later, when she makes her nest on the ground beside a log or in some thicket, and deposits usually from ten to fifteen eggs almost exactly like those of the tame bird.

The food of the turkey is corn and other grain, grass and other plants, seeds fruits, beetles, small lizards, tadpoles, etc. In the south it prefers to all other food pecan nuts and wild grapes, upon which it becomes exceedingly fat.

It is a very difficult bird to hunt, being wary, running at great speed, and if come upon suddenly flushing as readily as the grouse or quail and alighting in the highest trees after a long flight. They are generally taken by stratagem. One of the most common methods of trapping wild turkeys is by means of a trap made by laying up a square pen of poles or rails gradually narrowing at the top; under one side of it a trench is dug large enough to admit one turkey, then corn is spread about the woods at some distance and leading up to the pen where a train of grain is laid into it through the opening. The bird readily enters this and once within is so stupid that it constantly flies towards the top or sides in its efforts to get out, and in fact anywhere except through the opening by which it entered. In this way sometimes a whole flock may be entrapped.

Below is given the opinion of the late Professor Baird, of the Smithsonian Institute, America's best ornithological authority, as to the origin of the domestic turkey.

"As with nearly all the animals which have been brought under domestication by man, the true origin of the common barnyard turkey was for a long time a matter of uncertainty. As a well known writer (Martin) observes: "So involved in obscurity is the early history of the turkey, and so ignorant do the writers of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries appear to have been about it that they have regarded it as a bird known to the ancients by the name of Meleagris (really the guinea-fowl or pintado) a mistake which was not cleared up till the middle of the eighteenth century. The appellation of "Turkey," which this bird bears in England, arose from the supposition that it came originally from the country of that name, an idea entirely erroneous, as it owes its origin to the New World. Mexico was first discovered by Grigalva in 1518. Oviedo speaks of the turkey as a kind of peacock abounding in New Spain, which had already, in 1526, been transported in a domestic state to the West India Islands and the Spanish Main, where it was kept by the Christian colonists.

It is reported to have been introduced into England in 1541. In 1573 it had become the Christmas fare of the farmer.

Among the luxuries belonging to the high condition of civilization exhibited by the Mexican nation at the time of the Spanish conquest, was the possoessin by Montezuma of one of the most extensive zoological gardens on record, numbering nearly all the animals of that country with others brought at much expense from great distances, and it is stated that turkeys were supplied as food in large numbers daily to the beasts of prey in the menagerie of the Mexican emperor. No idea can be formed at the present day of the date when this bird was first reclaimed in Mexico from its wild condition, although probably it had been known in a domestic state for many centuries. There can, however, be no question of the fact that it was habitually reared by the Mexicans at the time of the conquest, and introduced from Mexico or New Spain into Europe early in the sixteenth century, either directly or from the West India islands into which it had been previously carried.

It has, however, always been a matter of surprise that the wild turkey of eastern North America did not assimilate more closely to the domestic bird in colour, habits and by interbreeding, although until recently no suspicion was entertained that they might belong to different species. Such, however, now appears to be the fact as I will endeavour to show.

The proposition I present is that there are two species, or at least races, of wild turkey in North America, one confined to the more eastern and southern United States, the other to the southern Rocky Mountains and adjacent part of Texas, New Mexico, Colorado and Arizona; that the latter extends along eastern Mexico as far south at least as Orizaba, and that it is from this Mexican species, and not from that of eastern North America, that this domestic turkey is derived.

In the proceedings of the zoological society of London for 1856 (page 61) Mr. Gould characterises as new a wild turkey from the mines of Real del Norte in Mexico, under the name of Meleagris Mexicana, and is the first to suggest that it is derived from the domesticated bird and not from the common wild turkey of eastern North America, on which he retains the name of Meleagris gallopavo, of Linnæus. He stated that the peculiarities of the new species consist chiefly in the creamy-white tips of the tail feathers and of the upper tail coverts, with some other points of minor importance. I suggest that the wild turkey of New Mexico as referred to by various writers, belongs to this new species and not to the M. gallopavo.

In 1858 in the report of the birds collected by the Pacific Railroad expedition (vol. IX., p. 618, of the series of Pacific Railroad Reports), I referred to this subject and established the existence in North America of two species of wild turkey, one belonging to eastern, the other to middle North America. Much additional material has since corroborated this view, and while the M. gallopavo is found along the Missouri River and eastward and extends into eastern Texas, the other is now known to belong to the Llano Estacado and other parts of western Texas to New Mexico and to Arizona.

The recent acquisition of a fine male turkey by the Smithsonian Institute, from the vicinity of Mount Orizaba, in Mexico, and its comparison with a skin from Santa Fe, enables me to assert the positive identity of our western and the Mexican species, and one readily separable from the better known wild bird of the eastern United States. There is now little reason to doubt that the true origin of the barnyard turkey is to be sought for in the Mexican species, and not in the North American, an hypothesis which explains the fact of the difficulty of establishing a cross between our wild and tame birds.

The presumed difference between the two species may be briefly indicated as consisting principally in the creamy or fulvous white of the tips of the tail feathers and of the feathers overlying the base of the tail and of the hinder part of the back of the Mexican and typical barnyard birds, as compared with the decided chestnut brown of the same parts in the eastern wild turkey. There are other differences but they are less evident, and those indicated will readily serve to distinguish the two species.

The true wild bird of eastern North America always has the tips of the tail feathers and upper tail covert of a chestnut brown colour; the Mexican species and its descendant of the barnyard never exhibit this feature.

Sometimes this domesticated bird is exactly like its wild original, differing only in rather greater development of the fatty lobes of the head and neck, and of this an example may be seen in the museum of the Smithsonian Institution.

There is a variety of the domestic bird which is entirely black, sometimes even including the larger quills, which in both species are naturally banded with white, and in this there may be little or no trace of any bands at the end of the tail and of its upper coverts ; but whatever may be the asseverations of the sportsman, the poultry dealer or the farmer as to the wildness of any particular bird, or what the circumstances attendant upon its capture or death by trapping, shooting or otherwise, implicit confidence may be placed in the test above indicated, namely : if the tips of the tail coverts and tail are chestnut brown, the specimen belongs to the M. gallopavo or " Wild turkey," if the same part is either entirely black or any shade of whitish or light fulvous, then it is a " barnyard " fowl.

GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

USED IN DESCRIBING THE BIRDS.

Alula.—Little wing, the bastard wing composed of the feathers, that are set on the so-called thumb.

Auriculars.—The straight hair like feathers overlying the ears.

Axillars.—Feathers growing from the armpit.

Coverts.—The small feathers under or over the tail or wings.

Crissum.—The under tail coverts taken together.

Cinereous.—Of an ashy colour.

Corrugated.—Wrinkled.

Cordate.—Heart shaped.

Crescentic.—Moon shaped.

Commissure.—The line of junction of the mandibles when closed.

Culmen.—The highest arch of the upper mandible.

Dorsal.—Belonging to the back.

Fulvous.—Of a brownish yellow colour.

Fuliginous.—Dark brown.

Falcate.—Sickle shaped.

Glaucous.—A dull green passing into blue sea green.

Gallinaceous.—Having the nature of a domestic fowl.

Intertomial.—Between the cutting edges of the bill.

Interscapulars.—The feathers between the shoulders.

Iris.—The circular muscular curtain hanging perpendicularly in the eye between the aqueous and vitreous humors and having in it a circular opening the pupil.

Jugulum.—The throat.

Lores.—Space between the eye and the bill.

Loral.—Belonging to the lores.

Lanceolate.—Lance shaped.

Mandible.—The jaw.

Nuchal.—Belonging to the neck or nape.

Nape.—Back of the neck.

Nasal.—Belonging to the nose.

Ochraceous.—Colour of yellow ochre.

Orbital.—Pertaining to the eye socket.

Occiput,—Back of the head,

Primaries.—The nine or ten stiff feathers which form the tip of the wing.

Pileum.—The cap or top of the head.

Plumbeous.—Lead colour.

Pectinations.—Comb-like toothing.

Pectoral.—Belonging to the breast.

Rictus.—Gape of the mouth.
Remiges.—Quills of the wing.
Rectrices.—Quills of the tail.
Rufous.—Reddish rusty.
Secondaries.—Quills belonging on the fore-arm.
Scapulars.—Feathers growing from the shoulder blade.
Saggitate.—Arrow shaped.
Speculum.—Bright coloured area on the secondaries of the ducks chiefly.
Superciliary.—Over the eye, the eyebrow.
Tertials.—The large inner quills of wing growing from the elbow.
Tibia.—The shin bone, the bone of the leg between the knee and the heel.
Tarsus.—The ankle bones taken together,
Truncate.—Cut squarely off.
Unguis.—Nail or claw.
Undulated.—Waved, made rolling.
Violaceous.—Violet coloured.
Vinaceous.—Wine coloured.
Vermiculated.—Marked with fine cross markings.

PRELIMINARY REPORT

ON THE

FISH AND FISHERIES OF ONTARIO.

BY

PROF. RAMSAY WRIGHT,

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

TORONTO, January, 1891.

Dr. G. A. MACCALLUM,
Chairman of the Ontario Fish and Game Commission.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith a Preliminary Report on the Fish and Fisheries of Ontario.

Your Commission had originally intended to collate the information received in answer to a series of questions distributed to persons interested in the subject throughout the Province. The answers, however, appeared to indicate that a Preliminary Report containing a synopsis of what has already been published in regard to it, with descriptions and figures of the species of fish occurring in Ontario, would tend not only to render more precise the replies to future investigations of your Commission, but also to awaken a widespread interest in the whole matter In preparing this synopsis I have been chiefly indebted to the publications of the U. S. Fish Commission, which has with great liberality furnished the illustrative plates, but I have consulted, where necessary, the Dominion Fishery Reports and the Reports of the Ontario Crown Lands Department, as well as other available sources of information.

The first section of the Report deals with geographical considerations likely to affect the distribution of the various species of fish occurring within the waters of the Province, the heights above sea-level, depths and temperatures being indicated where possible.

This is followed by a short account of the natural history of fish sufficient to explain the technical terms used by Ichthyologists in distinguishing the various species. Attention is called to the desirability of the extension of our knowledge as to the conditions of life of our food-fishes.

The third section furnishes a detailed account of the natural history of the species of fish reported from the Province, special attention being given to those of economic importance.

Thereafter the statistics contained in Dominion Reports and the legislative enactments of the Dominion Government as far as these affect Ontario are summarized, and the adequacy of the close seasons fixed considered.

A short account of the apparatus employed in catching fish and the methods of preparing them for the market follows, succeeded by a discussion of the causes of and remedies for reported decreases in the catch of fish.

Finally the problems are indicated which would occupy the attention of a Permanent Fish Commission for the Province of Ontario.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Yours respectfully,

R. RAMSAY WRIGHT.

GEOGRAPHICAL CONSIDERATIONS.

The Province of Ontario, it is said, owes its poetic Indian name to its "beautiful prospect of hills and waters." It is with the inhabitants of the latter that the present section of this Report deals, and it appears therefore to be an indispensable preliminary that some general account of the geographical disposition of the numerous lakes and rivers of the Province should be given.

The most important of these furnish the boundaries which separate Ontario from the United States on the south and from the neighbouring parts of the Dominion of Canada on the east and north-west.

Thus the international boundary line between the Province and the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota passes through the River St. Lawrence and the chain of the Great Lakes, then by Pigeon River and the head-waters of Rainy Lake and River to the Lake of the Woods, a distance of some 1,600 miles, while the north-west boundary line, which separates it from Manitoba and Keewatin, stretches for some 800 miles through English River, Lac Seul, Lake Joseph and the Albany River to the mouth of the latter in Hudson's Bay. From this point, the northern boundary—the Ontario sea-coast—extends for 250 miles along James' Bay to a point midway between Hannah Bay House and the mouth of the Nottawa River and due north of the head of Lake Temiscaming. The meridian which joins this point and the head of the lake forms an artificial boundary line of 275 miles in length between this part of Ontario and the North-Eastern Territory on the east, which is completed further south and east through a stretch of another 500 miles by the natural boundary, separating it from the Province of Quebec, formed by the lake above named and the magnificent Ottawa River which issues from it.

The territory so bounded contains upward of 200,000 square miles, and its most distant points from east to west and from north to south are respectively upwards of 1,000 and 700 miles apart. All the waters named, and others included within the area of the Province belong to two great water-systems, the Hudson's Bay system in the north, and the St. Lawrence system in the south. The watershed separating these—the so-called "Height of Land"—extends, so far as it lies within the Province, south and west from Lake Abittibe to within 100 miles of the north channel of Lake Huron, and then runs parallel therewith, and with the coast line of Lake Superior, occasionally approaching within 50 miles of the coast or receding, as, for example, round Lake Neepigon, to a distance of 150 miles. West of Lake Neepigon, the height of land approaches Thunder Bay between Dog Lake and Lake Shebandowan which belong to the St. Lawrence system on the one hand, and Lac des Milles Lacs, which is tributary to the Hudson's Bay system on the other. It then crosses the international boundary at a point immediately west of Arrow Lake.

At no point does the height of land attain any great elevation above the sea; the highest levels in fact are reached comparatively abruptly from the shores of the Great Lakes, and the height of land is therefore constituted by the most elevated tracts of a great plateau extending between the Great Lakes and James' Bay.

The geological character of this plateau, which forms by far the greater part of the Province of Ontario, affords so complete an explanation of the very characteristic inland waters of the Province, that some reference thereto will assist the reader in forming a conception of their arrangement.

A line drawn from the outlet of Lake Ontario, (near Kingston) to Matchedash Bay in the Georgian Bay, (near Midland in the accompanying map), divides Ontario into two very unequal parts. The northern part is almost entirely formed of rocks of the Laurentian and Huronian series, consisting largely of gneiss and crystalline limestones, which, although apparently altered in their structure, present evidence of being the most ancient sedimentary rocks, and have on this account been termed Archæan. They offer, however, a very different degree of resistance to the eroding and transporting powers of water than do the more recent sedimentary rocks which have not undergone metamorphosis, and thus, instead of continuous river channels, we have series of irregular depressions and clefts converted into lakes by the accumulation of rain and melted snow, and connected with each other by short rapid rivers and falls. This country is generally densely wooded, and in many places, owing to the protrusion of the crystalline rocks through the surface clays, unfitted for agriculture, but nevertheless there are large areas, especially north of the height of land, where the rocks are not exposed and which consequently furnish large tracts of arable land. Only two regions north of the line referred to are underlaid by rocks of more recent origin than the Huronian and Laurentian series. These are firstly, the triangular tongue between the Ottawa and St. Lawrence Rivers as far west as a line drawn from Brockville to Arnprior, which is underlaid by Cambrian and Lower Silurian strata; and secondly, the northern Palæozoic area of James' Bay, a low, level and swampy region, free from rocks and lakes, extending from the south-west shore of the bay towards the height of land, and involving a considerable part of the area traversed by the Albany and Moose Rivers. This region, whose steadily flowing rivers, uninterrupted by lakes, present a difference between high and low water mark of about ten feet, necessarily offers somewhat different conditions of life to the finny tribe than the Laurentian region. It is surrounded by a curved rim of Archæan rocks, the unyielding nature of which brings it about that the rivers flowing towards James' Bay meet with a great and rapid descent at the point where they pour over it. The Long Portage of the Abittibe River, marked in the accompanying map, indicates the position of this rim at the point in question. It is similary situated in the Moose and Albany Rivers, but the sides of the rim converge northward to the shores of James' Bay.

The second and very much smaller part of Ontario is that south of the line described above. It is underlaid by Silurian and Devonian strata in ascending geological order from north to south and west, and is crossed by the great Niagara escarpment, an abrupt rise which extends from the Niagara River by Hamilton, Georgetown, etc., to Cabot's Head in the Georgian Bay. Both east and west of this rise, the country, which forms a continuous tract of fertile farming land, presents a very different aspect from the rugged landscape of the northern Archæan region. On the east the surface is more undulating, the ground gradually rising from Lake Ontario in a series of ridges composed of drift materials to a height of some 700 feet. Some lakes, like Rice Lake and Lake Scugog, are situated in the midst of these drift ridges, others are situated along the line of junction with the Archæan region to the north. To the west of the escarpment on the other hand, the land slopes away gently towards Lake Huron and Lake Erie, and although, as we shall see, important rivers find their way into both these lakes, yet it differs from the country to the east in the absence of small inland lakes.

After this short preliminary sketch of the geography of the Province, some further details are necessary as to the waters bounding and inclosed by the subdivisions described. Most important, of course, are the Great Lakes, indeed, it is they alone which are at present important from an economic standpoint, but it is desirable from a scientific point of view that both of the great water-systems should be considered with the view of eliciting information as to the differences in the fish-fauna of each.

THE GREAT LAKES.

These magnificent expanses of fresh water form part of a semicircle of lakes stretching from the Pacific ocean to the Atlantic concentrically with Hudson's Bay, viz.—Great Bear Lake, Slave Lake, Athabasca, Wollaston, Deer Lake, Lake Winnipeg, Lake Manitoba, Lake of the Woods, Superior, Huron, Erie, Ontario and the St. Lawrence. They are considered to represent the ancient shore of the ocean retiring before a rising continent. Many curious facts as to the inhabitants of these lakes are intelligible if we bear in mind the physical changes which geologists tell us they have undergone in the past.

Lake Superior, the largest expanse of fresh water on the globe, forms an inexhaustible reservoir for the St. Lawrence system, containing, as it has been estimated to do, some 4,000 cubic miles of water. Its north shore is bold and picturesque, varying in height from 300 to 1,360 feet, and deeply indented in some parts, where innumerable harbours facilitating commerce and fisheries are formed.

Its greatest length is some 420 miles, measured on a curve from east to west; its greatest breadth is 160, while its area has been calculated at 32,000 square miles. Taking into consideration its great depth (in some places it reaches 1,200 feet), it is not wonderful that such a large body of water should materially influence the temperature of its shores, and should not be easily affected by seasonal alterations. The temperature of its surface waters in July has been observed to be 39°F (= 4° C), that of the atmosphere being 51°. (10.5° C), while the thermometer at some distance in the interior registered 70° and 80° (=25°-26° C).

The waters of the lake are derived from a basin drained by more than two hundred streams; several of these are of considerable size, but almost all are impetuous torrents, descending from the height of land for 50 to 150 miles. Proceeding from the head of the lake eastwards, the most considerable are the Kaministiquia, the Neepigon, the Pic on the north, the Michipicoten, the Agawa, the Montreal, the Batchawaung and the Goulais on the east side. Of these, the Kaministiquia is the only one navigable for large vessels for any distance from its mouth; it flows into Thunder Bay at Fort William. The Kakabeka Falls, situated near the fork of the branches draining Lake Shebandowan and Dog Lake, are said to be scarcely inferior in grandeur to the Falls of Niagara.

The Neepigon River, the largest on the north shore, takes its origin in Lake Neepigon, an oval sheet of water 30 miles north-west of Lake Superior, and 313 feet higher than that lake; it discharges itself through several small lakes and a wide deep channel into Neepigon Bay. The water of this river and lake, so celebrated for the large speckled trout with which they swarm, has earned for the lake its Indian name, which signifies "Deep Clearwater Lake." The lake, which measures 120 miles in length by 60 in breadth, is deepest in the southern and eastern parts, where a depth of 540 feet has been ascertained, and in consideration of the area drained by the streams which it receives and the volume of water discharged through its outlet, may be regarded as one of the most important head-waters of the St. Lawrence. Its largest affluents are the Kayosk or Gull River on the west and the Sturgeon River on the east.

The second river in point of size on the north shore is the Michipicoten, a large clear rapid river which has long served as an important canoe-route to Hudson's Bay. The other rivers on the east shore are of the same character, receiving tributary streams which pour their water through rapids and falls, often of considerable height, into the main current.

Lake Superior discharges its water into Lake Huron through the St. Mary River, a stretch of 25 miles, part of which, descending 22 feet in three-quarters of a mile, is very rapid, forming the Sault Ste. Marie. The strait so formed where it widens into Lake Huron is interrupted by a series of islands which run parallel to the north shore and which may be regarded as a continuation of the promontory into which the Niagara escarpment is continued. These islands, of which the chief is Manitoulin Island, together with the promontory referred to, separate the so-called North Channel and the Georgian Bay from the main body of the Lake lying to the south. The latter has a surface of 14,000 square miles, while the Georgian Bay, from Nottawasaga Bay to Shebanahning (Killarney) and the eastern extremity of Grand Manitoulin Island, has been estimated to have an area of 6,000 square miles. The North Channel on the other hand, exclusive of its islands, has been reckoned to contain 1,700 square miles. As before observed, Lake Huron is 22 feet lower than Lake Superior, and therefore 578 feet above sea level. Its average depth is as great as that of Lake Superior, but even greater depths have been ascertained in places—over 1,800 feet having been found off Saginaw Bay on the American side. The greatest length of the Lake is 280 miles; its average breadth, 70. Like Lake Superior, it is distinguished, especially in the north-western parts, for the peculiar transparency of its waters.

Emptying themselves into the North Channel and the Georgian Bay are the following large rivers:—The Mississaga, the Serpent, the Spanish, the Wahnapitæ, French River, the Maganetawan, and the Severn. The last mentioned serves as the outlet of Lake Simcoe, but all of them drain a country studded with innumerable lakes and lakelets. The French River has a special importance as forming an almost direct line of communication through Lake Nipissing between the Upper Lakes and the Ottawa. Its navigation is much obstructed by falls and rapids, for in its 40 miles from Lake Nipissing it falls through 87 feet. The watershed between Lake Nipissing, the height of which is 665 feet, and Upper Trout Lake—the source of the Mattawan, (a branch of the Ottawa)—is 714 feet high. Lake Nipissing itself is one of the larger inland lakes, measuring 40 miles from east to west, and with a maximum breadth of 20 miles from north to south. Its area is estimated at 300 square miles. The northern shores of the lake are low, generally of flat rock and sand, and the water shallow with a sandy bottom. Its principal affluent is the Sturgeon River, a stream of considerable size flowing from the north, which forms one of the outlets of Lake Tamagaming, a fine sheet of water, 800 feet above sea-level, with an area of 330 square miles, which has a second outlet towards the Ottawa system through the Montreal River. Of the streams flowing from the Province into the main body of Lake Huron the most important are the Maitland and the Saugeen.

At its extreme southern extremity Lake Huron contracts itself into the St. Clair River, a stream which flows due south for 44 miles between moderately high banks before expanding into the small lake of the same name. Lake St. Clair is 30 miles long by 24 wide, with an area of 360 square miles, and a depth of 12 to 22 feet. It, again, communicates with Lake Erie by the Detroit River, which varies considerably in width, and is studded with numerous islands.

Lake Erie differs considerably from the other lakes, and especially from the Upper Lakes in its depth; its average depth is only 80 feet; the west end is shallow, the deepest points, which do not exceed 220 feet, occurring off Long Point on the north shore. It is 240 miles long, 57 broad at its broadest point, and has an area of 9,000 square miles. The fall from Lake Huron through the St. Clair and Detroit rivers is very gentle, so that Lake Erie exhibits a difference of level of 13 feet from Lake Huron; it is in the Niagara River, which forms the outlet of the Lake at the eastern extremity, that the great fall occurs over the Niagara escarpment, so that in its stretch of 36 miles from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario a difference of levels of 230 feet is achieved, two-thirds of which is accomplished at the Falls. Lake Ontario is 185 miles wide, 40 broad, and has a maximum depth of 600-700 feet. Few rivers of importance fall in on the North Shore; of these the Trent, which, with the aid of its tributary, the Otonabee River, drains several small lakes before falling into the Bay of Quinte, may be mentioned.

At its eastern end the outlet of the lake into the St. Lawrence River, which here first attains its name, is studded with the "Thousand Islands," and before the river is augmented by the Ottawa at Vaudreuil it expands into several quiet lake-like reaches and plunges down in long and picturesque intervening rapids.

To complete the account of the St. Lawrence system, a short reference to the affluents of the Ottawa River, situated within the Province of Ontario is necessary. Lake Temiscaming, the largest and deepest expansion of the Ottawa, receives the most northerly of these; it is a magnificent stretch of navigable water, 67 miles in length, and varying in breadth from 6 to 8 miles. The ascertained height is 612 feet. The River Blanche, which drains a clayey region of the Height of Land, and the Montreal River which comes from the north-west, and in its course receives one of the outlets of Lake Tamagaming, are the chief tributaries. Immediately to the east of Lake Nipissing is the watershed between the Georgian Bay and an important affluent of the Ottawa, the river Matawan. Between the mouth of this river and the City of Ottawa, several important streams, which drain the lakes of the south-eastern tract of the Archæan region, fall into the Ottawa on its right bank, viz., the Petewawa, 140 miles long, with a drainage area of 2,200 square miles, Black River, 120 miles long, with an area of 1,120 square miles, and the Madawaska, 240 miles long, and an area of 4,100 square miles.

Geologists, it is indicated above, have found evidence of many changes in the outlines of the St. Lawrence Basin. At one time the Great Lakes must have been salt water, their northern shores forming the coast line of the high Archæan land to the north. Maritime plants on the north shore of Lake Superior, and marine shrimps in its depths which were able to accommodate themselves gradually to the change in salinity of the water as the land rose, are still found as evidence of this. But, even since their conversion into inland seas, the outlines of the modern lakes by no means agree with what they must have been in the past. Lake Erie, for example, is a comparatively modern way for the waters of the Upper Lakes to escape to the sea, and it is probable that Lake Nipissing and the Ottawa valley formed at one time the chief outlet, although Lake Simcoe and the chain of lakes connecting with the Trent Valley may also have formed a similar outlet. It is probable that further research may prove the different character of the fauna of this lake to be due to its geological history.

THE HUDSON'S BAY SYSTEM.

With the exception of the great rivers flowing from the Height of Land to James' Bay, their immediate neighbourhood and the larger lakes in their course, comparatively little is known of the part of Ontario belonging to this system. A rapid survey of these with reference to the map will therefore suffice.

Lake Abittibe is situated seventy miles north of Lake Temiscaming, and just on the other side of the watershed from the head waters of the River Blanche. It is situated in a northward continuation of the clay plain in which that river arises, and is 245 feet higher than Lake Temiscaming, being only 60 feet lower than the Height of Land portage. The other branches of the Moose River similarly originate in lakes, often of considerable size, near the Height of Land, and the same is true of the Kenogami and other rivers flowing northward into the Albany. The latter river, from its origin in Lake St. Joseph, flows east and north through upwards of 500 miles on its way to the sea. Between Lake Joseph and Lac Seul is the height of land which separates the tributaries of the Nelson River from those of the Albany. The area of Ontario, bounded on the east by this watershed, and that between Lake Superior and the tributaries of Rainy River, is of very considerable size, and everywhere studded by lakes great and small; over 2,500 square miles of water are included in this tract of the Province. Lac des Milles Lacs is one of the largest of these lakes; it discharges into Rainy Lake through the Seine River, but the Lake of the Woods and Lac Seul are the chief reservoirs of the Nelson River system within Ontario. These discharge themselves into Lake Winnipeg by the Winnipeg River in the one case, and its tributary, the English River in the other. The Lake of the Woods is seventy miles in length and has an area of over 1,000 square miles, the greater part of which, 627 square miles, lies within the limits of the Province. It is 1,062 feet above sea-level, but 350 feet higher than Lake Winnipeg and consequently the River Winnipeg offers a series of magnificent falls and rapids in its course. The Lake of the Woods is very irregular in its contour, a peninsula jutting in from the east, separates the southern shallower part—"Lake of the Sand Hills"—from the northern deeper portion, which is studded with islands and is almost sub-divided into three separate bays or lakes, connected by narrows, Lac Plat on the west, Clearwater Lake in the middle, from which the Winnipeg River issues at Rat Portage, and Whitefish Lake on the east.

Lac Seul nearly equals the Lake of the Woods in area, but occupies a long narrow irregular cleft, which resembles in character the lake-like reaches of English River, through which it joins the Winnipeg. In conclusion it is only necessary to remark that this district of Ontario is interesting as containing the highest waters of the Province.

This short account of the Lakes and Rivers of Ontario will facilitate reference in discussing, where possible, the geographical distribution of species, but it must be insisted that a systematic survey with this end in view is necessary before any authoritative statements as to the geographical limitation of species within the waters of the Province can be made.

NATURAL HISTORY OF FISH IN GENERAL.

Some little acquaintance with the elements of Ichthyology is necessary for the proper understanding of the scientific terms used by naturalists in describing Fish, and comparing them with each other. This may be acquired by the attentive examination of any common form like our ordinary Catfish or Bullhead (fig. 1).

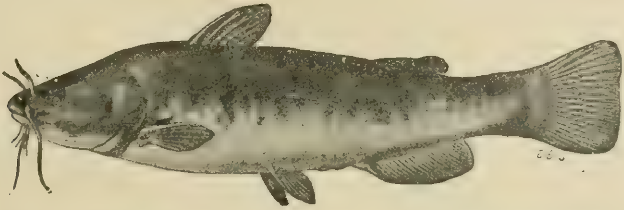


Fig. 1.—Common Catfish, or Bullhead. ¼ (*Amiurus nebulosus*).

This fish is known to zoologists as *Amiurus nebulosus*, Le Sueur; its scientific name, like that of all other animals and plants, is a double name, this being necessary to indicate the particular species to which it belongs, for there are other kinds of catfish in North America sufficiently like this to be united with it in the same "genus" Amiurus. The specific name "nebulosus" was given by Le Sueur to this particular kind on account of its yellowish brown skin being often clouded by black, but the colouration is very variable, and there appears to be in the South a mottled variety sometimes regarded as a distinct species, but probably only a geographical variety or sub-species, the name of which is written *A. nebulosus* var. *marmoratus*.

All catfishes and their allies belong to a "family" called Siluridæ, which contains very numerous genera in the fresh waters of the tropics of both the Old and New Worlds, and which, with a host of other families possessed of a well formed bony skeleton, belongs to the sub-division Teleostei of the class PISCES—one of the primary divisions into which all back-boned or vertebrated animals are divided.

With all other vertebrates then, the catfish shares certain essential characters, such as the possession of a brain and spinal cord protected by a skull and spinal column. Of these, the skull serves in addition for the protection of the nose, eyes and ears, as well as for masticating the food, and, in the fish, carrying out the movements of respiration. The body is divisible into three regions, head, trunk and tail, which have different duties to discharge, and consequently differ in form and structure. The head lodges the brain and sense organs, secures food and shelters the gills; the tail is chiefly locomotive in function, while the trunk differs from both in being hollowed out so as to enclose the intestines and other viscera in the so-called body-cavity. From the trunk there project the two pairs of limbs or members corresponding to our arms and legs, but which are here called on account of their position and form the pectoral and ventral "fins."

These must be carefully distinguished as the "paired" fins, from the "unpaired" fins, which occupy the middle line of the trunk and tail, sometimes forming, in other fishes, a continuous fold as far forward on the under or ventral surface as the end of the intestine, but more frequently interrupted as in this species into dorsal, caudal and anal fins. There are in fact two dorsal fins in the Catfish, but the hinder of the two, instead of being supported by fin-rays, only includes within it some fatty tissue and is therefore called the "adipose" fin.

The fin-rays which support the fins are either hard or soft, *i.e.*, bony or spine-like in their whole length, or else fringed and jointed. For the purpose of distinguishing different species it is often desirable to count the number of rays in the various fins, and express them in a formula, using Roman numerals for the hard, and Arabic for the soft rays.

Thus, for this species, the formula is:

Dorsal, - - -	I, 6.
Anal, - - -	22.
Pectoral, - - -	I, 6.
Ventral, - - -	I, 7.

Certain apertures are to be noted, viz.: the mouth bounded by the upper and lower jaws and leading into the cavity of the mouth, which opens behind into the gullet and at the sides and floor by the gill-slits (five in number on each side) into the right and left gill or branchial chambers. The opening into the gullet is occupied by tooth-bearing bony plates above and below, the superior and inferior pharyngeal plates, and the inner opening of the gill-slits which are separated by the "gill-arches," are screened by a series of short projections on the concave surfaces of the gill-arches, those looking into the cavity of the mouth. The projections, which are often in other fish of considerable length, are called "gill-rakers," and serve to strain the water that flows out over the gills.

The latter occupy the gill-chambers and are attached in two rows to the outer convex faces of the four gill-arches. They are concealed by the gill-cover, a flap which bounds the gill-chamber externally, and the free margin of which can be applied tightly against the shoulder-girdle, the bones of which strengthen the wall of the gill-chamber below and behind. Supporting the main part of the gill-cover are the "opercular" bones, while a series of "branchiostegal rays" strengthen its lower free margin. Between the gill-openings on the ventral surface is the narrow unperforated floor of the mouth, which in many fishes forms a very narrow "isthmus."

The intestine opens posteriorly by a vent or anus in front of the anal fin. Behind the anus are the openings of the reproductive and urinary organs, separate in the females, but on a common urogenital papilla in the males.

The organs of the senses are visible to a certain extent from a surface inspection: thus the nostrils are two apertures on each side which lead into the front and hind ends of the olfactory sacs; round the mouth there are grouped eight sensitive feelers or "barbels" (not present in all fish): the eyes, although small, are evident enough, but the ears are entirely sheltered within the skull and have no communication to the outside. Finally there are certain small holes and slits chiefly on the head and along the lateral line of the body, which open into canals containing sense-organs in the skin, and generally protected by bony scales.

The Catfish, except for a few scales of this sort chiefly situated below the orbit (suborbital), is destitute of the ordinary scaly covering of a fish. Its skin is soft, and slimy, there being innumerable cells in the skin constantly forming this layer of mucus on the surface. But in most fish, the skin is strengthened by bony scales, which may have minute teeth projecting through the surface as in the Sharks and Sturgeons, or a continuous coat similar to tooth-enamel, as in the bony pike, but are generally covered entirely by the soft epidermis. These scales are usually either rounded (cycloid) or with a jagged hinder edge (ctenoid), fig. 2. Their number in longitudinal or vertical rows is often used for distinguishing species, especially those that are perforated for the organs of the lateral line referred to above. The formula for the number of scales is then written L. 63 (as *e.g.* in the Common Sucker), but if it is desirable to take into account the number of longitudinal rows above and below the lateral line, these are counted in an oblique row fron the beginning of the dorsal fin downwards to the lateral line and from that towards the ventral surface, the formula being then expressed (as *e.g.* in the Lake Mullet) scales 6—42 to 48—5, the figures 42-48 indicating the number of scales in the lateral line.

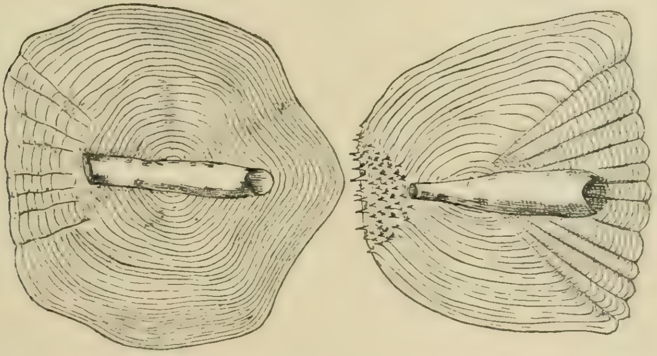


Fig. 2.—A, Cycloid Scale from Lake Herring. B, Ctenoid Scale from Rock Bass. 6/1.

Certain terms used in classifying fish are taken from the skeleton; a short description of the various parts of the Catfish skeleton is therefore inserted. It is divided into the skeleton of the head, of the trunk, and of the paired limbs. The skeleton of the head is again sub-divided into the cranium proper—which contains the brain and shelters the ears—and the jaws and gill-skeleton. The shape and the position of the various bones entering into the cranium may be seen from fig. 3, A. and B. In many fishes the cranium is largely cartilaginous, gristle or cartilage being only partly replaced by bones. In the Catfish, however, there is little of this left in the adult fish. Attention is called to the position of the vomer the teeth on which sometimes furnish easily accessible characters to the systematic zoologist. It is applied to the under surface of bones formed in cartilage, the foremost of which, the middle ethmoid, carries in front the premaxillæ, tooth-bearing plates which form a considerable part of the margin of the upper jaw on each side and which can in some fish be thrust out from their support or "protracted." The rest of the margin of the gape above is usually formed of the

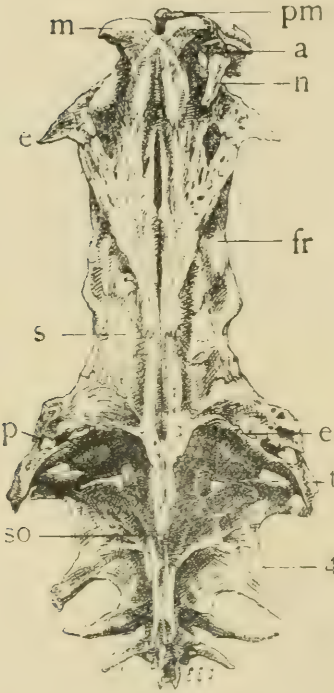


Fig. 3 A.—Cranium and Anterior Vertebræ of Catfish from above.

M, mesethmoid ; pm, premaxilla ; a, antorbital ; n, nasal ; e, parethmoid ; fr, frontal ; s, sphenotic ; p, pterotic ; ep, epiotic ; t, supraclavicle ; so, supraoccipital spine ; 4, transverse process of fourth vertebra.

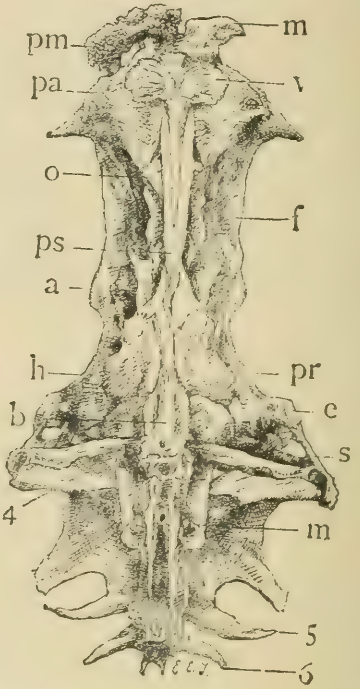


Fig. 3 B.—Cranium and Anterior Vertebræ of Catfish, from below.

Pm, premaxila ; m, mesethmoid ; v, vomer ; pa, parethmoid ; o, orbitosphenoid ; f, frontal ; ps, parasphenoid ; a, alisphenoid ; pr, prootic ; h, articular surface for hyomandibular on sphen, and pterotics ; b, basioccipital with exoccipitals on either side ; s, supraclavicle ; m, "malleus ;" 4, 5 and 6, transverse process of 4th, 5th and 6th vertebræ.

maxillæ, but these are small in the Catfish and merely serve to support the large barbels. Fig. 4 illustrates how closely the jaws are related to the hyoid arch,

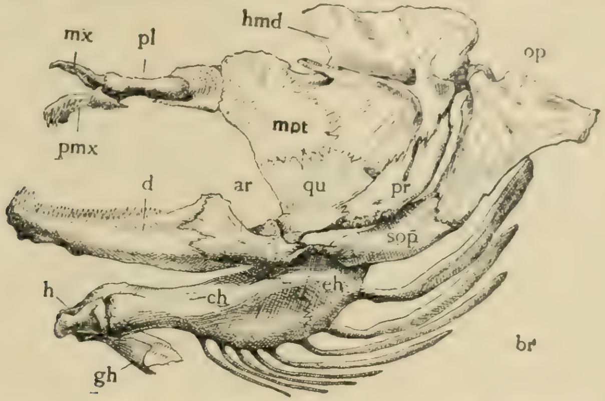


Fig. 4.—Jaws and Hyoid Arch of Catfish, from the side.

Mx, maxilla ; pmx, premaxilla ; pl, palatine ; hmd, hyomandibular ; op, operculum ; mpt, metapterygoid ; qu, quadrate ; pr, preoperculum ; sop, interoperculum ; d, dentary ; ar, articular ; h, hypohyal ; gh, glossohyal ; ch, ceratohyal; eh, epihyal ; br, branchiostegal rays.

which is similar in general character to the following gill-arches, but which is altered in form by reason of its carrying the jaws and the skeleton of the gill-cover. Indeed the jaws are regarded as another similar arch in front of that, formed of an upper palato-quadrate and a lower mandibular segment, part of the latter carrying teeth (dentary) and part forming a joint with the quadrate, but all suspended to the skull by the hyomandibular, the upper part of the hyoid arch. The lower part of this arch is sub-divided as shown in the figure, and forms a bony support for the tongue, while its hinder margin performs, with the attached branchiostegal rays, a similar function for the free part of the gill-cover, these rays being related to it in a manner somewhat similar to that in which the bones of the gill-cover—preoperculum, operculum proper, and interoperculum (there is no suboperculum in the Catfish)—are related to the hyomandibular part of the arch.

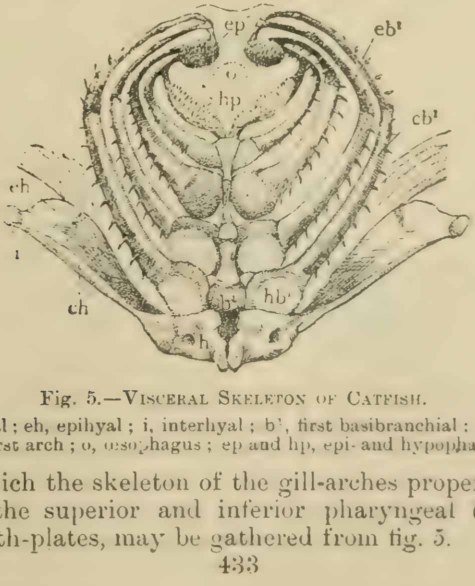


Fig. 5.—Visceral Skeleton of Catfish.

H, hypohyal ; ch, ceratohyal ; eh, epihyal ; i, interhyal ; b^1, first basibranchial ; hb^1, cb^1, eb^1, hypo-cerato- and epibranchials of first arch ; o, œsophagus ; ep and hp, epi- and hypopharyngeal tooth plates.

The mode in which the skeleton of the gill-arches proper is sub-divided and the relationship to the superior and inferior pharyngeal (epipharyngeal and hypopharyngeal) tooth-plates, may be gathered from fig. 5.

The vertebral column is formed of vertebræ, each of which has a rounded body hollowed out on both faces (amphicœlous), from which there projects an upper arch protecting the spinal cord and terminating above in an upper or neural spinous process (fig. 6). Between the neural spines are inter-spinous bones which carry the fin-rays of the unpaired fins. In the tail region there are also ventral arches and spines which protect the blood-vessels running to the tail, and the ribs further forward in the trunk region correspond to these, although they do not meet in the middle line below.

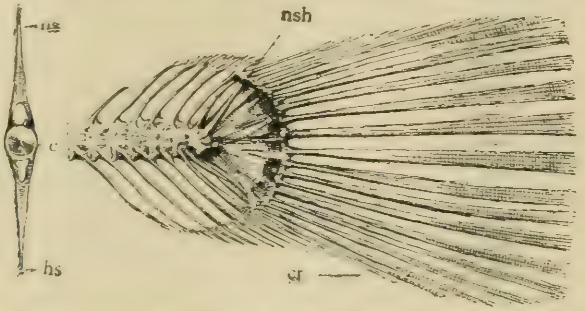


Fig. 6.—Caudal Vertebra and Caudal end of Vertebral Column in the Catfish.
Ns, neural spine ; c, vertebral centre ; hs, hæmal spine ; nsh, bony sheath of the notochord ; cr, caudal rays.

The caudal fin of the catfish appears quite symmetrical, and in some species (plate 5), is equally forked ; a close inspection of the skeleton, however, shows that it is chiefly situated on the lower surface of its axis, which is here abruptly turned up. This apparent symmetry (homocercal condition) is absent in some fish like the Sturgeon, (plate 1), where the vertebral column turns up, sub-dividing the tail very plainly into two unequal lobes (heterocercal condition).

In the catfish some anterior vertebræ are united very intimately to each other, and to the skull and pectoral arch, in consequence of certain peculiar connections between the ears and the air-bladder, but this is not usual in fish.

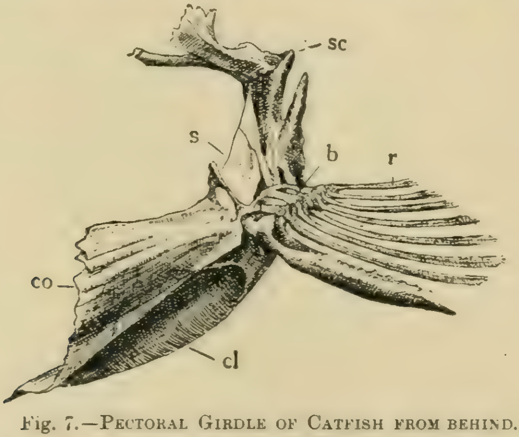


Fig. 7.—Pectoral Girdle of Catfish from behind.
Co, coracoidal, s, scapular portion of primary shoulder-girdle ; cl, clavicular, sc, supra-clavicular portions of secondary shoulder-girdle ; b, basal elements, r, rays of the fin-skeleton.

On the other hand the union of the pectoral arch to the skull is not uncommon, and is effected by a three-pronged bone, the supraclavicle or suprascapula (fig. 7). The arch is formed of right and left halves which fuse with each other in the middle line below, but each half at an early date is formed of two elements, a primary element formed in cartilage, and a secondary larger one formed beneath the skin. The so-called basal elements of the pectoral fin correspond in part to the limb bones of higher animals, but they are unimportant in size as compared with the fin-rays, the foremost of which can be set and used as an effective weapon by the catfish.

Systematic zoologists rarely employ the form of the viscera to any extent in framing comparative descriptions of different species. The following points as to the arrangement of the viscera should, however, be noted.

The intestinal canal is a comparatively short tube which is marked off into three regions, the stomach, small intestine and large intestine. All these parts are supported to the wall of the body-cavity in which they lie by the mesentery, and another part of the same membrane the "peritoneum" also lines the body-cavity. Its colour may vary from black to silvery. Connected either permanently, or in the young fish merely temporarily, with the gullet is the air-bladder, a part of the intestine which serves as a float, and may have other subsidiary functions.

The stomach may merely be a slightly enlarged part of the intestinal tube, but may have a blind projection as in the catfish, "cœcal type," or be bent into U-shaped form, "siphonal type." It is separated from the first part of the small intestine by a muscular valve, the pylorus, from which a number of blind tubes attached to this part of the intestine in many fishes (but not the catfish) derive the name of *pyloric cœca.* Opening into this part of the intestine also is the bulky liver, which is provided with a large gall-bladder.

The heart in the catfish is situated far forwards in the region of the throat. It collects the blood from the veins and drives it up the gill-arches, from which it flows out at the top into the dorsal aorta as arterial blood. Behind the air-bladder is the kidney, formed of right and left halves intimately united, and connected by folds of mesentery with the dorsal surface of the body-cavity are the ovaries in the female (the roe) and the testes (the milt or soft roe) of the male.

As a general rule the eggs of fish are fertilised after they have been deposited by the female, and it may be observed that the fewer the eggs are in number the more anxiously are they looked after by one or both parents. The various species of catfish all appear to be attentive to the fry for some time. Some notions as to the development from the egg may be gathered from fig. 8. While still within the body of the mother, the egg measures about one-eighth of an inch in diameter; it has two coats, the outer of which is penetrated by minute canals through which the necessary nourishment for the growth of the egg passes inwards. When the egg is laid, the space between the two coats increases in size and the two constituents of the yolk) the formative yolk, which gives rise directly to the body of the embryo, and the large food-yolk which is utilized as food by the embryo) formerly evenly distributed, now tend to accumulate at opposite poles. The formative yolk with its contained nucleus begins to divide, the result being a disc of small cells lying on the surface of the food-yolk. The cells gradually extend over the whole of the egg, those at the formative pole arranging themselves into the three layers of the embryo, which already during the second day assumes a fish-like form. It is from these three layers that all the organs of the fish are developed. The embryo does not escape from its shell till the sixth day, when, although only one-third of an inch in length, development has already advanced to a considerable extent. Thus the heart is seen in front of the yolk-sac, from the vessels of which it collects the blood enriched by contact with the yolk, and propels it by way of the gill-arches throughout the entire system. After all the food is extracted from the yolk-sac, the latter is absorbed, and the young fish begins to feed for itself. At the end of three months the adult form is attained, the fish being then hardly an inch in length.

The length of time which the hatching process takes, and the rapidity with which the developmental process runs vary much in different species of Teleosts, and is largely dependent on the temperature of the water, spawn deposited in the cold water of October and November not hatching till the following spring in contrast with the rapid process depicted above, which occurs in the early summer. The great difference in size which is to be observed between the eggs of different species is not merely proportional to the size of the species, although, as we shall find, large varieties of brook trout lay larger eggs than small varieties ; it is largely a question of the relative amount of food-yolk provided for the embryo, and may be therefore also attributed to the hatching habit of the species, the longer or shorter time which the embryo takes to burst the egg-shell and to begin to feed for itself.

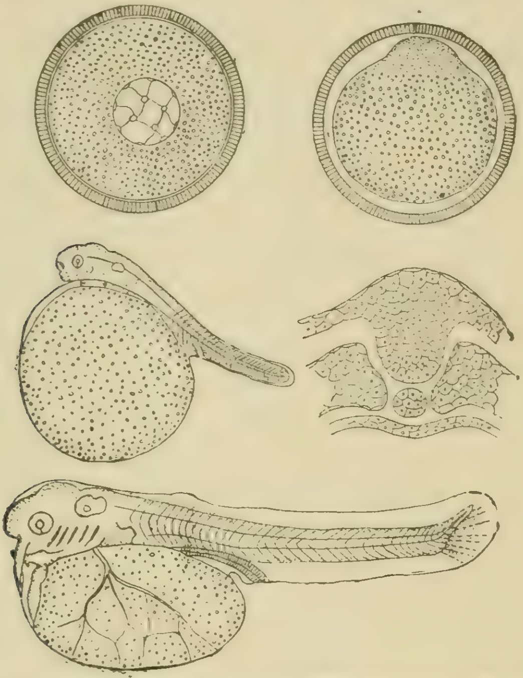


Fig. 8.—Diagram of several stages in Development of Catfish. (Modified from Ryder).

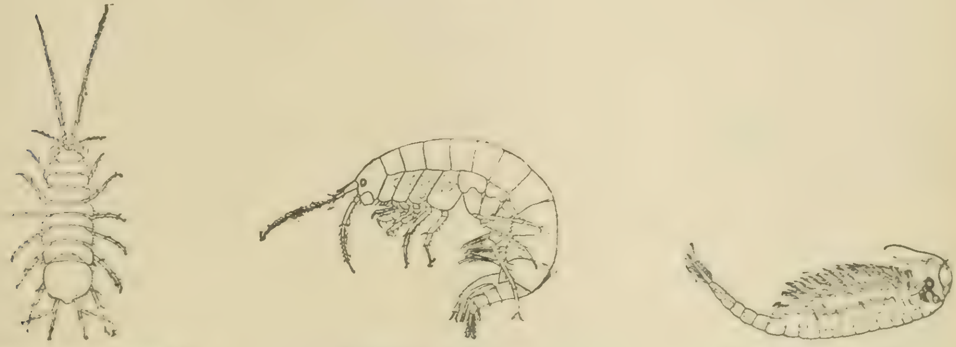
1, ovarian egg ; 2, egg in which formative yoke has separated to upper pole ; 3, embryo of second day ; 4, section through such an embryo, showing epiblast with nervous system above, hypoblast below, and between them the mesoblast and the notochord ; 5 embryo of sixth day.

The following table gives the number of eggs that have been counted to a quart in different species :—

Mackerel	1,267,728
Pickerel (*Stizostedium vitreum*)	120,000
Whitefish	36,000
Striped Bass	24,363
Brook Trout	11,000
Lake Trout	8,720
Atlantic Salmon	4,272
Winninish	3,500

Teleosts differ very much in the nature of their food and in their manner of securing it. Some, like the Catfish, Sturgeon and Suckers, are bottom feeders, and such are often furnished with protractile lips, the better to secure the molluscs, worms, aquatic insect-larvæ or fish-spawn on which they live. Others, like the Whitefish, are dependent on the crustacean life with which our fresh waters swarm, (fig. 9), the young living on the minute *Entomostraca*, the adult on the larger shrimp-like forms. Others again, more agile, leap to secure the insects on which they feed, while many are carnivorous, feeding on other smaller species of fish. Unquestionably the microscopic life of the fresh waters is the prime source of much of the food of our fresh water fishes, and most comprehensive investigations are therefore being carried on in regard to the life of the larger bodies of fresh water in Europe with the object of ascertaining the conditions which appear favourable to the abundance of food-material of this character, and the species which appear to contribute most to the sustenance of the fish.

Fig. 9.



Asellus communis. x 2. *Gammarus sp.* x 3. *Branchipus vernalis,* swimming on its back. x 3.

Daphnia pulex. x 18. *Cypris candida.* x 16. *Cyclops* sp. x. 12.

As the smaller species of fish serve as food for the larger rapacious forms, which may thus be regarded as inimical to them, so also the various fish-eating birds and reptiles may be regarded as enemies of the class. There are, however, some more insidious enemies which are deserving of mention—the various fish-eating insects, and the various parasites, animal and vegetal, which afflict fish.

Amongst the former are specially to be noted the larger water-beetles, *Dytiscus* and *Acilius*, which may completely devour small fish by the aid of their rapacious jaws; the larger and smaller water-bugs and water-boatmen, *Belostoma*, *Notonecta* and *Ranatra*, which attack fish by grasping them with their powerful front legs and then sting them and suck their blood by their sucking proboscis.

Among the latter are to be distinguished the crustacean parasites of the gills (fig. 10) or of the surface of the body, which may become so numerous as to cause death (p. 446). Again there are various worm parasites (no species of fish is exempt from its share) which, however, appear rarely to cause any serious mortality. In many cases unripe stages of such worm parasites occur in fish, which only reach their full development in fish-eating birds, but one species of such immature forms occurring in the Pike, and possibly also in some Salmonoids, is the larva of *Bothriocephalus latus*, the broad tape-worm of man. It is only found abundantly in those northern countries where fish are eaten raw. Among the worm parasites may be mentioned certain thread-worms which (like the guinea worm) live in the skin of their host, and may often cause serious abscesses in the fins of affected fish. Certain leeches (*Piscicola*) also may attach themselves to the skin and suck the blood of their victims with fatal results.

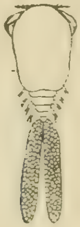
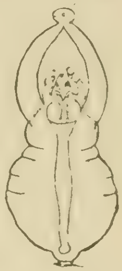


Fig. 10.—*Ergasilus* with egg-sacs from gills of sunfish. × 10.



Achtheres from gills of catfish × 6.

Obscure diseases of fish of epidemic character have not been properly investigated yet. Some are no doubt attributable to bacteria, others, like the salmon disease, to more visible fungus-growths such as *Saprolegnia*, but the subject of the wholesale dying-off ot fish is one which requires further looking into.

PRESERVATION OF FISH.

Should any reader of this report desire information as to any particular variety occurring in his locality, he is invited to send specimens to the author at the University of Toronto. These ought to be suitably preserved before shipment, either by putting on ice when caught and shipping promptly, or by immersion in a strong pickle formed of 1½ lbs. salt, ¼ lb. saltpetre and ¼ lb. boracic acid to the gallon of water, or in strong spirits of wine. The preservative fluid used should be poured into the mouth, and if possible injected into the vent and through a small slit into the body-cavity. When alcohol is used as a preservative fluid it should be diluted with one-third water, so as to obviate shrinkage of the tissues, and changed once or twice before shipment. The label accompanying a specimen should always give the exact place and date of capture, and any other information which occurs to the collector, such as colouration when fresh, which is especially desirable if alcohol is used as the preservative fluid.

NATURAL HISTORY OF ONTARIO FISH.

The Class of the Fishes is divided by zoologists into six sub-classes, containing:—

I. The Lancelet or Amphioxus.
II. The Lampreys and Hag-fishes.
III. The Sharks and Rays.
IV. The Ganoid Fishes.
V. The Teleost or Bony Fishes.
VI. The Dipnoi or Lung-Fishes.

Of these the 1st and 3rd are not represented in fresh waters, and need not concern us here. With few exceptions our fish belong to the fifth sub-class.

SUB-CLASS II.—CYCLOSTOMI.

The fishes that belong to this group are eel-like forms of parasitic habits, attaching themselves by means of their circular mouths to larger fish, of which they suck the blood. Their skeleton differs very much from that of other fish: it consists of a brain-case formed of cartilage, supports for the gills of the same material, and a notochord running underneath the spinal cord. There are no true jaws, nor limbs, nor ribs as in other fish. One of the families—the Myxinidæ—is entirely marine, the other—the Petromyzontidæ—has some fresh-water species.

They are at once recognized by the circular sucking-mouth (fig. 11), the horny teeth within it, the single nostril on the top of the head, and the separate openings of the seven gill-pouches on each side of the head.

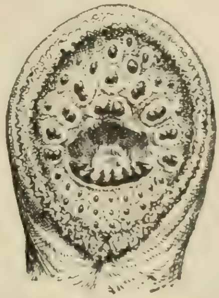


Fig. 11.—MOUTH OF RIVER LAMPREY. (*Petromyzon concolor.*)

The only species in Ontario waters is *Petromyzon concolor*, the Silvery Lamprey, a small species of no economic importance found in the Great Lakes and living partly as a parasite of the lake Sturgeon, to which it attaches itself and forms raw sores by the aid of its rasp-like teeth. They ascend brooks in spring to spawn, and it is probable that the young are at first toothless and blind, living in sand until they attain a considerable size. Further information is desirable as to this Lamprey from a scientific point of view, but it is of no economic importance, whereas the Marine Lamprey, which attains a size of three feet, was formerly much valued as an article of food. It ascends rivers in the spring to spawn and resembles, therefore, in this respect its representative in the lakes.

SUB-CLASS IV.—THE GANOIDEI.

This group embraces but few living forms—most of them North American—but very many fossil representatives are known, so that the living species are really only to be regarded as straggling survivors of a formerly numerous group.

The name Ganoid is taken from the enamelled scales so well developed in the bony pike. In many respects the structure is intermediate between that of the Sharks on the one hand, and that of the Teleosts and Lung-fishes on the other.

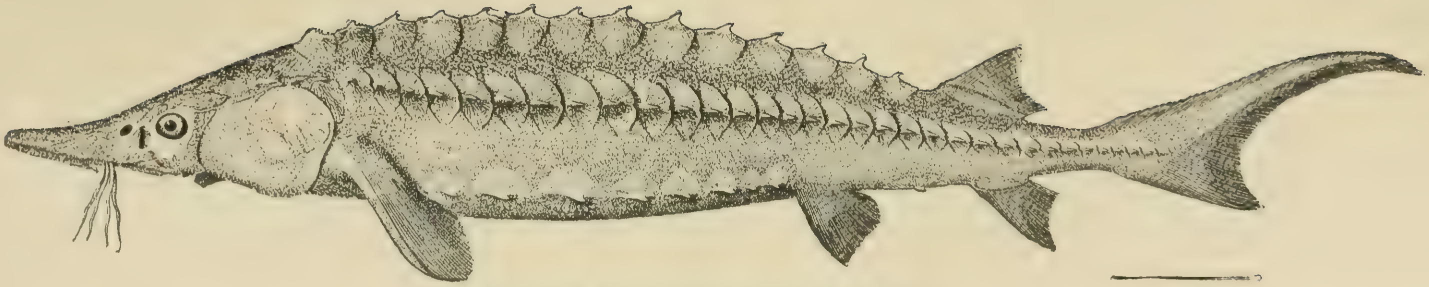
Two divisions of the group are recognized—the cartilaginous and the bony Ganoids. Both are represented in Ontario, the one by the Sturgeons (family ACIPENSERIDÆ), the other by the Bony Pikes or Gar Pikes (LEPIDOSTEIDÆ) and the Mud-fishes (AMIIDÆ).

Of the various families the Sturgeons (*Acipenseridæ*) approach most closely to the Sharks in their structure. Thus the skin possesses minute bony plates roughened with teeth which recall the shagreen of the Shark. The skeleton is cartilaginous throughout, although the skull is encased by a series of flat bones formed from the skin, and similar in this respect to the bony shields on the trunk. The latter are very characteristic for the family; they are in five rows—a median dorsal series and a lateral and ventral series on each side—all are keeled and provided with a spine. The snout or rostrum, which is of considerable size in the allied paddle-fishes (*Polyodon*) and shovel-nosed Sturgeons (*Scaphirhynchus*) of the Mississippi Valley, is conical in form and carries in front of the mouth, which is on the under surface, a row of four barbels. The Sturgeons are bottom feeders, the position of the mouth and its protractile lips are therefore very advantageous for this kind of life. The air-bladder is of large size and has a wide opening into the gullet.

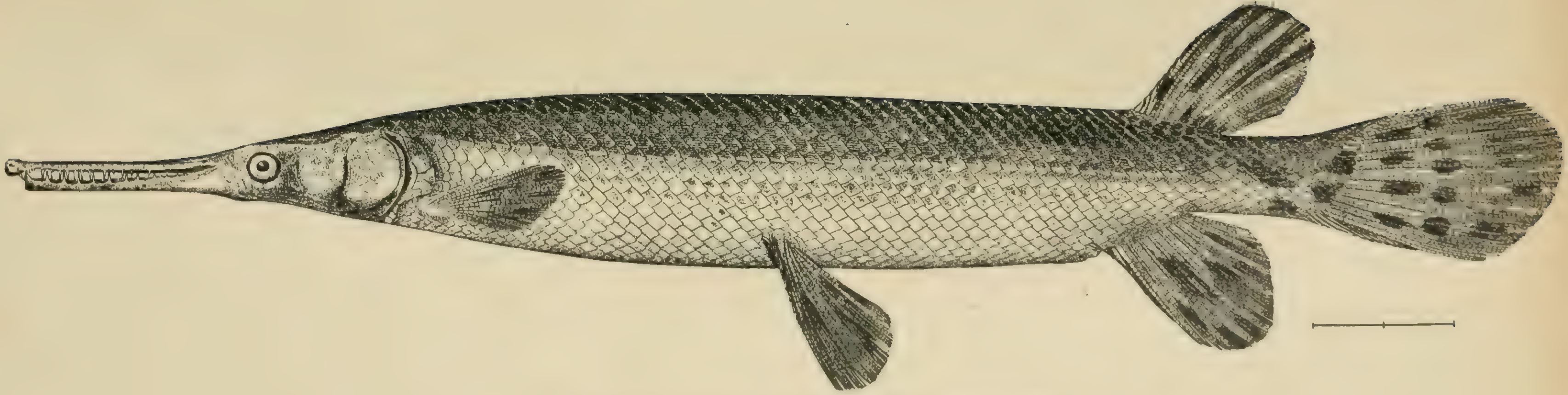
The pectoral and ventral fins are situated low down, the latter far back, but still in front of the dorsal and anal fins, which are similar in form and are separated from the caudal fin by a slenderer part of the tail the "caudal peduncle." The caudal fin is unequally divided by the continuation of the vertebral column, and is distinctly "heterocercal." The gills are, however, much more like those of the Teleost, consisting of a double row of gill-filaments attached to each of the four gill-arches, and, in addition, of a single row attached to the hyoid arch, the so-called opercular gill. The free edges of these look into the gill-chamber, which is enclosed by an operculum, in which, however, only two of the four bones usual in the Teleosts are found. There are no branchiostegal rays. Another rudimentary gill (the pseudobranch) is situated within a rudimentary gill-slit between the jaw and the hyoid arch, known as the "spiracle," and common in the Sharks and Rays. Although the pseudobranch is frequently present in the Teleosts, the spiracle itself is always absent, and it is hardly to be detected in the other families of Ganoids referred to.

The only member of the family occurring in the Province is the Lake Sturgeon or Rock Sturgeon (*Acipenser rubicundus*). Like the other members of the genus, this species attains a considerable size, up to six feet, and to a weight

[PLATE 1.]

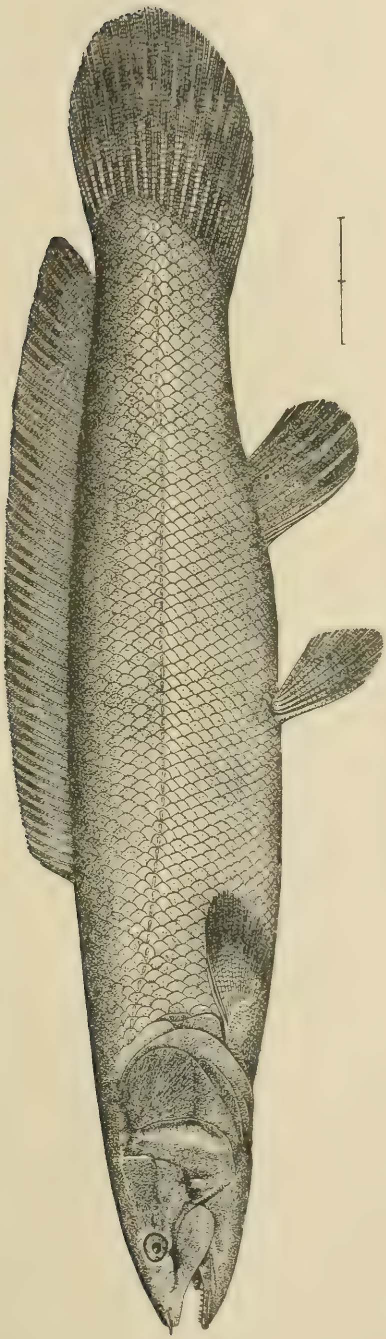


THE LAKE STURGEON (*Acipenser rubicundus*).



THE SHORT-NOSED GAR-PIKE (*Lepidosteus platystomus*).

[PLATE 3.]



THE BOWFIN OR MUDFISH (*Amia calva*).

of from 50 to 100 pounds. Most of the other species are marine forms that only ascend rivers to spawn, but this one is permanently confined to the lakes. It varies much with age, the young having a slender long snout, which becomes quite blunt in the adult, also sharp hooks on the bony shields, which become smooth with age, while the ventral shields grow smaller and finally disappear. The dorsal shields average 13 in number (11-16), the laterals 34 (30-39), the ventrals 8-10, while the fin-formula is D 35, A 26.

This species owes its scientific specific name to the reddish colour of the sides of the body; the dorsal surface, however, is dark in hue.

The Sturgeon is hardly appreciated at its true value in Ontario, the greatest proportion of the fish caught in Canadian waters being shipped to the States for sale. It is a fish nevertheless, of high economic importance, its flesh being of excellent nutritive quality and good although somewhat meaty flavour. The sounds or air-bladders furnish the best quality of isinglass, and the roe the expensive delicacy "caviare," but these accessory products are not properly taken advantage of in the Province.

On the whole the Sturgeon frequents comparatively shallow water, and is therefore oftener taken in pound-nets than in gill-nets (p. 464) but it is most easily captured in the spring of the year at spawning-time when numbers congregate about the mouths of rivers. The spawning time may be as early as the middle of May, but in Lake Superior it is delayed till July. At this time the habits of the fish render them comparatively defenceless; they run in schools, depositing their spawn along seams in rocky ledges as has been observed at the head of the Niagara River, the females followed by the males, and both rolling over and over on the bottom, and then suddenly leaping from the water and falling back with a splash. They can often be successfully gaffed, or taken by hauling a grapnel hook along the bottom—a method which must wound many fish which afterwards escape; finally they are sometimes speared even in comparatively deep water (25 to 30 feet) by Indians, by means of a long spear with detachable handle, the iron of which has a line fastened to it.

The eggs are of large size (one-ninth of an inch in diameter) and very numerous (from one to two millions in a large fish). Comparatively few of these can meet with the necessary conditions for their successful development, as the adults are not met with in the numbers which might be anticipated.

A comparatively short time—four to five days—suffices for the hatching process, the embryos escaping at the end of this period.

Nothing is known of the food of the embryo fish, but it is undoubtedly formed of minute forms of life which afterwards give place to the shell-fish (*Physa, Planorbis, Limnæa, Valvata, etc.*) on which the adult feeds.

Unlike the Sturgeons, the bony Ganoids are utterly worthless as food, but as before remarked, they have a high claim to scientific interest. They approach the ordinary bony fishes in that the gill-cover has all the four bones, and the branchiostegal rays. The air-bladder is almost lung-like in character and accounts for the circumstance that the fish are able to live out of water for a very considerable time, and are often to be seen leaping and snapping air.

Externally the difference between the Gar-Pikes and the Bowfins or Mudfishes is very marked, for the enamelled coat of armour of the former is far more unlike the scaly coat of an ordinary fish than is the skin of the latter, but in their internal structure they offer a very close agreement.

Three species of Bony Ganoids occur in Ontario, two Gar-pikes (*Lepidosteus osseus* and *L. platystomus*) and the Mudfish (*Amia calva*).

The Gar-pikes have an elongated, almost cylindrical body covered with the obliquely arranged lozenge-shaped scales which are so characteristic of the genus. The jaws are elongated into a beak which is twice the length of the head in the long-nosed species (*L. osseus*), but shorter and broader in the other species. In both the beak is very well provided with teeth, there being several rows of small teeth and one row of larger size.

As in the Sturgeon, there is a hyoidean half-gill attached to the deep surface of the gill-cover, but the spiracles do not open to the outside and are small in size. One of the peculiarities of the skeleton is that the vertebræ instead of having cup-like surfaces as in the *Amia* and the ordinary bony fishes are united by a ball and socket joint, the socket being on the hinder surface of each vertebra.

The remaining representive of this important group, *Amia calva*, is of common occurrence in the Great Lakes and sluggish waters southwards. In various places it is known under different popular names:—Lake Dogfish from its voracity, Mudfish from the waters it frequents, Bowfin from the characteristic long dorsal. In shape the Mudfish somewhat recalls the Shad tribe, and it is perhaps to this division of the bony fishes to which it is most nearly allied. All naturalists are agreed that the Amia is the leading representative of an extinct transition group between the ancient Ganoid fishes and the modern Teleosts.

From the latter, however, there are still many points of distinction; such as the completeness of the cartilaginous skull under the outside dermal bones encasing it, the presence of a similar dermal bone between the lower jaws and of two peculiar file-like structures attached to the hinder edge of the gill-opening.

The general colouring of the Mudfish is dark olive-green above, pale below, but the males are marked by a round black spot bordered by yellow at the base of the caudal, which is absent in the females.

SUB-CLASS V.—TELEOSTEI.

The general structure of the Teleosts has been described on p. 429; it now remains to give some details as to the peculiarities of the various subdivisions of the group.

They are primarily classified into Physostomous and Physoclystous Teleosts:—*i.e.* those in which the air-bladder opens into the gullet in the adult, and those where it is completely shut off. Even in those forms where the air-bladder does open by a tube into the gullet, its importance as a breathing organ is quite unlike that in the Bony Ganoids, and its functions are therefore regarded as being more closely related to the locomotion of the fish. Those Teleosts in which the air-bladder is closed are regarded as further removed from the Bony Ganoids than the others, and it is therefore desirable to treat of the latter first

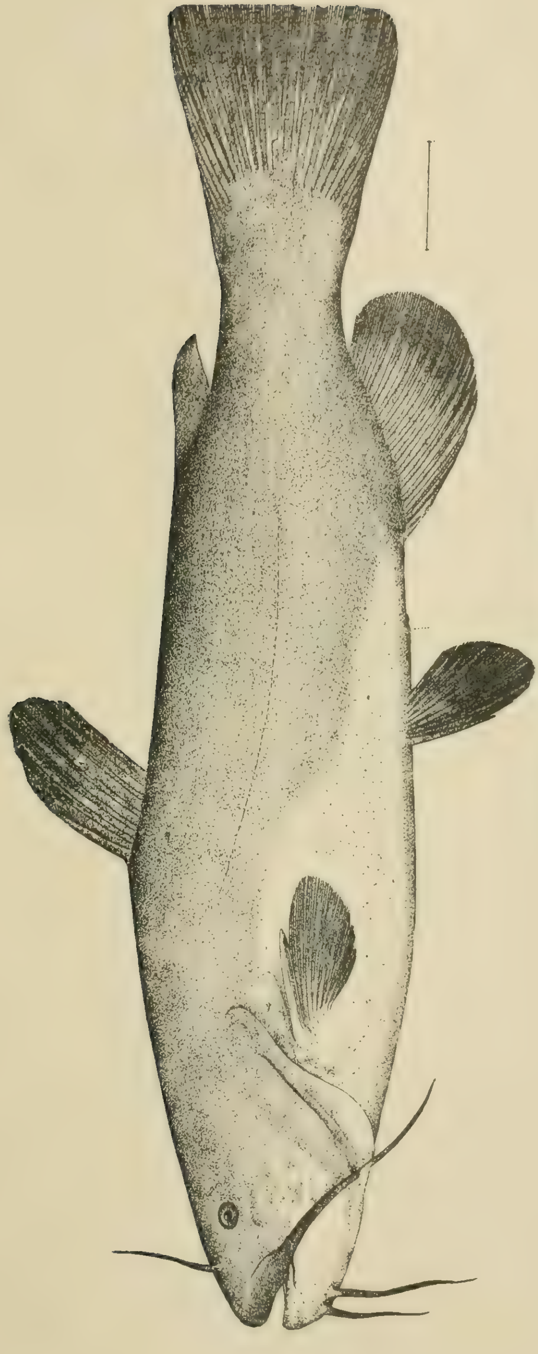
PHYSOSTOMI.

In this division the scales are usually cycloid, and the fin-rays (with the exception of one or more anterior ones, modified into defensive spines) soft.

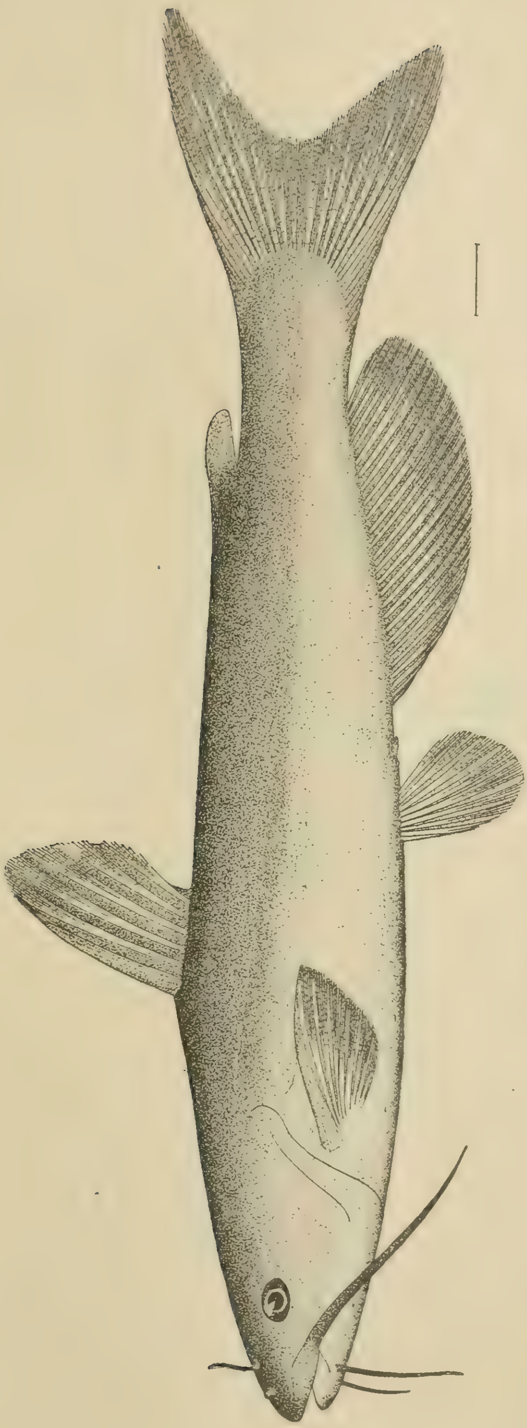
The most primitive families are undoubtedly the Catfishes, Suckers and Minnows, and they all agree in possessing the connection between the air-bladder and the ear referred to at p. 434, besides other anatomical features which it is impossible to describe.

A sufficient account has been given above of the structure of a typical representative of the family SILURIDÆ, and it only remains to make a brief reference to the other species of the family that occur in Ontario.

In addition to the ordinary Catfish (*Amiurus nebulosus*), two other species occur within the Province—*A. vulgaris,* which differs in being somewhat slenderer and in having the lower jaw projecting beyond the upper, and

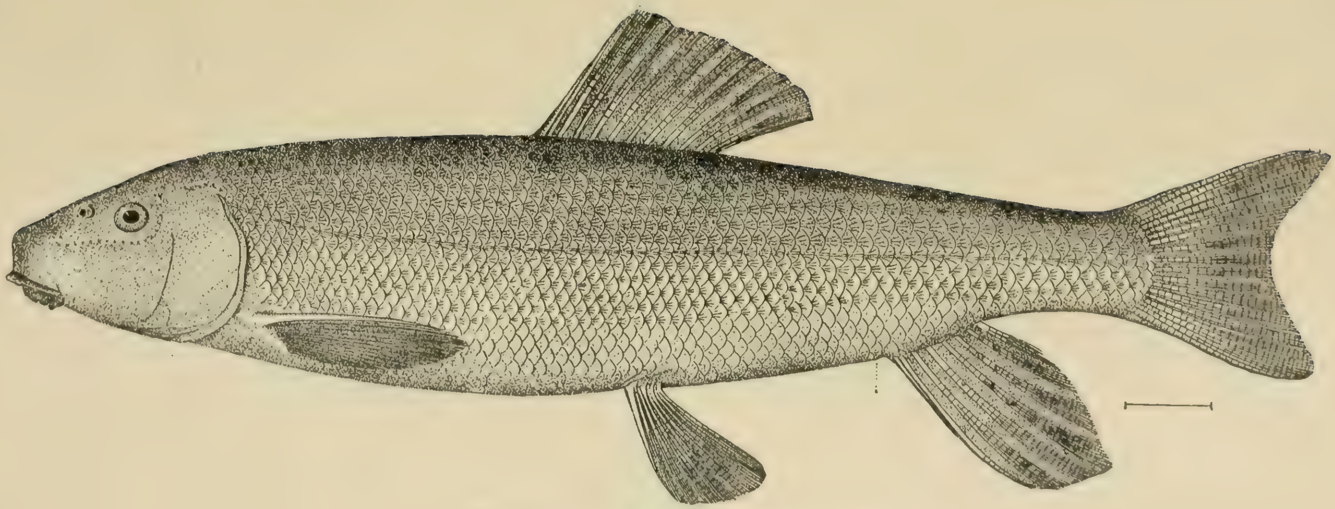


THE BULLHEAD (*Amiurus vulgaris*).

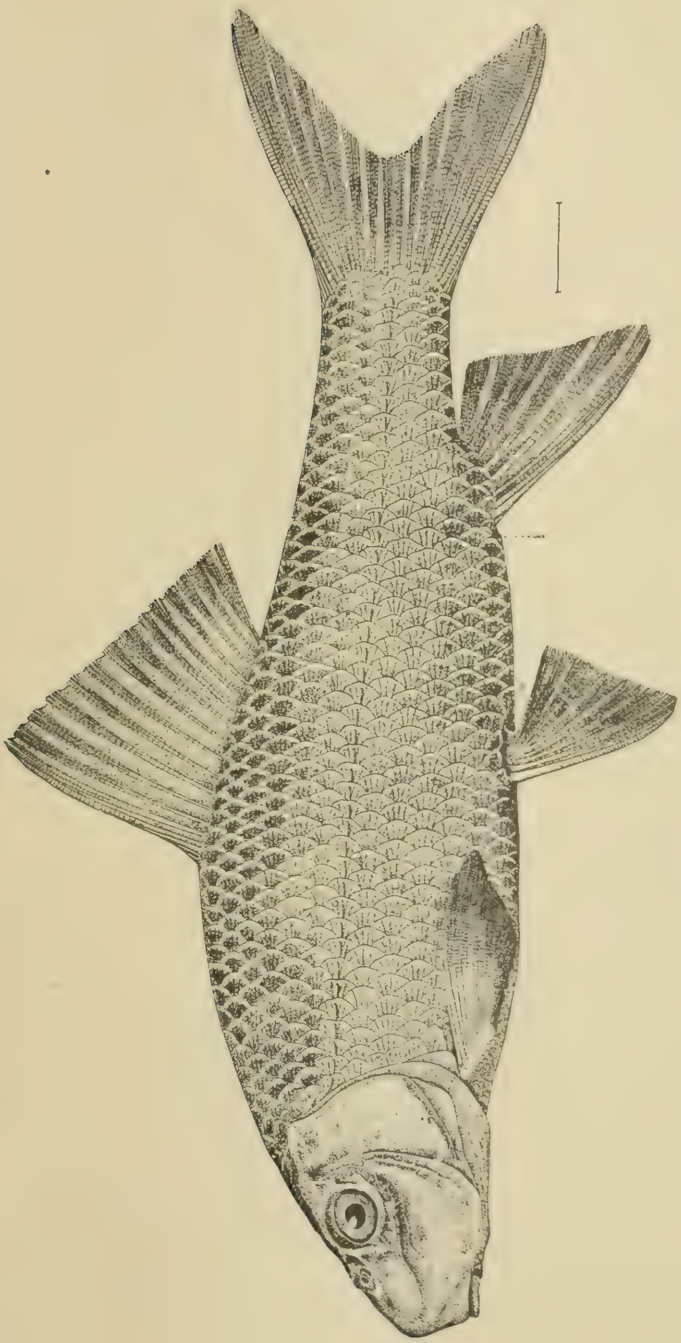


The Great Fork-tailed Catfish (*Amiurus nigricans*).

[PLATE 6.]

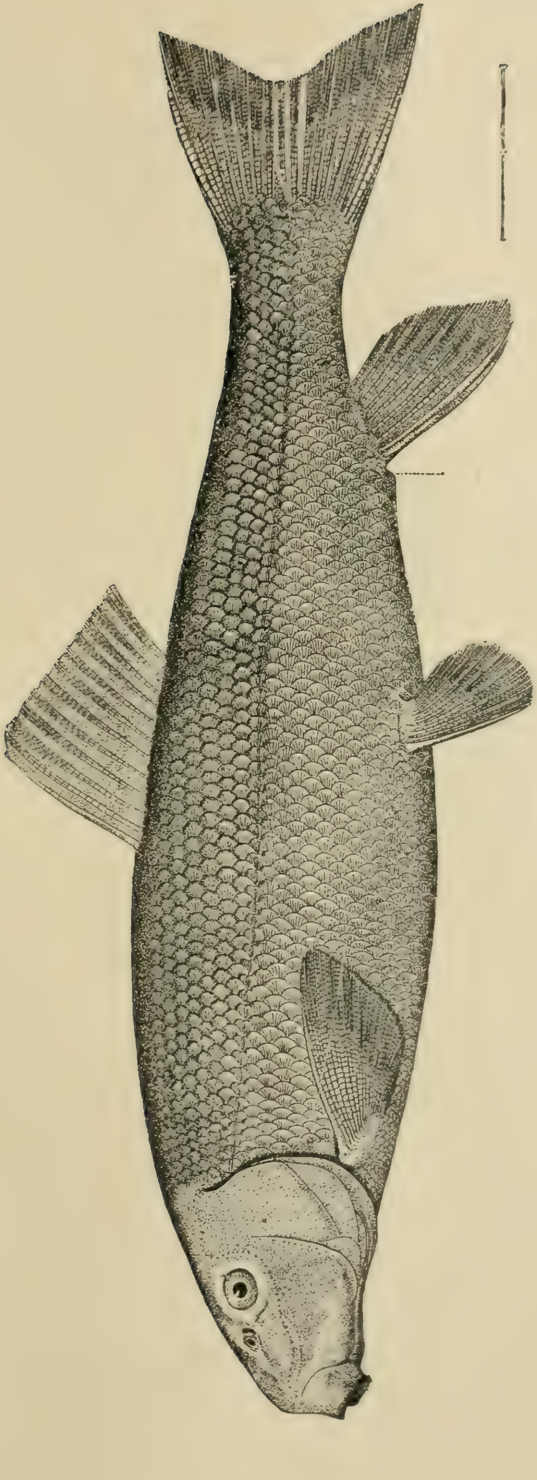


THE COMMON SUCKER (*Catostomus teres*).

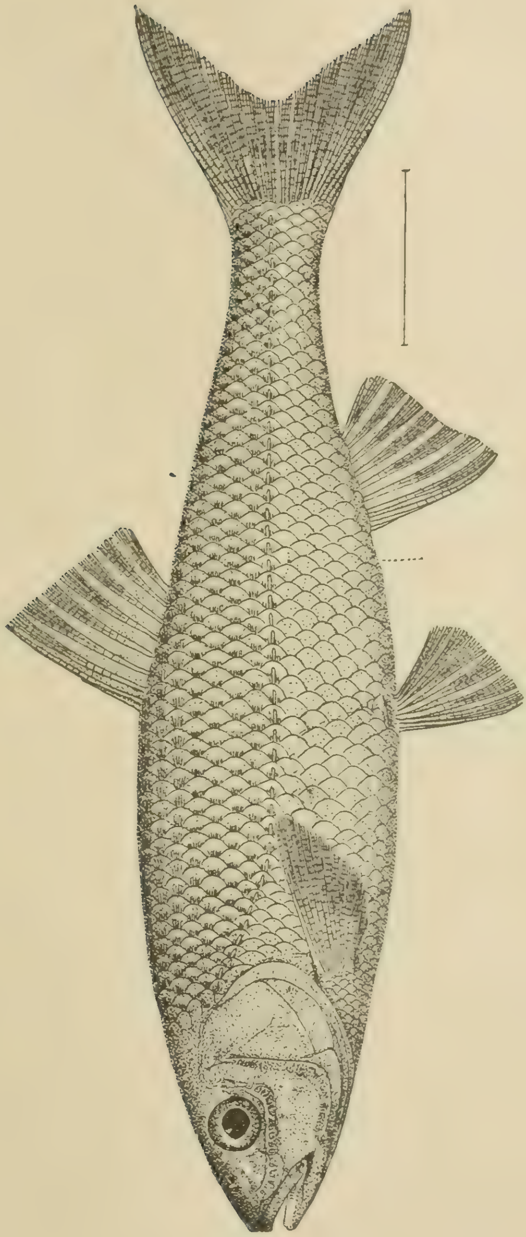


THE CARP MULLET (*Moxostoma carpio*).

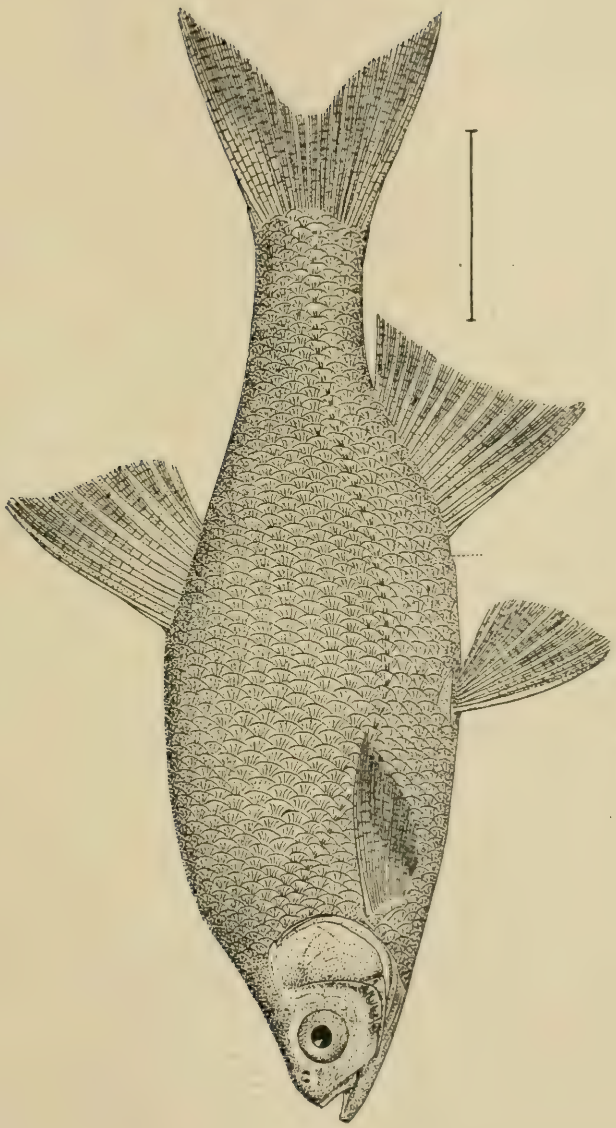
[PLATE 8.]



THE RED HORSE (*Moxostoma macrolepidotum*).



The Fall-Fish or Silver Chub (*Semotilus bullaris*).



THE GOLDEN SHINER OR BREAM (*Notemigonus chrysoleucus*).

A. natalis, a species with a broad head and a longer anal fin than the above, (A 24-27). Further information is desirable as to the geographical distribution and any differences of habit of these species.

The great Catfish of the lakes and larger rivers, (*Amiurus nigricans*) plate 5, is at once distinguishable by its great size—it may run to a weight of 100 lbs.—and its forked tail. The young may be known by the fin-formula (D, I, 5; P, I, 9; A. 25) from the above species. Apart from its only being found in large bodies of water, it appears to share the mode of life of the smaller species, but little appears to be known as to the peculiarities, which a species so distinct is sure to possess.

For completeness sake, reference may be made here to the small Stone-Cats (*Noturus*) which are inconspicuous on account of their size (4-5 inches), but differ from the Catfish proper in their habits of lurking beneath stones, and in the length of the adipose fin which is almost continuous with the tail-fin. Two species are reported from the Great Lakes region—*N. gyrinus* and *N. flavus*—the latter being characterized by its serrated pectoral spine.

The Suckers (CATOSTOMIDÆ) are a family of fish which can hardly be said to be of economical importance, for their flesh is coarse, watery and destitute of flavour, but they, like the Minnows, are at least important as furnishing food to the carnivorous fishes. Their great abundance also, especially when they ascend streams in the spring, has caused them to be occasionally used by farmers for fertilizing purposes.

They differ from the Catfishes in their coat of cycloid scales, the conical head narrowing to the small mouth, which is destitute of the surrounding barbels, but has protractile fleshy lips, and toothless jaws. There are no spines as in the Catfish, the anal fins are always shorter than in that family and there is no adipose fin. The air-bladder is divided into two or three compartments, an arrangement which has been supposed to favour sudden changes of the position of the head in swimming, but most probably has some other function.

In addition to the genus Catostomus which gives its name to the family, and to which the Common Sucker (*C. teres*) belongs, four other genera occur in the Lake region, viz.:—*Ictiobus*, *Erimyzon*, *Minytrema*, *Moxostoma*.

The first mentioned, including the Buffalo fishes of the Mississippi Valley and one species from the Great Lakes (*I. Thompsoni*), is at once distinguished by its long dorsal fin of 27 rays, while the others rarely have half as many; of these *Catostomus*, *Erimyzon*, *Minytrema*, agree in having the air-bladder divided into two compartments, whereas in *Moxostoma* it has three. Catostomus embraces comparatively small-scaled forms in which 80-100 scales are found in the course of the lateral line, while Erimyzon, Moxostoma and Minytrema have large scales, from 40 to 50 in the lateral line.

Of the numerous species of Catostomus, two, *C. catostomus*, the long-nosed Sucker, and *C. teres*, the common Sucker, are known to occur in Ontario, the former—the larger of the two—being more abundant northward and westward. It is distinguished by the projecting snout which overhangs the mouth, and by the greater number of scales (95-114) in the course of the lateral line as compared with the common species (64-70). Both species indicate their affinity to the next family (*Cyprinidæ*) by the males possessing a special breeding dress in spring, consisting of a rosy lateral band, and numerous excrescences about the head and anal fin.

The Chub Suckers (*Erimyzon sucetta*), are small fish, never exceeding ten inches in length, while the Spotted Sucker (*Minytrema melanops*), which receives its name from each scale having a blackish spot at its base, attains a length of eighteen inches.

Of the large-scaled Suckers the *Redhorses* or *Mullets* are much commoner than the above. The most abundant species is *Moxostoma aureolum*, which reaches the size of two feet and upwards, and is distinguished by a yellowish brown colour and bright red fins, but there is also a silvery form (*M. anisurum*) with a longer dorsal fin (D 15-18 instead of 13).

Closely allied to the Suckers are numerous small fresh-water fish known as Chub, Dace, Shiners, Minnows, etc., belonging to the family CYPRINIDÆ, a family widely represented in the Old World as well, although the Suckers are characteristically North American.

None of them are of any economical importance, except in so far as they furnish food for the larger fishes. Much remains to be learned about the geographical distribution of the family in Ontario, it being a matter of considerable difficulty to distinguish the various species from each other. They differ from the Suckers in that the upper maxillary bone does not contribute to form the border of the mouth. The teeth on the lower pharyngeal bones furnish to naturalists the most convenient way of recognizing the species.

Of the numerous species the following may be noted: *Pimephales notatus*, the fat-head minnow; *Notropis* (*Minnilus*) *megalops*, the Red-fin or Dace, and *N. atherinoides*, the Rosy Minnow; *Hybopsis* (*Ceratichthys*) *dissimilis*, the Spotted Shiner; *Semotilus bullaris*, the Fall-fish or Chub; *Phoxinus elongatus*, the Red-Sided Shiner; *Notemigonus chrysoleucus*, the Golden Shiner, and many others.

Any description of these forms, sufficient to allow of their correct diagnosis, would transgress the limits of this report. Jordan's Manual of the Vertebrates of North America gives tables facilitating the discrimination of the various species.

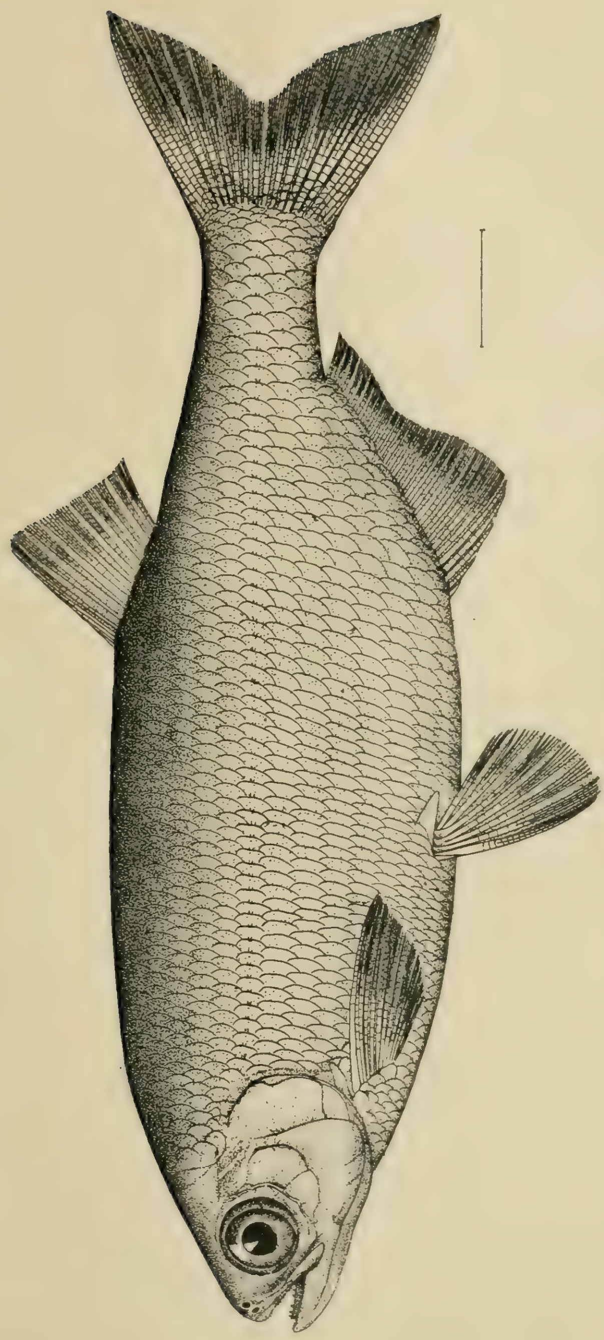
In addition to these small Cyprinoids familiar as a group, but less known specifically, are two introduced genera which require some notice. One of these is the gold-fish, *Carassius auratus*, a native of China, and domesticated there for centuries. It is known everywhere as an aquarium fish, and varies very much both in form and colouration. The other is the Carp proper (*Cyprinus carpio*) also an Asiatic fish but valued and cultivated both in Europe and America as a food-fish. Special reference will be made to its peculiarities hereafter, (p. 470).

A second natural group of Physostomi is formed of the Moon-eyes, Herring and Shad, which have numerous fresh-water representatives, but are not so exclusively fresh-water in their habits as the preceding families.

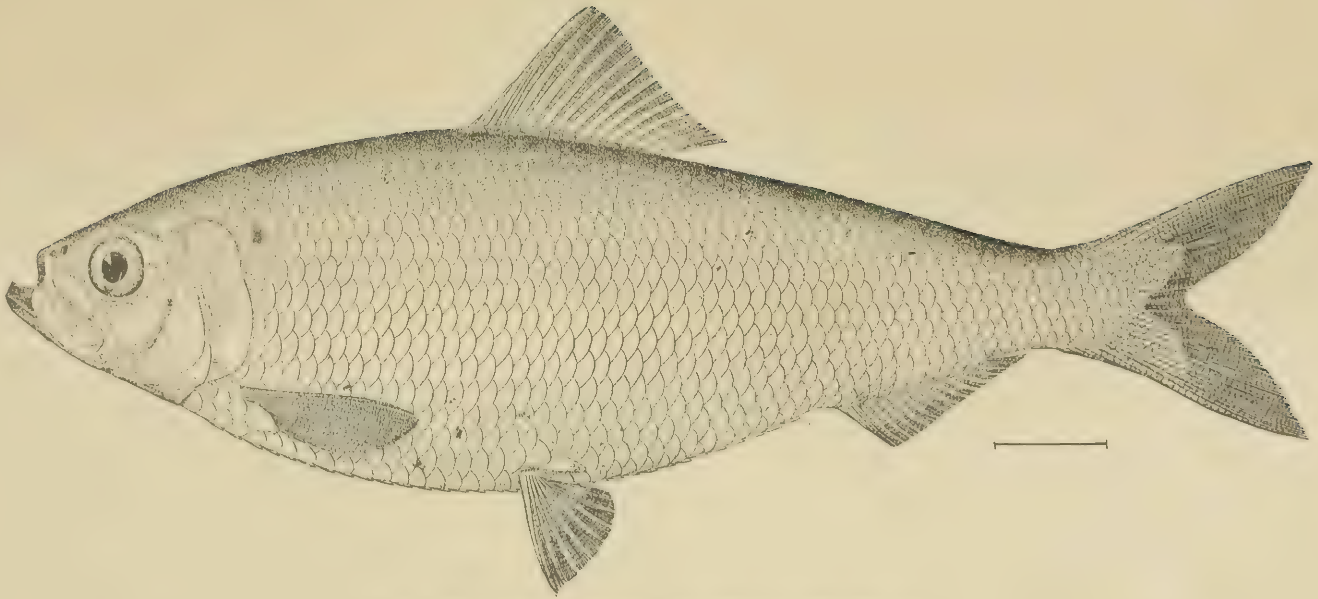
In all, the body is compressed and covered with silvery scales usually cycloid and often deciduous. The premaxillaries are not protractile, and the maxillaries contribute to form the edge of the upper jaw. The anal fin is of considerable length although low, and the caudal much forked.

The Moon-eyes are confined to the fresh waters of North America, and belong to a single genus Hyodon which gives its name to the family. The popular name is derived from the very large eyes, the scientific name from the strong teeth with which the tongue is armed. One of the most obvious distinctions from the Herring family is that the teeth are crowded on every available surface of support within the mouth.

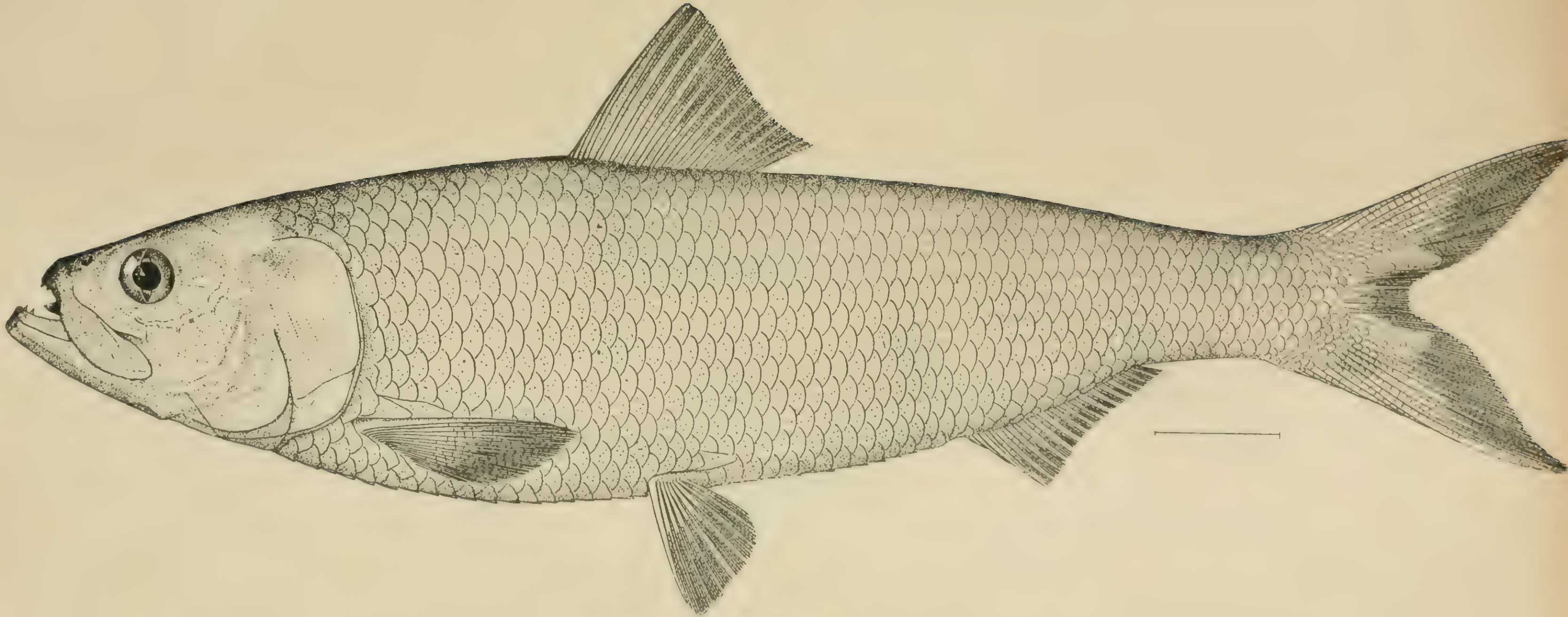
[Plate 11.]



The Moon-Eye (*Hyodon tergisus*).

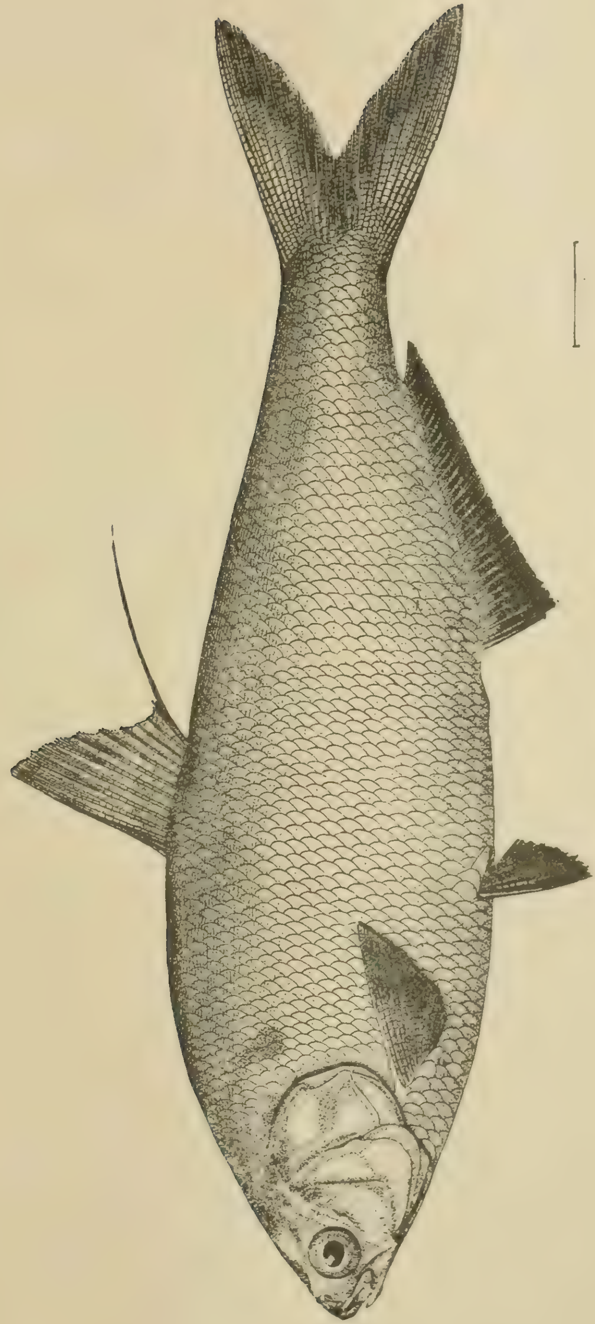


The Alewife or Branch Herring (*Clupea vernalis*).



THE ISLAND ALEWIFE (*Clupea chrysochloris*).

[PLATE 14.]



THE MUD-SHAD OR GIZZARD SHAD (*Dorosoma cepedianum*).

The commonest species is the Moon-eye or Toothed Herring of the Lakes (*Hyodon tergisus*): it frequently is taken in pound-nets, but is not regarded as a valuable food-fish. On the other hand the Gold-Eye, *H. alosoides* (so-called on account of the belly coming to a sharp keel as in the Shad) is a fish of some importance in the North-west both commercially and to the sportsman. It is common in the Saskatchewan valley, but is probably confined to that part of Ontario which drains into Lake Winnipeg, p. 428.

The CLUPEIDÆ or Herring family differ from the Moon-eyes in having an almost toothless mouth, but very long gill-rakers; they are all gregarious fish swimming in immense schools, but although many are marine, others, like the salmon, ascend fresh-water streams to spawn, and of these some may become permanently land-locked.

The sea-herring (*Clupea harengus*) is of course one of the most valuable and abundant of food-fish, but it is entirely confined to the sea; the Shad on the other hand (*C. sapidissima*) ascends rivers to spawn and was formerly abundant even in the Lower Ottawa. The only member of the genus, however, which can now be said to be common within the Province is the Gaspereau or Alewife (*C. pseudoharengus* or *vernalis*), introduced into Lake Ontario since 1873 and now very abundant. Another species, the Ohio Shad (*C. chrysochloris*), has been introduced into Lake Erie, but is not valued for food.

One of the marked features of the herrings is the keeled abdomen with its saw-like edge. Teeth may be present on the vomer as in the sea-herring, or on the jaws as in the Shad, or may be absent in the adult as in the Alewife and Shad proper. The latter species is distinguished by the gill-cover being deeper than it is long, also by its finer and more numerous gill-rakers.

The Gaspereau appears to have been accidentally introduced into Lake Ontario when the intention was to plant shad. At least it was formerly very uncommon in the lower St. Lawrence, rarely straggling up higher than Metis. It is still uncertain whether the fish, which appear abundantly every spring toward the end of April, and disappear just as suddenly in September or October, go down to the ocean in the fall and return thence in the spring or whether they merely retire to the deep waters of the lake. The time of their movement is very probably a matter of temperature. They come in towards the shores in immense schools at the spawning season, rising to the surface and rippling it as mackerel do. The schools are composed of adult fish of 8 to 9½ inches in length, and are regarded as a nuisance in the Thousand Island region where they fill the pound and trap nets to the exclusion of other fish. They are, however, valuable from their quantity if not for their quality, and besides furnishing a cheap food the surplus catch can be employed in the manufacture of fertilisers.

Obstacles in the way of river dams, etc., preventing the Alewives reaching their natural spawning grounds and thus diminishing their number, have been regarded by the late Professor Baird as a cause of the decrease of the inshore cod and other fisheries, the Alewives being a favourite food of the carnivorous fish. It is probable that the presence of Alewives in Lake Ontario may re-act favourably on its fisheries by furnishing an abundant food for the larger lake fish. Little is known with regard to the spawning of the Alewife in Lake Ontario: it is said to occur in shoal water in June. The eggs number from 60,000 to 100,000, and are somewhat adhesive; three or four days suffice to hatch them, and the young fish obtain a length of two or three inches before the winter. Immense numbers of dead Alewives are found on the surface of the lake in the early summer; the cause of their death is obscure, it being hardly possible that the explanation offered as to some of the smaller lakes of New York State—the use of explosives for wholesale killing of food-fish—is the true one.

The shad (*C. sapidissima*) is undoubtedly one of the most important of American food fishes. It used to be abundant in the Lower Ottawa, but the pollution of the river, by sawdust etc., appears to have rendered its former spawning grounds unavailable. Its spawning habits resemble those of the Alewife; the eggs are spun out by the female on to a sandy bar while in rapid motion, and the male scatters the milt at the same time, both sinking slowly to the bottom. Three to eight days suffice for hatching, after which the young escape and are able to swim freely. A ripe shad contains from twenty to forty thousand eggs. The males are smaller (1½-6 lb.) than the females (3½-8) and are earlier mature. The same apparent local instinct is said to be exhibited by the shad as by the salmon; the young hatched in any particular stream returning to it after an interval of two to three years when adult. It is possible that this is to be interpreted by their not going far from the mouths of the rivers in which they have been bred

Allied to the shad is a fish of similar form recently introduced into Lake Ontario and Erie, but of no value economically. It is known as the Gizzard-shad (*Dorosoma cepedianum*) on account of its muscular stomach and is further distinguished by the last ray of the dorsal being produced into a long thread. It has occasionally been found dead at the surface in considerable numbers.

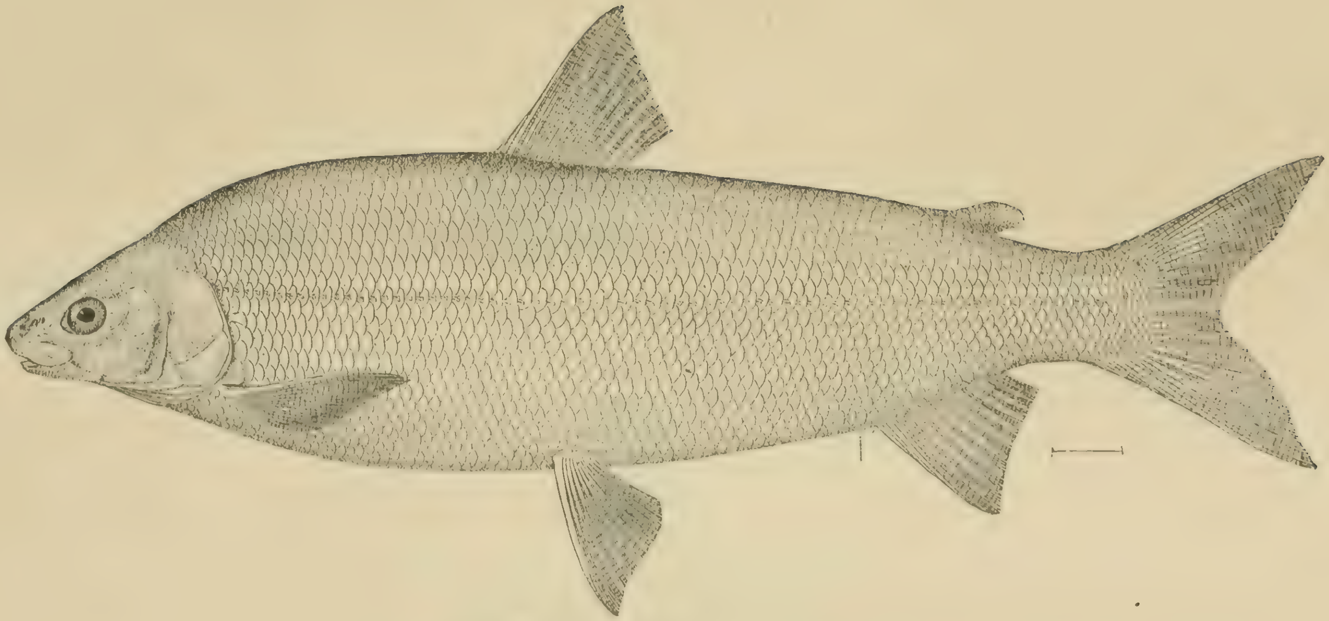
By far the most important family of the fresh-water Teleosts, as regards economical value and the number of species, is undoubtedly that of the SALMONIDÆ. Like the foregoing, many of the members are anadromous, living a part of their life in the sea but ascending rivers to spawn. Other forms which are confined to large bodies of fresh water often congregate about the mouths of the rivers falling into them or ascend these for the same purpose. The Capelin (*Mallotus villosus*) and Smelt (*Osmerus eperlanus*) are exclusively marine forms; the Salmon and Trout are found in both salt and fresh water, while the Whitefish, Grayling and Lake Trout are confined to inland waters.

In all of the forms that concern us here, the intestine is furnished with numerous pyloric cœca, which serve to increase its surface. Unlike the shad the abdomen is rounded, and there is present an adipose fin. The Whitefish (*Coregonus*) are distinguished by an entire absence of teeth, and by the large size of the scales. Of the toothed genera, the Grayling (Thymallus) is at once characterized by its long and high dorsal fin, while the Salmon (Salmo) and Brook and Lake Trout (Salvelinus) agree in having teeth on the jaws and tongue, but differ in that the vomer in the latter genus is destitute of teeth.

The genus Coregonus is not confined to North America but is also found in large inland waters—such for example as the Swiss Lakes—in Europe and Asia. The species are somewhat difficult to distinguish, innumerable local varieties being recognized by fishermen, which probably do not deserve to rank as distinct species. The body is compressed in all and the air-bladder very large, the pyloric cœca very numerous, and the eggs numerous and of small size.

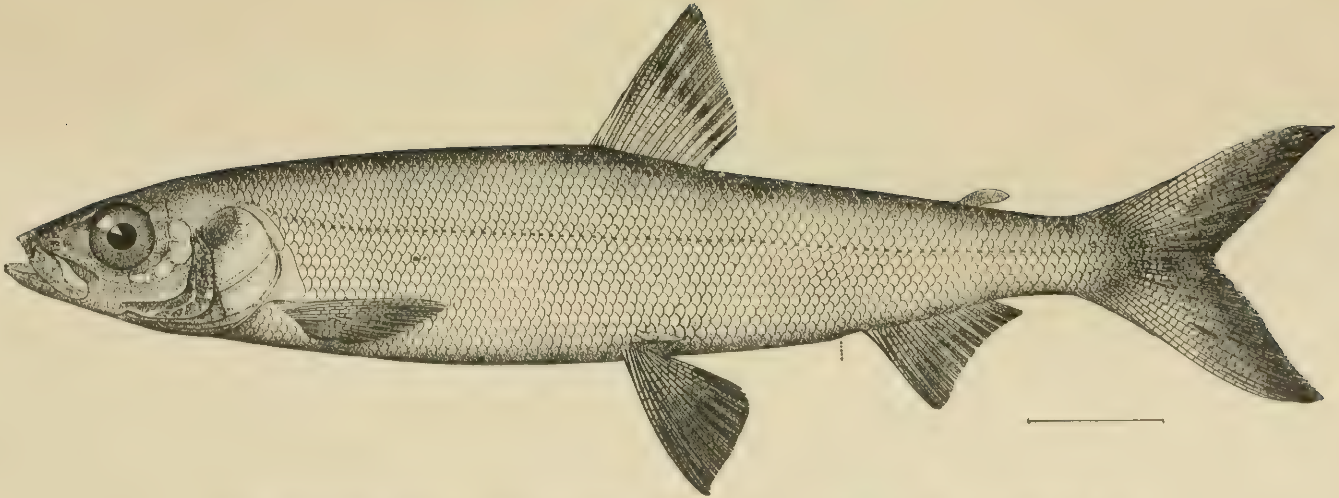
Six species occur within the Province, which may be arranged in two groups according as the lower jaw is included within or projects beyond the upper. To the former belongs the common Whitefish (*C. clupeiformis*), and with it *C. quadrilateralis*, *C. labradoricus* and *C. hoyi*, while to the latter belong the Lake Herring (*C. artedi*) and the Tullibee of Manitoba, (*C. tullibee*).

[PLATE 15.]

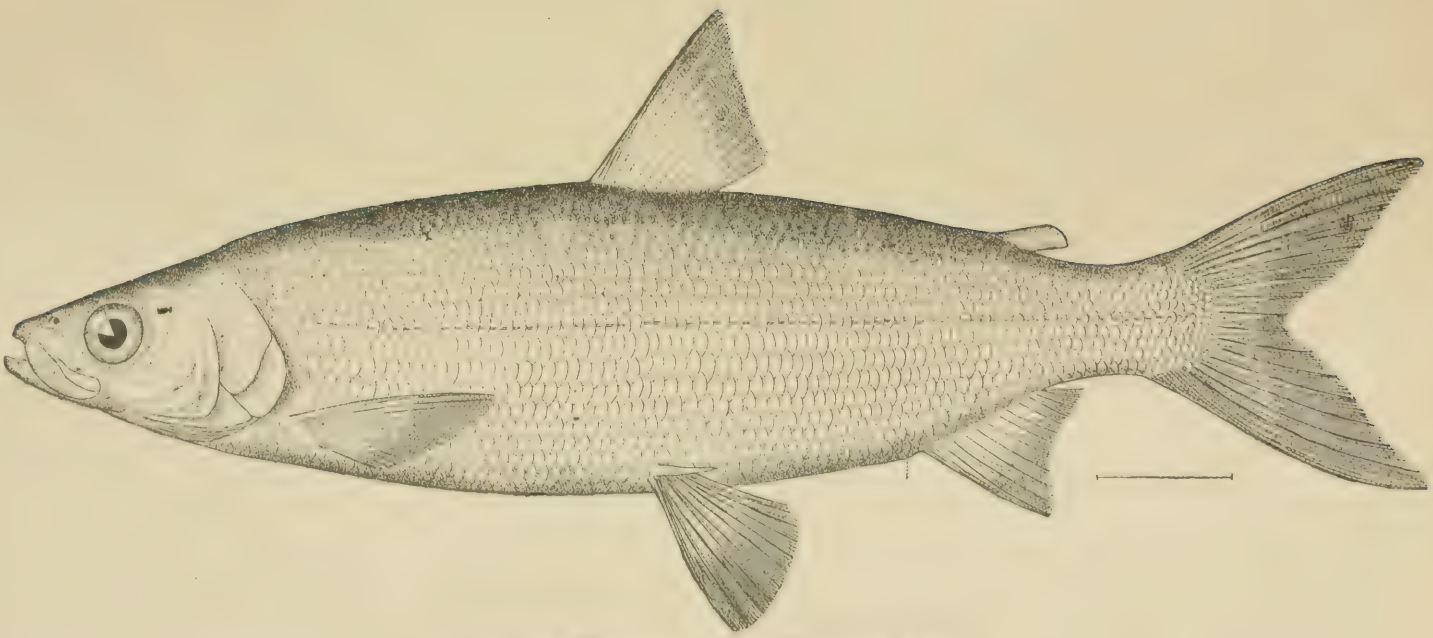


THE WHITEFISH (*Coregonus clupeiformis*).

[PLATE 16.]



THE DEEPWATER CISCO of Lake Michigan, "LONGJAW" of Lake Ontario (*Coregonus hoyi*).



The Lake Herring or Cisco (*Coregonus artedi*).

The common Whitefish is the most important, abundant and widely distributed of these. It is distinguished by its compressed body, its elevated back—a peculiarity especially marked in the adult—and its small short head with obliquely truncated snout.

C. quadrilateralis is rounder in body,(it is the Roundfish of Richardson) and further differs in having a larger head, stouter gill-rakers and a dark-blue colour of the back from the foregoing species, to the size of which it does not reach. It is commoner northward than in the Great Lakes.

C. labradoricus is commoner towards the north-east, as its name suggests, but it is also found in Lake Superior and northward ; it has the compressed body of the common whitefish, but the length of head of the Roundfish. It only attains a length of one foot, and has some teeth on the tongue which the whitefish lacks. A whitefish of similar size occurring in the deeper waters of Lakes Michigan and Ontario is known as the Cisco in the former and as the "long-jaw" in the latter ; it is distinguished by the bright silvery color of the under parts, but also by the smaller number of fin-rays (D 10, A 10.) and of the scales in a vertical row. In its larger mouth it approaches the Lake Herring (*C. artedi*), which occurs in immense shoals in the lakes and especially in Lakes Erie and Ontario, and is, next to the Whitefish, the most important member of the group. The variety known in commerce as the Cisco of Lake Ontario, is a deep water form, much fatter than the ordinary Lake Herring, and bringing as much as one-third higher price on account of its making better kippers than the other. Lastly the Tullibee, which is commoner in Manitoba than in Ontario, is intermediate to a certain extent between the Lake Herring and Whitefish, but has the deep compressed body of the latter and scales which, being larger in front and peculiarly marked, are characteristic of this species alone.

The Whitefish proper deserves special attention on account of its importance from the economical standpoint. As remarked above it exhibits considerable variation both in size and form. The largest fish are taken in Lake Superior, where they may weigh as much as 20 lb, whereas in Lake Erie they rarely attain to half that weight. The fish are mature when much smaller, the males being conspicuously smaller than the females.

The observed variations in form are associated with a marked preference for adhering to some particular locality even in large bodies of water. This would seem to be incompatible with the migrations of the fish in the lakes, but it is probable that these movements are from deep into shallow water and *vice versa*. Fishermen at least are confident that Whitefish taken in different localities can be easily recognized, that those *e.g.* taken in the upper end of Lake Ontario are different from those in the lower end of Lake Erie; and that the fish *e.g.* taken in Batchewaung Bay, Lake Superior, are peculiar to that bay. Indians at the Sault say that the Whitefish of the lake above never descend the rapids, while those of the river never ascend to the lake.

In Lake Ontario and also in the upper lakes, but not in Lake Erie, where the water is too warm, two shoreward movements are observed ; the first occurs in June with the approach of warm weather and its object would appear to be the larvæ of the various aquatic insects which are then abundant. When the shallow water becomes too warm they retreat again into the deeper waters of the lake, where the shrimp-like crustacea of these depths (*Mysis relicta* and *Pontoporeia affinis*) furnish them with abundant food. After a stay of two or three months, that is to say till about the middle of October, there begins the second shoreward movement, this time for the purpose of spawning, the spawning grounds being slowly reached towards the middle of November or the beginning of December. After this function has been successfully accomplished they retreat again into the deep waters of the lakes. In the fall, and just before the spawning season, various minute shell-fish would appear to constitute the bulk of their food.

The places selected for spawning grounds are honey-combed rocks or gravelly bottoms, in water of 30 to 50 feet depth, the crevices in which afford a safe place of lodgment for the eggs and protect them to a certain extent from the watchful spawn-eaters, the suckers, lake herring and lake lizards or Menobranchs (fig. 12). On the north shore of Lake Superior the mouths of the great rivers, like the Michipicoten and Neepigon, are favourite places; possibly a relic of a former anadromous habit, such as characterises other Salmonoids. To cope successfully with the destructive spawn-eaters large numbers of eggs are deposited, although many of them are destined to destruction. It has been calculated that a female Whitefish sheds 10,000 for every pound of her weight

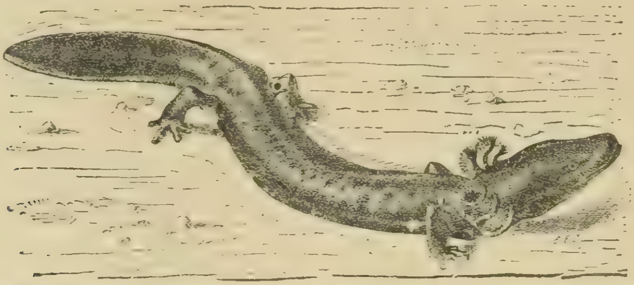


Fig. 12.—CANADIAN LAKE LIZARD, OR MENOBRANCH. (*Necturus maculatus.*)

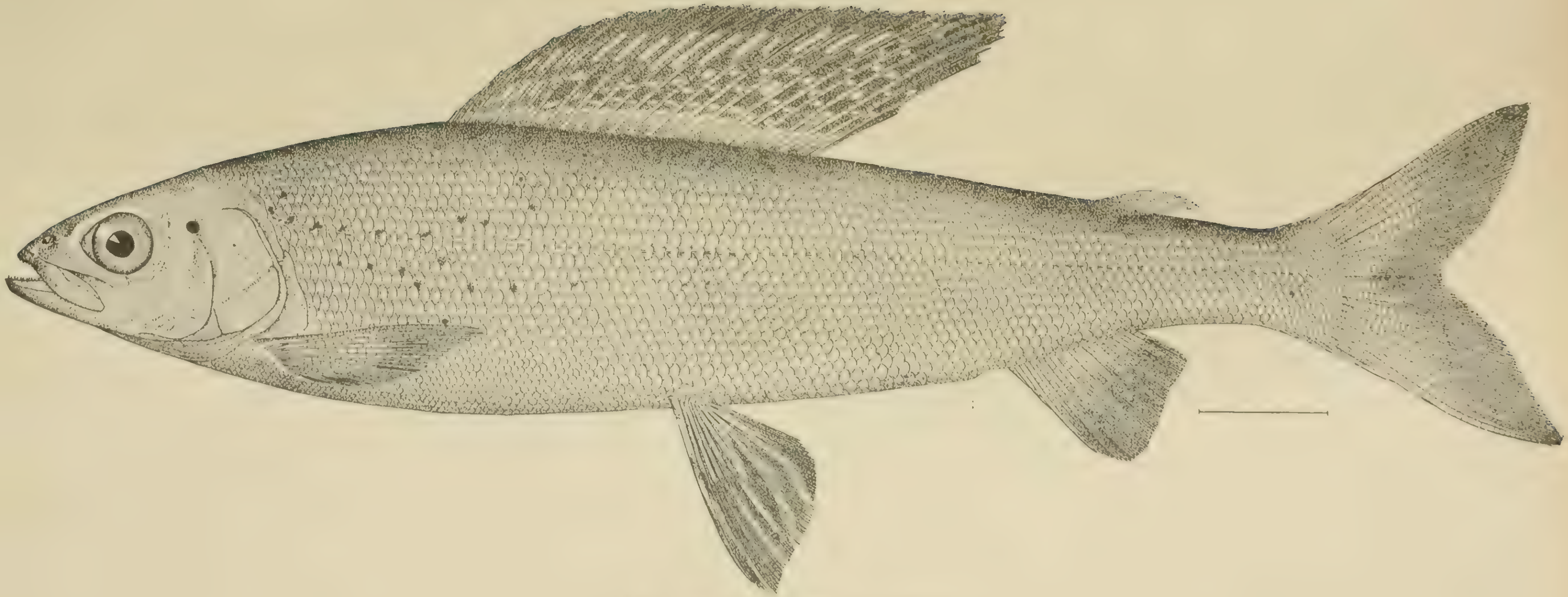
It is possible that the spawning habits in the rivers and lakes differ, the fish exhibiting greater activity in the former than in the latter. In both, however, they pair, the male being uniformly much smaller than the female. In the Detroit River the fish are described as jumping in pairs at night, the male swimming along beside the female with his snout up towards the pectoral fin, and both suddenly leaping from the water, spawn and milt running from them the while. In Lake Ontario, on the other hand, the female has been described as ploughing a nest in the gravelly bottom, where she remains for two or three days until all the eggs are deposited. Possibly the spawning habits of the various species differ, but sufficient attention has not been given to the subject.

In contrast with the short period of development described for the Clupeoids (p 445) the Whitefish eggs require about 100 days to hatch out at the natural temperature of the water. They thus escape from the egg about the beginning of April, and have entirely absorbed the yolk-sac by the end of that month, when they have reached the length of half an inch.

The little minnows thereafter make for deeper water, but it is stated that the fish do not seek the greater depths until they have attained a weight of over a pound; many of these immature fish are therefore caught in pound-nets, while the gill-nets secure no fish under a pound in weight.

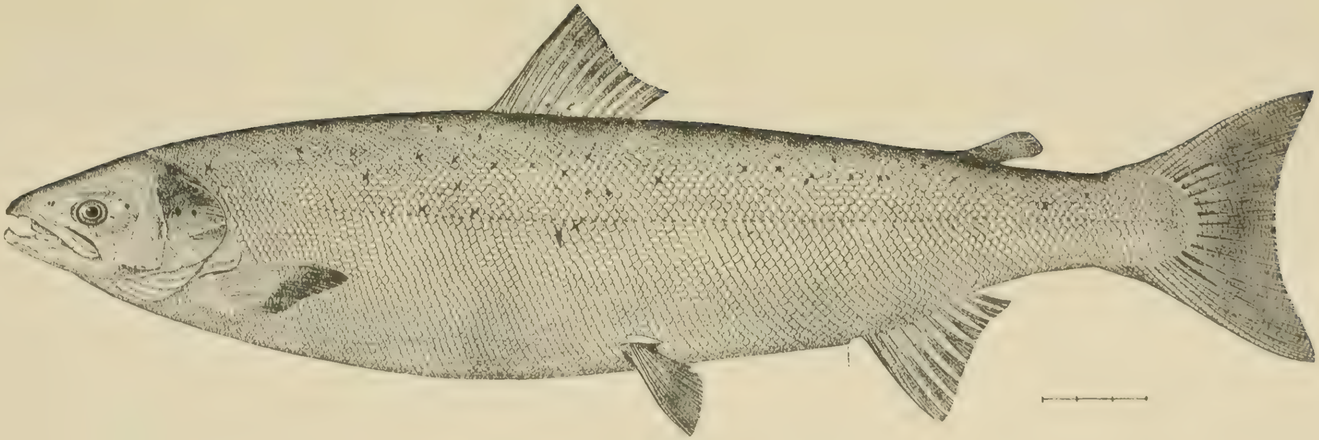
The principal enemy of the Whitefish after it has attained maturity is the Lake Trout, but the small fry are undoubtedly eagerly eaten by the Bass and Percoid fishes, as long as they remain within their reach.

Occasionally Whitefish have been observed to die in large numbers. Prof. A. C. Lawson brought me specimens of a parasitic crustacean (*Argulus coregoni ?*) some years ago which was obviously the cause of death of immense numbers of whitefish in the Lake of the Woods, and a similar phenomenon is recorded from lakes in Minnesota. Whether this is a frequent cause of such epidemics remains still to be investigated.



THE GRAYLING (*Thymallus tricolor*).

[PLATE 19.]



THE ATLANTIC SALMON (*Salmo salar*).

A passing notice is due to a beautiful and brilliantly coloured fish, the American grayling (*Thymallus signifer*), which is found in streams in the southern peninsula of Michigan and in cold clear streams in suitable places north-westerly from that towards the Arctic ocean. It is possible that this species (which, it has been suggested, is a relic of the glacial period) may yet be found in the north-westerly part of the Province. It attains a length of 12-18 inches, and is marked by its long and high dorsal fin. Unlike the other Salmonoids it spawns in April.

Our remaining Salmonoids are referable either to the genus Salmo, including the Atlantic Salmon (*Salmon salar*), and its landlocked variety the Winninish, and the genus Salvelinus, including the various varieties of Lake Trout (*S. namaycush*) and of Brook Trout (*S. fontinalis*).

The extreme variability of this tribe has always offered great difficulties to the ichthyologist and is attributable to differences of age, sex, breeding habits, and the surroundings of the fish generally. The young, for example, of the Atlantic Salmon are barred, the immature males silvery, while the breeding dress of the male is brilliant and the shape of the jaw different at that time. Again, Brook Trout in rapid streams are brilliantly coloured, in dark lakes, uniformly sombre, while sea-run individuals (Sea-Trout) have a bright silvery coat without any of the ocellated spots generally so characteristic. Similarly, the same species which never attains a pound weight in a small stream may through abundance of food in a large body of water reach a weight of five pounds and upwards. Thus innumerable species have been made out of these local and other variations, which, however, may all be relegated to the three species named above.

Apart from the vomerine teeth which mark out the Salmon proper from the Charrs, the Atlantic Salmon (*Salmo salar*) presents many differences from the Lake Salmon Trout. Among these may be noted the larger scales (there are only 120 to the lateral line instead of 180 to 200), and the black in place of the gray spots.

The Sea Salmon can hardly be said now-a-days to be an Ontario fish. Mr. Samuel Wilmot, of the Dominion Fishery Service, has recorded its disappearance within the last fifteen years from Lake Ontario, the streams and creeks flowing into which used to be crowded at spawning time with salmon. The disappearance is unquestionably due to the drying-up of these streams consequent on the altered conditions of the land drained by them, to obstacles like mill-dams preventing the ascent of the fish toward the head-waters, and to the pollution of the streams by sawdust and other refuse.

It is probable that these salmon visited the sea like the salmon of the Gulf, but it has been suggested, in view of the existence of the land-locked variety in the lakes of Quebec (the Winninish), and of Maine (the Sebago Salmon), that possibly they only retired to the deep waters of the lake.

The Sea-Salmon feeds largely on herring, but fasts for the most part during its fresh-water run. This begins for the earliest arrivals two months before the spawning time (the middle of October for the Gulf Salmon). The fish pair, and both parents assist in ploughing out a series of nests in the gravel of the river-bottom into which the spawn and milt are deposited, and soon covered up by the sand swept down from the nest ploughed out next above.

The eggs of the salmon are of large size, a quarter of an inch in diameter, and a 40 lb. fish produces about 15,000 of these. After impregnation they mature in 100 to 140 days in the Scotch rivers, but here the hatching is postponed by the colder water till May.

When hatched the young Salmon is three-quarters of an inch in length, and still shows its yolk-sac for four to six weeks. After this is absorbed the fry begin to feed, and measure an inch and a half in two months, when they begin to show the spots and bars of the "Parr." This stage persists till the second or third spring, when the Parr has become seven to eight inches in length, and then it makes its way towards the sea as a "Smolt," exchanging its bright colours for the uniform silvery coat of the new stage. The length of time which the smolt lives in the sea varies from four to twenty-eight months; it returns to its native river as a "Grilse," and in the case of the male has by this time attained sexual maturity. The grilse phase is marked by a slenderer body, smaller head, more forked tail, and bluish spots, while the weight may vary from two to six pounds.

The land-locked Salmon above referred to—the Winninish or Ouananiche of the Indian—so abundant in Lake St. John, probably also occurs in suitable places in Ontario. Hallock in the *Sportsman's Gazetteer* speaks of the so-called Salmon Trout of the Stony Lake region as land-locked salmon and as identical with those of Lake St. John. Mr. H. T. Strickland, writing through Mr. Justice Falconbridge, observes that these fish were first recognized as land-locked Salmon by Seth Green. They live in the deeper parts of the lakes only coming into shallow water at the end of October or the beginning of November to their spawning beds. They frequent swift currents when the ice breaks up in spring and may then be taken by rod and line with live bait. It is possible that in certain instances these larger trout from the inland lakes may be varieties of the next species.

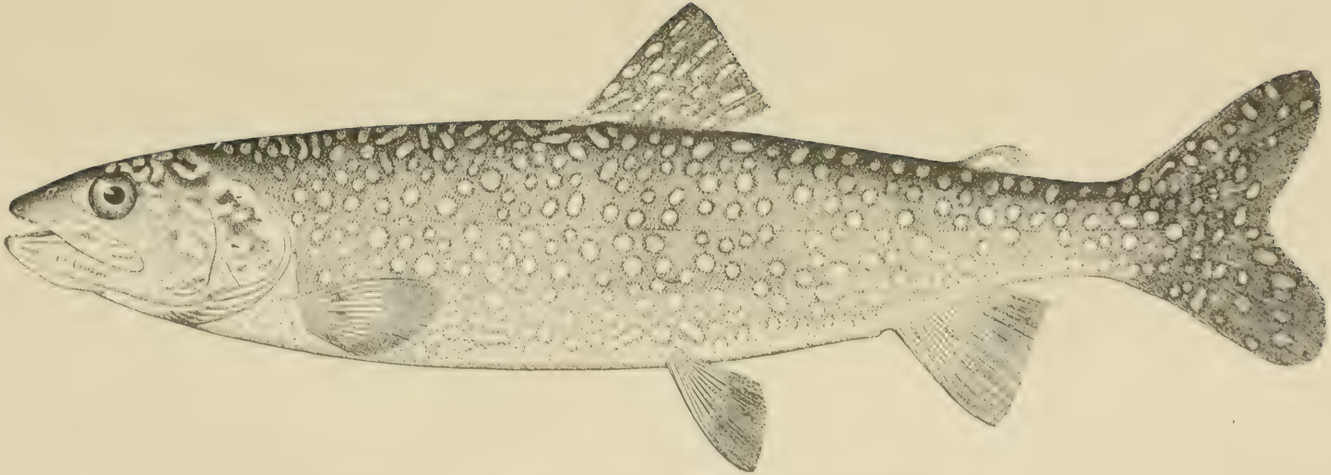
The Lake Trout or Lake Salmon Trout and the Brook Trout both belong to the genus Salvelinus, but the larger species (*S. namaycush*) has a distinct toothed crest on the vomer. Its colouration is for the most part dark grey, with paler grey spots, the dorsal and caudal fins being reticulated with darker markings. There is considerable colour variation recognized by the fishermen: thus the Truites de Grève are those dull coloured ones from muddy bottoms; the Truites des Battures are prettily mottled ones from rocky shores, while the Truites du Large are silvery-coated individuals from deep water.

The Namaycush (its Indian name) attains a length of over three feet and a weight of 20 to 30 lbs. and upwards, which it undoubtedly owes to the succulent whitefish and herring on which it preys. It is by no means confined to the chain of great lakes, but is found in all large bodies of fresh water. A variety from the deeper waters of Lake Superior, the Siscowet, is said to be a very superior food fish, at least in its salted condition, to the Namaycush and differs from it in its smaller size (4½ to 5 lbs.), its less frequency, more silvery colouring, as well as in its shorter and broader head, the eyes being near the end of the nose and further apart than in the Namaycush. The flesh is extremely fat, to which circumstance its Indian name is due.

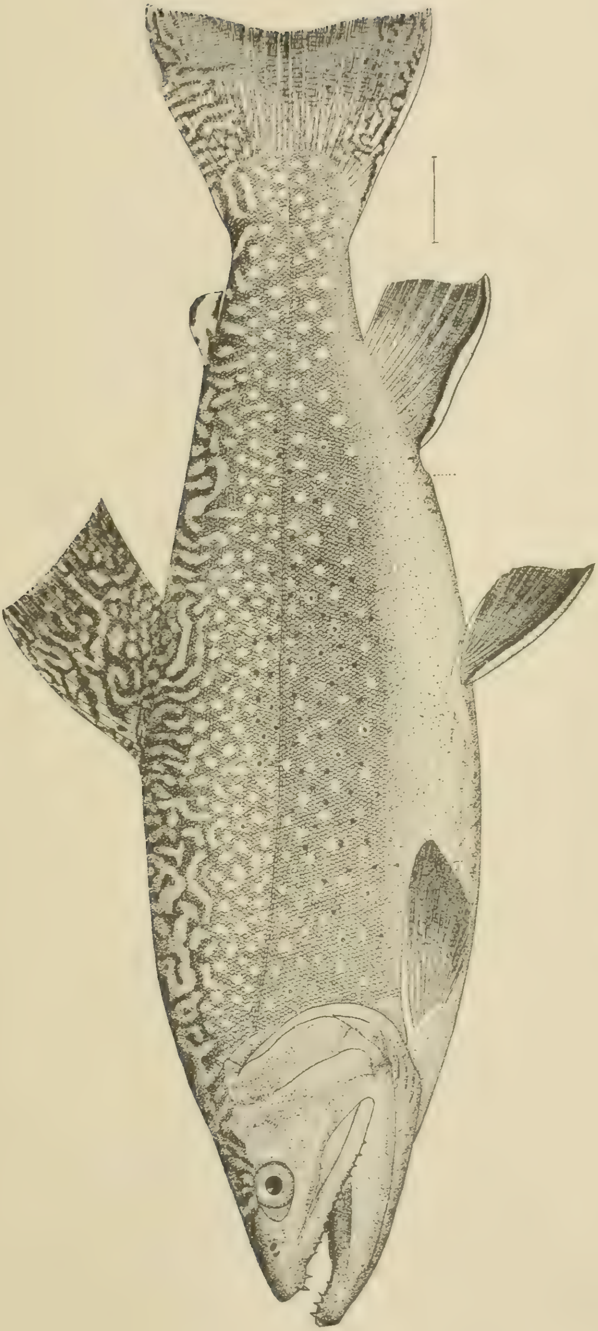
The Lake Trout spawn late in October, before the Whitefish, coming into comparatively shallow water, and depositing their large eggs in the crevices of rocky reefs, where they remain till hatched early in spring.

The average weight of the fish taken in the gill nets is 5 to 15 lbs., but individuals may attain dimensions second only to those of the Sturgeon. A 20 lb. trout has been found with 13 herrings in its stomach, an indication of the voracity to which they owe their rapid growth.

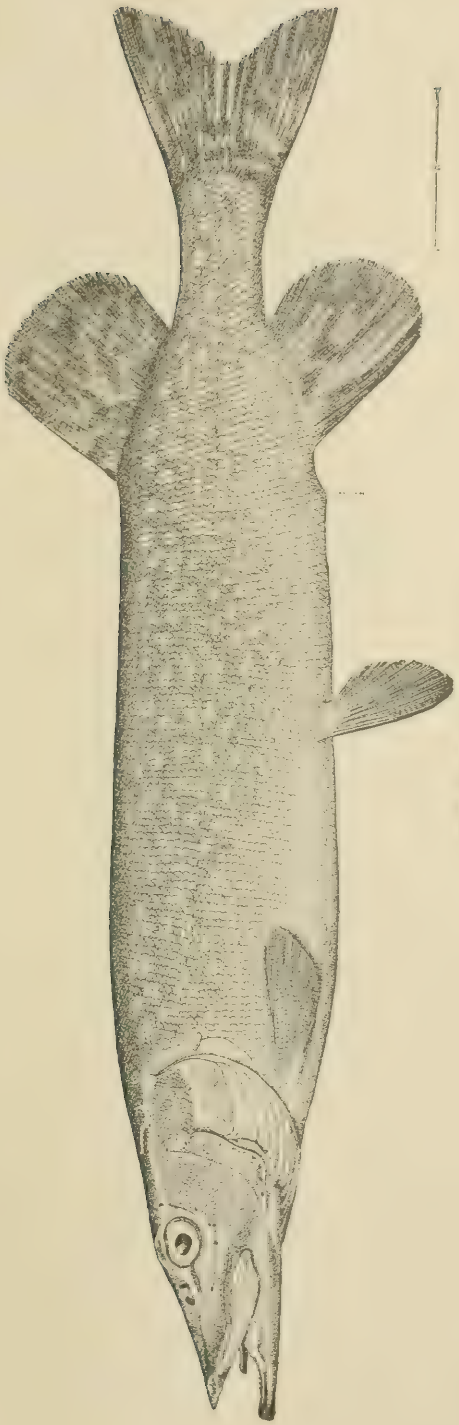
Accessibility to an abundant supply of food appears to have a similar effect on the size of the Brook Trout (*S. fontinalis*), for in the Neepigon, fish up to seventeen pounds in weight have been secured, and sea-run individuals (Sea-Trout) frequently weigh 6 and 8 lbs. Generally speaking, however, in small streams and ponds the trout rarely attain more than a pound in weight.



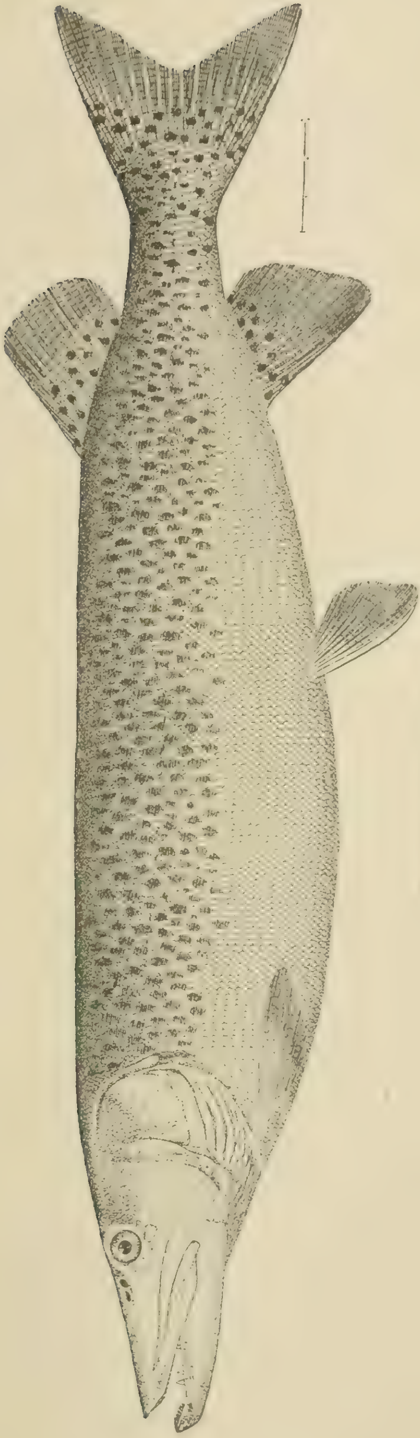
Lake Trout, or Lake Salmon Trout (*Salvelinus namaycush*).



THE BROOK OR SPECKLED TROUT (*Salvelinus fontinalis*).



THE PIKE (*Esox lucius*).



THE MASKINONGE (*Esox nobilior*).

Variation in colour and form as well as size is to be observed. From rapid streams the trout are lithe and long-finned, from quiet lakes rounder and short-finned, while from cool brooks the most vividly coloured individuals are obtained, and from dark pools those with sombre hues.

The food of the brook trout is chiefly formed of insects and insect larvæ (mosquito and black-fly larvæ among the number) it is therefore not surprising that, with the cultivation of the country and the consequent reduction of breeding places for flies, the trout should have become scarcer as well as the food.

Like the salmon, the Brook Trout seeks gravelly bottoms in streams to deposit the spawn in the fall of the year, the season lasting from three to six months. The female excavates a nest in the gravel, fans out the sand by means of the anal fin, the male keeping watch while this operation is in progress. The eggs are three-sixteenths of an inch in diameter, varying, however, considerably in size and in number with the weight of the fish. A one pound trout has furnished 1,800, but the numbers are not proportionately large for the bigger fish on account of the larger size of the eggs in these.

The amount of time which the eggs take to hatch is a question of temperature. Fifty days in water of 50°F. is an experiment of the hatching house, but this may be diminished to thirty-two days in water of 54°, and prolonged to one hundred and sixty-five days in water of 37°. The last condition is that which obtains in nature. The yolk-sac is absorbed in another month or two after hatching, when the independent life of the young trout begins.

The only remaining physostomous fishes of economical importance are the members of the pike family (the ESOCIDÆ.) In passing to them, however, reference may be made to certain inconspicuous forms which properly belong here. The first is the trout-perch (*Percopsis guttatus*), a little fish of six inches in length combining the characters of the fish named. It has a small adipose fin, ten pyloric cœca, and its mouth is more like that of a perch than of a salmonoid. It spawns in spring.

A second group is formed by various minnow-like fish such as the spring minnow, *Fundulus diaphanus*, a member of the family Cyprinodontidæ, resembling the minnows in their protractile jaws, but differing from them in their being for the most part brackish water fish, and of ovoviviparous habit. The mud-minnows, (*Umbra limi*) which are everywhere abundant in ditches, resemble the foregoing in their habits, but are more like miniature pike in structure.

The members of the pike family (Esocidæ) are characterized by an elongated body with prolonged and depressed snout. The mouth is adapted by its wide gape and its formidable armature of teeth to the voracious habits of the fish. The dorsal fin is far back over the anal in all, and there is no adipose fin. All belong to the genus Esox, which includes some lesser pike confined to the States (there called pickerel), and the two species that are common in Ontario, *E. lucius*, the common pike—Indian Kenosha (French rendering Kinongé)—and *E. nobilior*, the great pike or maskinongé.

These species may be distinguished from each other by the circumstance that in the pike, *E. lucius*, the cheeks are scaly, the gill-covers bare, while in the maskinongé the lower halves of the cheeks as well as the gill-covers are destitute of scales. The branchiostegal rays also are 14 to 16 in the pike, 17 to 19 in the maskinongé, while the colouration of the former species is light spotted on a dark ground, of the latter, dark spotted on a light ground.

The pike proper is common to both sides of the Atlantic; the maskinongé is confined to the basin of the St. Lawrence. Both species spawn in spring, the eggs are small and very numerous, as many as 100,000, and are deposited in shallow places or overflowed tracts The hatching process lasts fourteen days. Of the two fish, the maskinongé is the more valuable and is especially common in the smaller lakes such as Lake Simcoe, Rice Lake, Scugog, etc. Further details are desirable with regard to the comparative distribution of the two species in the Province and of their spawning habits.

The only other family of physostomous fishes represented in the Province is that of the eels (ANGUILLIDÆ), distinguished by their elongate snake-like body covered with obscure concealed scales, and possessing well-developed pectoral fins, but no ventrals, while the dorsal and anal are confluent round the tail.

There is only one species, *Anguilla rostrata*, which is common in all rivers of the continent discharging into the Atlantic, but appears to be absent from our Hudson's Bay system. It has been asserted that its introduction into the lakes above Lake Ontario is comparatively recent.

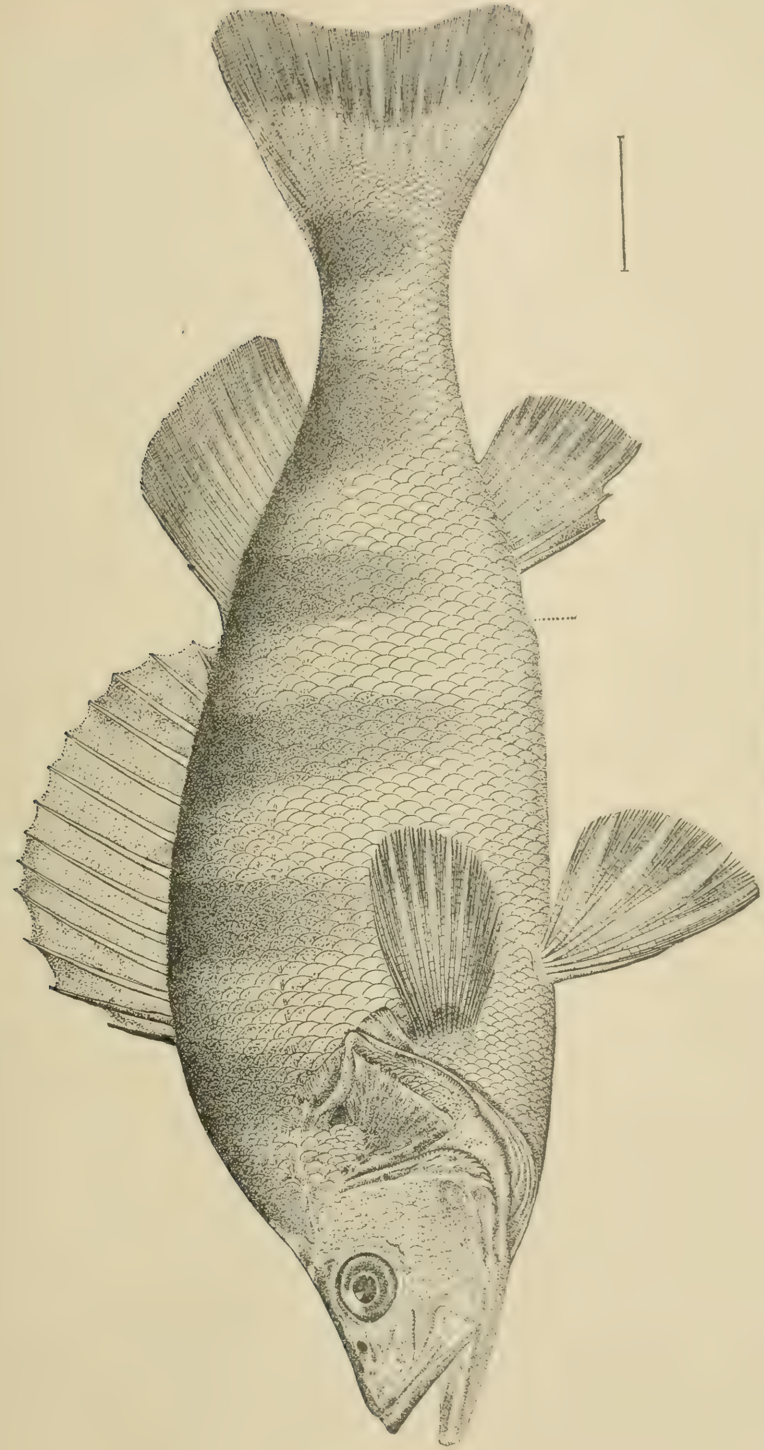
In Europe eels are believed to spawn only in the sea and to die thereafter. The males are small in size (15-16 inches in length) and do not leave the sea for any distance, so that only immature females take part in the spring upward migration and are found high up in the rivers where they remain till they are mature; they then descend to the sea—the downward migration is in October, when immense numbers are captured in V-shaped traps—where they meet the males for the first time. It is probable, however, that the habit of returning to the sea to spawn which is characteristic of the species has been discarded in the case of those which live in large bodies of fresh water like our lakes. Further information on this point is desired.

The eels are found on spawning grounds of other fish, but they are not exclusively spawn-eaters, for they devour nearly all kinds of aquatic animals, and attack even the fish in the gill-nets to the despair of the fisherman. It is considered an excellent food-fish by many, and is taken for this purpose in considerable quantities.

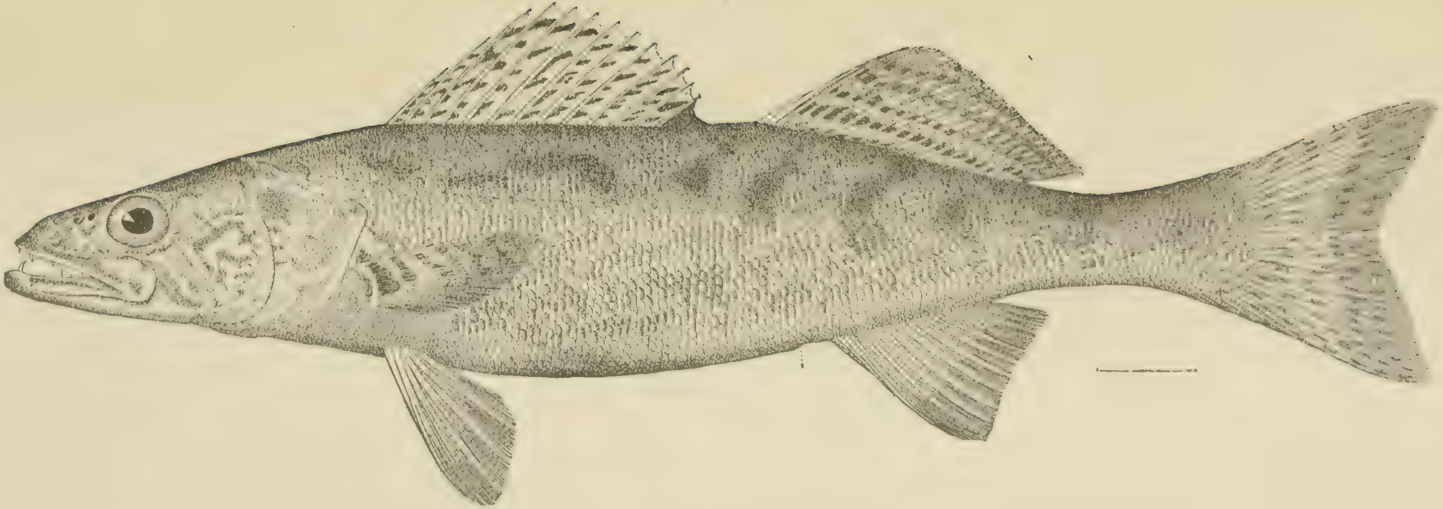
PHYSOCLYSTI.

The Physoclystous fishes, to which we now proceed, are not only marked by the absence of a duct communicating between the air-bladder and the intestine, but by the far forward position of the ventral fins (thoracic or even jugular), and by the spines which largely replace the soft rays of the dorsal and anal fins of the preceding soft-finned fishes.

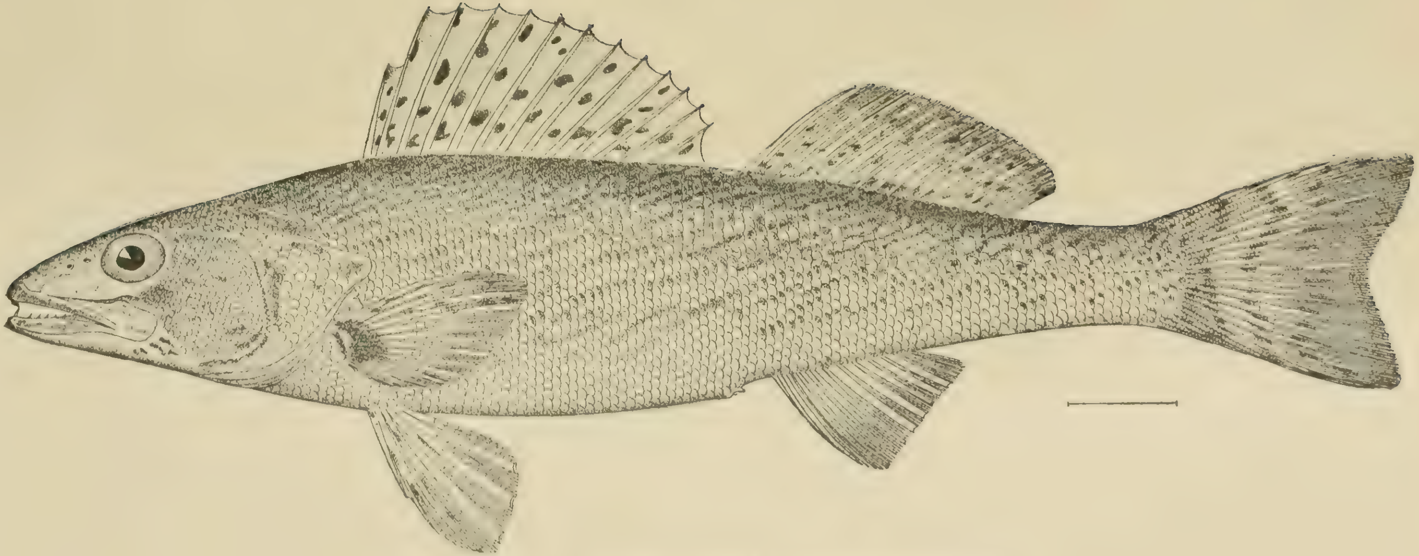
With the exception of the Sandre, (Pickerel as it is called in Ontario, or Doré in Quebec), there is no fish belonging to this group which can be said to be of importance to the Fisheries, but there are numerous forms of interest to the sportsman, and among them the members of three closely allied families, the Percidæ, Centrarchidæ and Serranidæ, of which the perch, black bass and striped bass, may be mentioned as types. The rounded form of the body in the perch family is very different from the deep and compressed form of the two other groups, while the most important difference between these is that the pseudobranch is present in the striped bass and its allies. Again the perch and the striped bass have two separate dorsal fins, while these are confluent in the black bass and sunfishes.



THE YELLOW PERCH (*Perca americana*).



THE PICKEREL DORÉ, WALL-EYED PIKE OR AMERICAN SANDRE (*Stizostedium vitreum*).



The Sauger or Canadian Sandre (*Stizostedium canadense*).

Apart from a peculiar little group of fishes known as darters (*Etheostomatinæ*), the PERCIDÆ proper include only the common yellow perch (*Perca americana*), and the Sandres, pike-perches or pickerels referred to above—two species forming the genus Stizostedium. The darters have been little studied in Ontario; they may be described as dwarf perches which have taken to live in small and rapid streams, and have acquired in accordance with their surroundings, the very characteristic bright colouring, powerful fins, and rapid movements of the group. The largest is *Etheostoma* (*Percina*) *caprodes*, the log-perch, which may measure six inches or more, but the sand-darter, *E.* (*Ammocrypta*) *pellucida*, and other species which occur in the Province, are rarely more than two or three inches in length. Information with regard to these minute forms would be of scientific interest.

The yellow perch is a familiar fish, very similar in its habits to the European perch. It is common in the shallow waters of the lakes, and finds its way in considerable quantities into the market. It is of fair quality and occasionally weighs as much as 1½ lb., but is not regarded as a valuable food-fish like the following.

Two species of Sandres or pike-perches (so-called as they are carnivorous perch-like fish, attaining the size of a pike) occur in North America, and are abundant in the waters of the Province. They receive widely different names in different localities. The more valuable food-fish of the two, which attains a length of three feet, and a weight of 10 to 20 lb., is *Stizostedium vitreum*, and is commonly known in the Province as the pickerel, (a name which should be reserved for the lesser American pike, p. 451), or among the French as the Doré, from its prevailing yellow colouration. It might be preferable to introduce for it the name which Richardson employs in his Fauna Boreali Americana, the "Sandre," a name which is also used for the European representatives of this group.

The genus differs from Perca chiefly in the shape of the body, which is elongated instead of oblong, and in there being strong canine teeth on the jaws and palatines. The second species, *S. canadense*, known as the "Sauger" in Lake Erie, is much smaller, rarely exceeding fifteen inches in length, and has a rounder body. It has four to seven instead of three pyloric cœca, and a distinctive black blotch at the base of the pectorals, while the larger species has a similar blotch on the hinder part of the spinous dorsal fin. The Sauger also has a rougher head, smaller scales, and a greater number of spines on the gill-cover.

The Pickerel or Sandre is undoubtedly one of the most valuable food-fish we possess, and is only inferior economically to the Lake Trout on account of its inferior numbers. It shares the habit of the other large lacustrine species in retreating to the deep water in the heat of summer. It is, therefore, taken then only in gill-nets; but, when in shallow water, as for example in the spring when it spawns, it not infrequently is taken in considerable numbers from the pounds. In winter many are speared through the ice with the aid of a decoy fish.

Further information is desirable with regard to the distribution in the Province of the two species, as to their spawning habits, and as to the increase or decrease in their numbers. The impression prevails in the lower lakes that the Pickerel have increased of recent years, and this is attributed, in Lake Ontario, to the introduction of alewives into the lake.

To the family CENTRARCHIDÆ belong the various species of Bass and Sunfish—species which, with the exception of the Black Bass, do not attain to any size, but which are all regarded as excellent food-fish. From an economical point of view the Black Bass must be regarded as among the more valuable fish, as although not swelling the lists of market fish as do the Whitefish, Lake Trout, and Pickerel, it is, nevertheless, as much sought after by sportsmen as the Brook Trout and the Maskinongé.

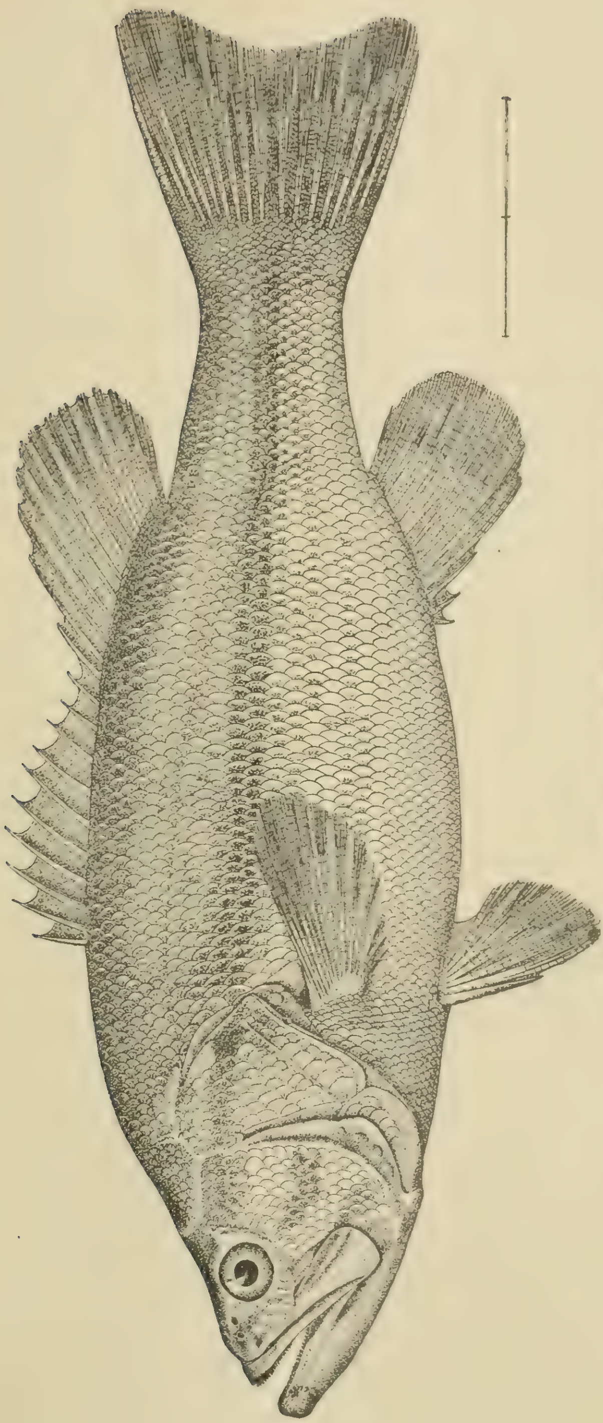
The two species of Black Bass, the small-mouthed and the large-mouthed, both belong to the genus Micropterus, and are distinguished as *M. dolomieu* and *M. salmoides.* Both agree in the elongated oval compressed form of the body, the deep division in the course of the dorsal fin, which is much larger than the anal, and the fin-formula which is D. X, 13; A. III, 11; but the species differ in that the maxillary bone in the small-mouthed species does not extend beyond the orbit, whereas it does in the large-mouthed form. Again, the scales are somewhat larger in the latter, so that they are only 7 to 8 rows above the lateral line and 65 to 70 scales in its course, while in the small-mouthed species 70 to 80 scales occur in the lateral line, and there are 10 to 12 rows above it. Further, the dorsal fin has a deeper notch in the large-mouthed form, which is also thicker through the shoulders, deeper in the body and less agile than the small-mouthed form. No dependence is to be placed on differences of colouration, for the variability in this regard resulting from surroundings is extreme. Mr. Henshaw in his Book of the Black Bass states that it would be possible to recognize from which of twenty small lakes within a radius of eight miles, in a district of Wisconsin known to him, any particular specimen of bass came. Where, however, the species co-exist, the tendency is for the small-mouthed species to incline to sombre hues, the large-mouthed to pale green, although the small-mouthed form is often yellowish in places. In the young, the colouration of the two species is more distinct, *M. salmoides* having a distinct dark lateral band and three dark cheek-stripes, while *M. dolomieu* has interrupted lateral blotches but no band, and three distinct olive cheek-stripes.

The geographical range of both species is very wide, but it is probable that it will be found that *M. salmoides* occurs further to the north than does *M. dolomieu.* They affect different surroundings, the large-mouthed species being especially found in deep pools around sunken logs, while the small-mouthed occurs in rocky streams and about gravelly shores. Their respective vigour and gaminess is said to depend on the water in which they occur. Both species have a musky odour when caught, the source of which is not understood.

The food of the Black Bass varies with its age, the fry eating various minute larvæ, the young fish, worms and tadpoles, and the adults, crayfish, frogs, mussels and watersnakes.

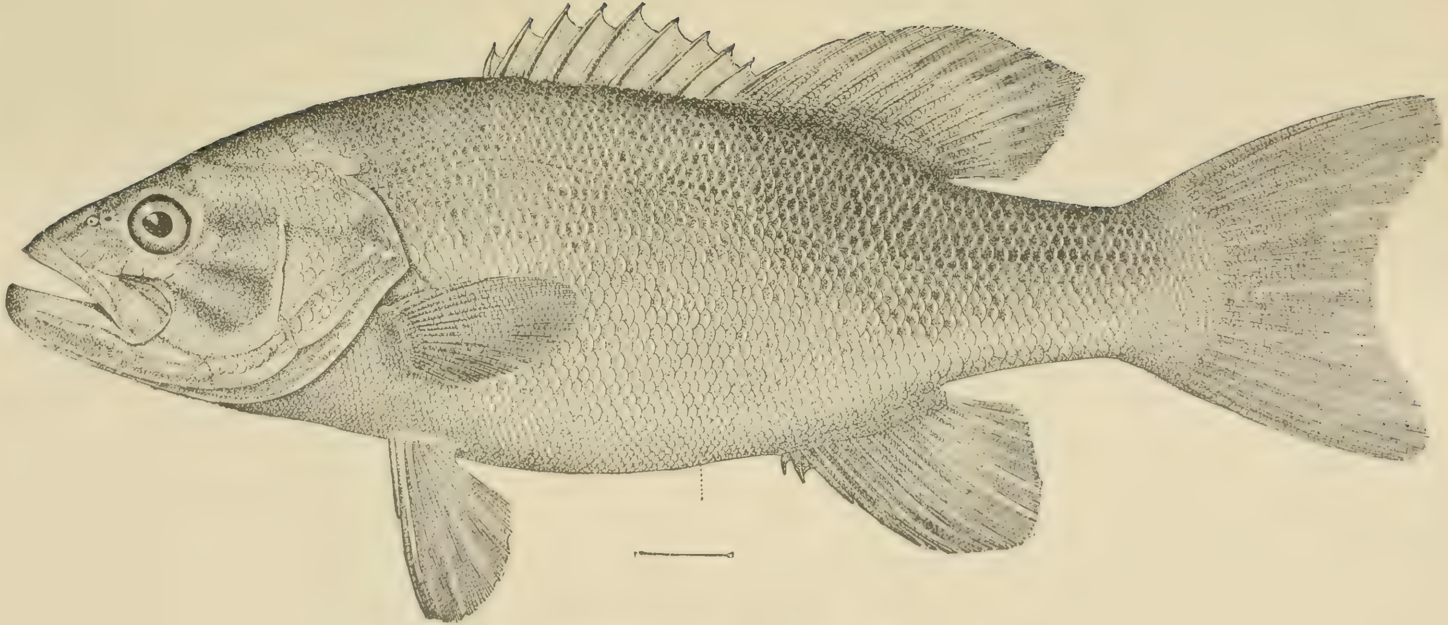
Unlike Pickerel, Pike and Perch, the Black Bass hibernate (except in the extreme south) burying themselves in mud and weeds, often under the shelter of a sunken log. They leave their winter quarters a month or six weeks before spawning time, when they run in the streams and shallower parts of the lakes, possibly on account of the greater percentage of oxygen in the water there. Thereafter they pair and form their nests on a gravelly or sandy bottom, or on a rocky ledge in from eighteen inches to three feet of water in streams, but in somewhat deeper water in lakes. The nests are circular in form, twice the length of the fish, are often placed quite close to each other, and, where possible, adjacent to deep water or to patches of weeds, to which the parents can retire if disturbed.

The spawning time varies with the temperature of the region, from early spring to midsummer, but it also varies in the same region from two to three weeks, shallower waters reaching more rapidly the suitable temperature than do deeper waters.

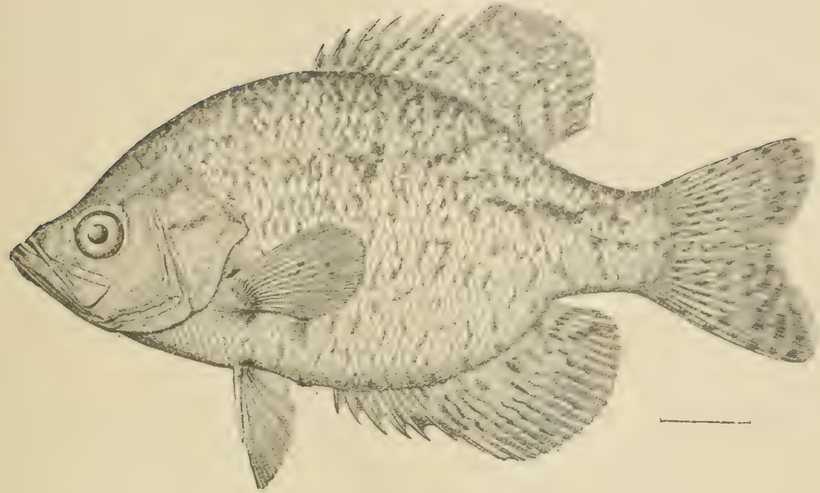


THE LARGE-MOUTHED BLACK BASS (*Micropterus salmoides*).

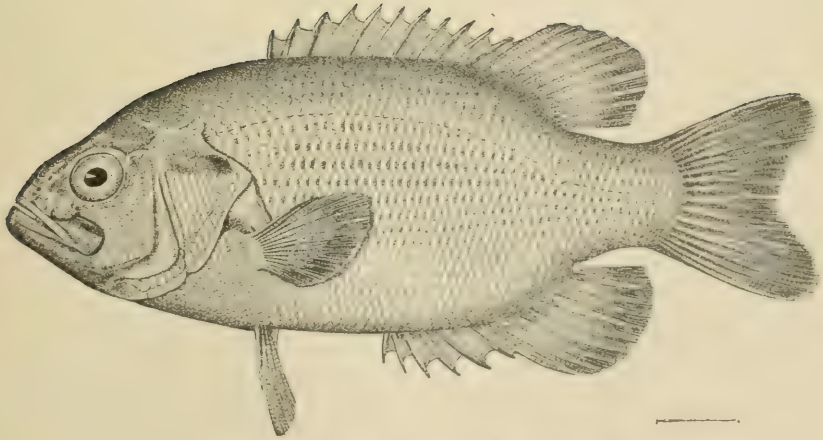
[PLATE 28.]



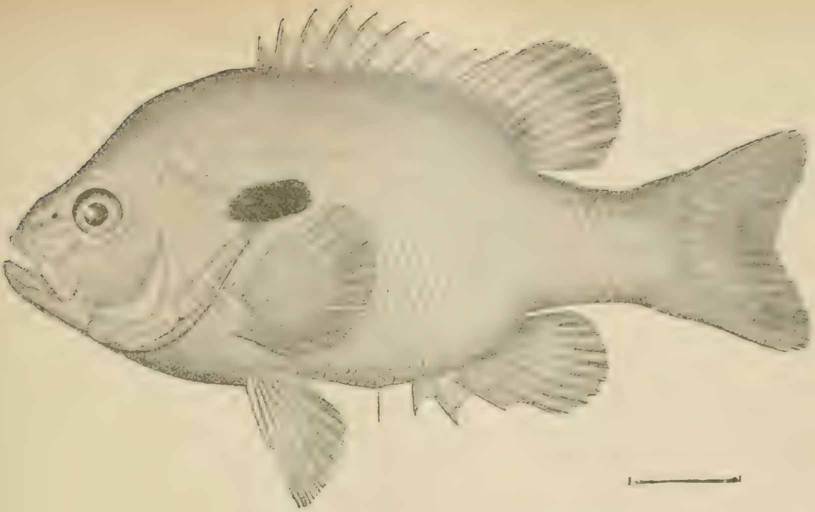
THE SMALL-MOUTHED BLACK BASS (*Micropterus dolomieu*).



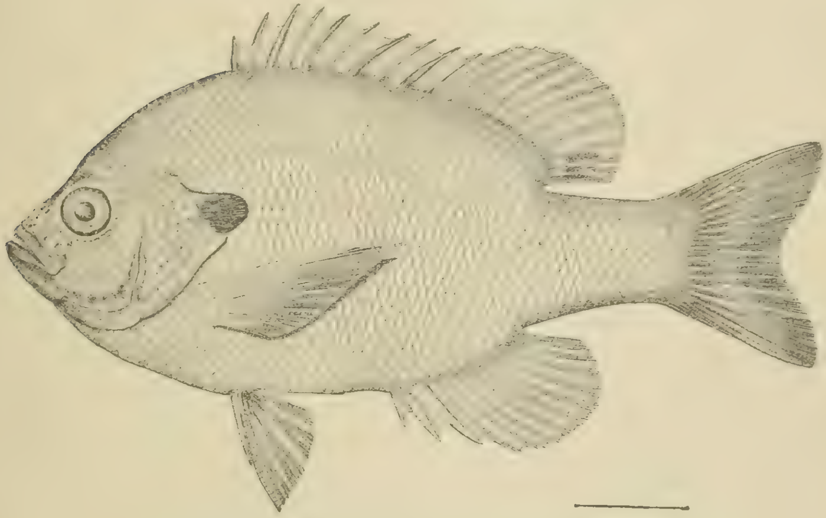
THE GRASS BASS (*Pomoxys sparoides*).



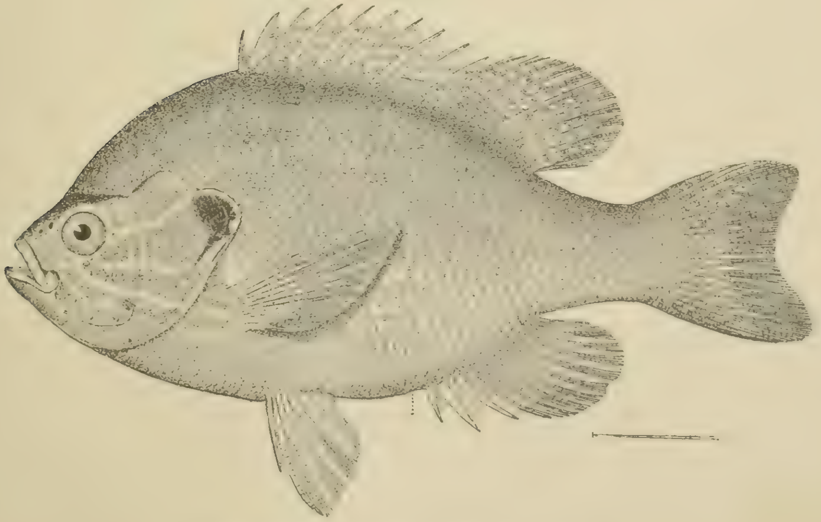
THE ROCK BASS (*Ambloplites rupestris*).



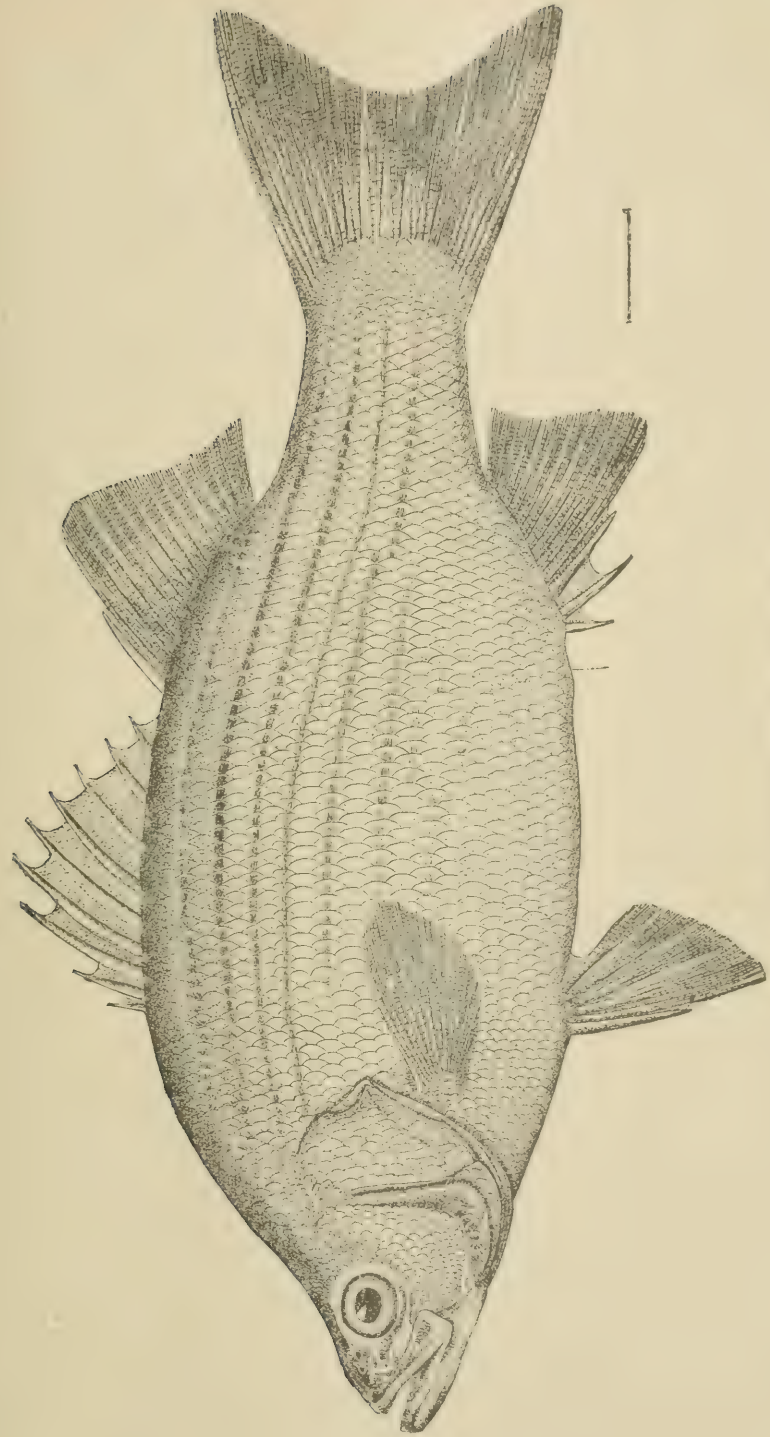
THE PUMPKIN-SEED OR SUNFISH (*Lepomis gibbosus*).



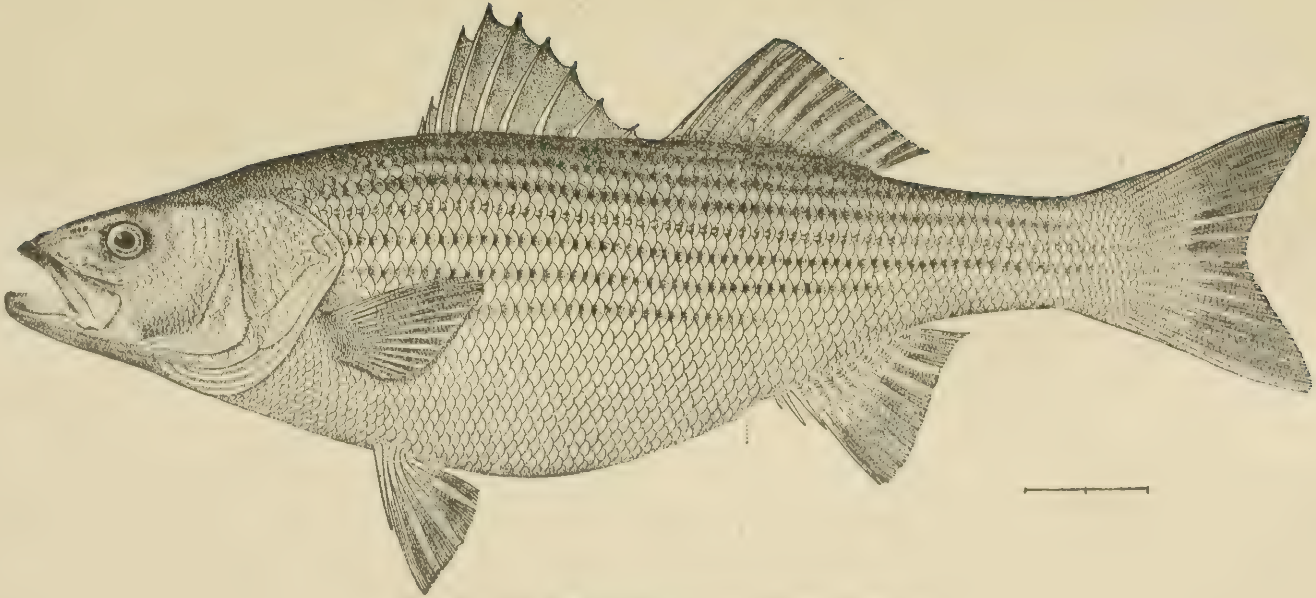
THE LONG-EARED SUNFISH (*Lepomis auritus*).



THE BLUE SUNFISH (*Lepomis pallidus*).



THE WHITE BASS (*Roccus chrysops*).



The Striped Bass or Rock-fish (*Roccus lineatus*).

The nests are fashioned with great care by the female, sand and silt being fanned out from between the pebbles by the fins, and other objects removed by the mouth; or if the nests are on muddy ground, as is occasionally the case, they may be paved with sticks and leaves. The male then joins the female, and bites and presses out the roe (which may amount to a quarter of her weight) while she lies on her side, an operation lasting two or three days Thereafter the male scatters the milt over the eggs, and both parents stay by the nest preventing the approach of spawn-eaters during the eight to ten days required for the hatching process, and subsequently protect the fry, covering the nest and aerating the water in it with their fins for the three or four days during which the young remain in the nest before making off for the deep water. In spite of the vigilance of the parents many depredators, such as frogs and sunfish, get opportunities of making havoc with the fry.

By the end of the first year the fish are four inches long, and are mature at two years, when they measure from eight to twelve inches in length, but spawn much later than older individuals. They gain about a pound a year in weight thereafter, till they reach the limit of weight of the adult, which is from six to eight pounds for the large-mouthed species and four to five for the small-mouthed.

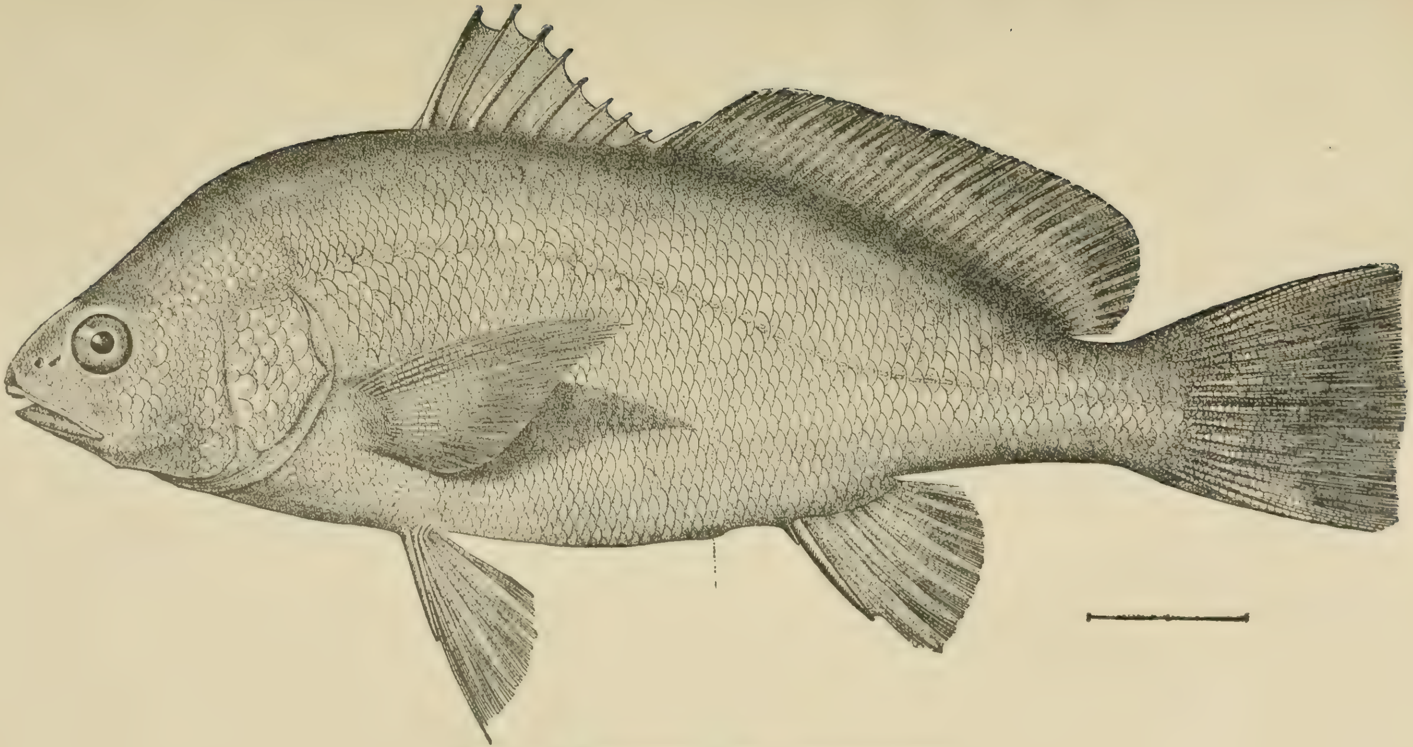
Of the other members of the same family there may be mentioned the Grass or Calico Bass, (*Pomoxys sparoides*), the Rock Bass or Red Eye (*Ambloplites rupestris*), and the common Sunfish, (*Lepomis gibbosus.*)

The first of these is distinguished by its very long anal fin, (the formula is D. VII or VIII, 15; A. VI, 17 or 18,) and occurs in quiet, clear ponds, with grassy bottoms to which its colour is assimilated It attains occasionally a weight of two pounds, but is not such a game fish as the preceding. The remaining species are of smaller size, the Rock Bass differing from the Sunfish in its larger toothed mouth, and in having six instead of three anal spines.

All the Centrarchidæ spawn in the spring like the Bass, and seem to have the same habits of looking after the fry. There appear to be four or five species of Sunfish (*Lepomis*) within the Province, but their distribution is not well understood.

Unlike the preceding families the SERRANIDÆ constitute a characteristically marine group, and there are only a few forms which live in brackish or fresh water. Both of the species which have been reported from Ontario belong to the genus Roccus, viz., the Striped Bass, (rock-fish of the Atlantic coast) *Roccus lineatus*, and the White Bass, *Roccus chrysops*, an exclusively fresh-water form.

The former can hardly be regarded as a native of the Province; it ascends the St. Lawrence as far as Quebec, and has been taken at the mouth of the Niagara River, but is essentially a brackish water form, and is regarded as the best marine game-fish. The latter is, on the other hand, common in the Great Lake Region, and attains a weight of from one to three pounds They were formerly still commoner in Lake Erie, so as to be of commercial value and not only of interest to the sportsman; their disappearance is probably due to the multiplication of pound-nets, but is not regretted by fishermen as they were very destructive to whitefish spawn.



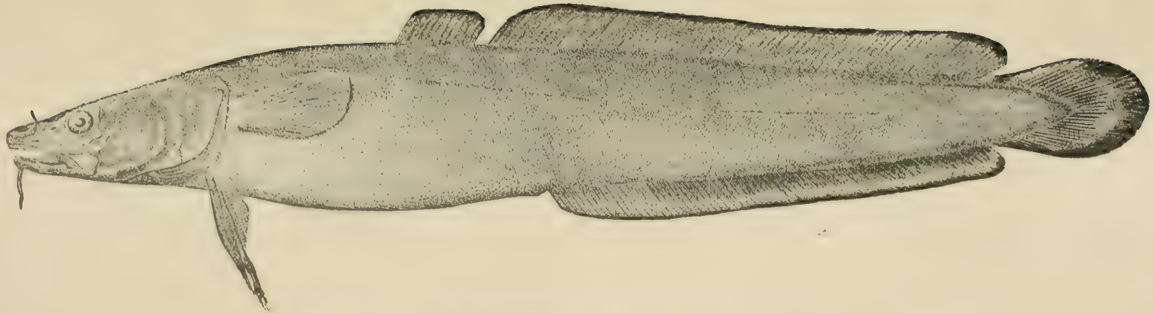
THE LAKE SHEEPSHEAD (*Aplodinotus grunniens*).

Another marine family represented in our fresh waters is that of the SCIÆNIDÆ, fish of compressed and elevated body with a long dorsal fin, thoracic ventrals, and a complicated air-bladder. The Lake Sheepshead (*Aplodinotus grunniens*) is the only fresh-water species; it is sometimes spoken of as the Lake Huron Drum, from a peculiar grunting noise which it produces, and which is attributed by some to movements of the air in the air-bladder, and by others, with more probability, to the crunching up of the crayfish on which it lives, by the broad grinding teeth of the lower pharyngeal bones, which are most characteristic of the species. The fish attains a length of four feet and a weight of fifty to sixty pounds, but is not valued for food, at least not from the Great Lakes.

Before leaving the spiny-rayed fishes reference may be made to two families of minute fishes which differ conspicuously in their appearance and habits, but which have one or two fresh-water species. The first of these is the GASTEROSTEIDÆ (Sticklebacks), distinguished by the absence of scales and the presence of bony plates, which clothe the sides. Two species are common in the Great Lake Region, *G. pungitius*, the nine-spined Stickleback, and *G. (Eucalia) inconstans*, the five-spined species. Both are spawn-eaters, and are characterized by the elaborate nest built out of glandular secretions of the males, and defended by them with great vigour.

The second family is that of the COTTIDÆ or Sculpins, represented in our fresh waters by several species of Miller's Thumbs, *(Uranidea richardsoni* and others, and characterized by the high position of the eyes, smooth skin, spiny head, and long dorsal fin, (D. VIII, 17; A. 12.) They are always of small size and appear often to be confined to the deep waters of the lakes.

The only other family of Teleosts represented in the fresh waters of the Province is that of the GADIDÆ or Codfishes, a characteristically marine group embracing some of the most important of food-fishes; but, in as far as the one genus confined to fresh water (Lota) is concerned, entirely unimportant economically. This genus is also represented in Europe by a closely allied species, and is known as the Burbot; it is therefore convenient to use the name American Burbot for our form, *L. maculosa*, which is common in the deep waters of the lakes, although its nomenclature is very varied. It is abundant northward and westward, where it is known as the Mathemeg of the Indians and "La Loche" of the voyageurs. It hardly reaches the markets from the Great Lakes, being considered a very poor fish, but in the fur countries it would appear to be more appreciated, the liver and roe especially being regarded as delicacies. It spawns in March, and is very prolific; as it is a carnivorous and voracious fish it is probably to be regarded as an enemy at least to the young of more edible fishes. It attains a considerable size and weight, up to forty-five pounds, and is heavier in the more northern waters. As in all the Gadidæ, the dorsal and anal fins are long and contain only soft rays. (The formula is D. 14—76. A. 68). The body is long and compressed behind, the head small and broad, provided with barbels, the skin thick and mucous with small imbedded scales and the general colouration dark olive marbled with black, but paler beneath. Like so many fresh-water fish common to rivers and lakes, it attains to comparatively insignificant dimensions in the former.



THE BURBOT (*Lota americana*).

THE FISHERIES OF ONTARIO.

In the preceding section the natural history of the species of fish which are important from an economical point of view has been treated at considerable length. We must now proceed to consider their absolute and relative economic importance, their relative frequency in different parts of the Province, the nature and value of the apparatus employed in the fisheries, and the number of men who find occupation in connection therewith.

In discussing the subject it is necessary to remember that so far it is only the Great Lakes which have become of great economical importance, and that the possibilities as important sources of a cheap food supply of the inland waters of the Province have not yet attracted public attention.

The following Tables extracted from the last Dominion Fishery Report give valuable information on the points in question.

It appears from Table I. that of 3,045 men employed in the Fisheries of the Province about one-fifth are from Lake Ontario. Lake Erie comes next with 526, Georgian Bay with 436, Lake Huron with 427, Manitoulin division with 387 and Lake Superior with 119.

It also appears that the Georgian Bay heads the list with regard to the number of fathoms of gill-nets in use, Lake and River St. Clair by the seines in use, and the lower part of Lake Ontario by the smaller hoop-nets, while Lake Erie is distinguished by its number of pound-nets.

Table II. informs us of the relative value of the fisheries, the Georgian Bay being at the head of the list with $530,498, out of a total $2,009,637, Lake Erie next, followed by the Manitoulin division, Lake Huron, Lake Superior and Lake Ontario. We also learn from it that the Georgian Bay stands at the head of the list in both Whitefish and Lake Trout fisheries, that Lake Erie on the other hand comes first in the Herring, Sturgeon, Bass, Pickerel and coarse-fish fisheries, that Lake Scugog is the headquarters of the Maskinongé fishery, that the greater proportion of Pike come from the River St. Lawrence, and of Eels from Wellington county, including the Credit River.

From Table III. we learn that the following is the relative economic value of the various species of food-fishes, not classified as miscellaneous or coarse fish:

1. Whitefish.
2. Lake Trout.
3. Lake Herring.
4. Pickerel.
5. Sturgeon.
6. Bass.
7. Maskinongé.
8. Pike.
9. Eels.

TABLE I.

Recapitulation of the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats and Fishing Materials, the number of men employed, etc., with the Kinds and Quantites of Fish, in the Province of Ontario, for the year 1890.

Name of Divisions.	Vessels and Boats Employed.							Fishing Materials.							
	Vessels or Tugs.				Boats.			Gill Nets.		Seines.		Pound Nets.		Hoop Nets.	
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
			$			$			$		$		$		$
Lake Superior Division	6	242	9200	23	42	5160	96	94612	9085			15	5340		
Manitoulin "	13	287	21400	65	104	13100	272	208000	35200	2000	375	29	10650		
Georgian Bay "	15	360	39400	58	152	29040	378	733600	116205	465	550				
Lake Huron "	10	502	17300	51	131	18110	367	152200	35200	2414	9185	37	7350		
River and Lake St. Clair Division					57	1159	221			8205	9235				
Detroit River Division					25	724	106			720	1400	4	1000	3	105
Lake Erie "	12	163	16700	52	264	18775	474	24600	12349	6675	4275	197	56810		
Lake Ontario "	1	15	1200	2	106	8680	239	92000	15890	2350	1557	3	450	11	220
Prince Edward and Bay of Quinté Division	3	30	8000	9	114	2130	315	45500	3560	4700	3900			117	2350
Lennox, Addington and Frontenac "					46	1170	89	10500	980	25	35			23	650
Wolfe Island and Kingston "					24	580	29	4576	577					45	463
Rockport, Brockville and Cornwall "														40	350
Prescott, Russell and Carleton "															
Leeds and Lanark Division					8	107	38							34	600
Renfrew County "								350	150						
Lake Nipissing "					4	96	9	3800	266						
Parry Sound and Muskoka Division															
Wellington County Division															
Lake Simcoe Division															
Lake Scugog and River Division	1	15	1800	3	200	3000	150								
Victoria County Division															
Peterboro' "															
Totals	61	1614	115000	263	1277	102131	2782	1369738	229462	27554	30512	285	81600	283	4738

RECAPITULATION of the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats and Fishing Materials, etc., Province of Ontario.—*Concluded.*

NAME OF DIVISIONS.	KINDS OF FISH.														VALUE.
	Whitefish, barrels.	Whitefish, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Trout, barrels.	Herring, barrels.	Herring, Fresh, lbs.	Eels, lbs.	Sturgeon, lbs.	Maskinongé, lbs.	Bass, lbs.	Pickerel, lbs.	Pike, lbs.	Coarse Fish, lbs.	Home Consumption, lbs.	$ c.
Lake Superior Division	432	892000	530800	807	....	4000	.....	97400	....	.....	90000	.	47000	36300	150713 00
Manitoulin "	1482	2236400	731840	842	...	......	...	106050	....	....	170850	7100	22200	16800	293475 00
Georgian Bay "	540	2858000	2144060	760	332	12000	...	21000	5000	114000	464300	31000	26100	131000	530498 00
Lake Huron "	1511	139820	1100650	1550	4660	414700	....	223750		9200	182100	300	39960	213400	218752 60
River and Lake St. Clair Division	.....	20800	41000	....	812	139500	....	12000	5910	17670	142120	10580	181400	34150	33644 50
Detroit River Division	.....	38600	....	....	....	59850	.....	34100	1040	600	15050	5500	54100	1000	11199 90
Lake Erie "	.....	204322	1500	....	..	5393000	...	580610	400	134650	961350	62820	552240	533000	422464 56
Lake Ontario "	.....	8050	20760	...	351	2087200	15400	34100	195000	128855	51500	57020	373400	.....	148046 30
Prince Edward and Bay of Quinté Division.	102	218400	80000	...	270	269500	5400	900	956	2890	31700	49350	330000	.....	55925 26
Lennox, Addington and Frontenac "	.....	158500	35200	...	..	6000	5200	....	1000	5500	55250	22800	32100	....	22620 00
Wolfe Island and Kingston "	.....	....	2600	..	....	......	6700	6300	1500	5200	..	88700	52000	....	7313 00
Rockport, Brockville and Cornwall "	. .	....	......	...	....	......	12900	4000	4530	74200	3900	214800	361800	....	27564 00
Prescott, Russell and Carleton "	.....	800	......	...	..	.....	6400	4000	7400	8000	9500	10000	90800	....	5406 00
Leeds and Lanark Division	.....	1500	1600	....	....	1200	400	....	.....	4000	2000	2600	56350	....	2544 50
Renfrew County "	.....	1600	1800	...	....	......	835	460	1990	2130	2900	3450	15025	....	1424 75
Lake Nipissing "	.....	....	....	...	..	....	....	6000	.....	....	16500	24900	46000	....	3975 00
Parry Sound and Muskoka Division	.....	......	23400	...	..	......	....	....	500	4000	5500	500	24000	....	3685 00
Wellington County Division	.....	....	6500	..	....	30000	55000	....	.	2500	....	3000	42000	.....	6960 00
Lake Simcoe Division.	.....	1500	32500	....	....	10000	...	....	26300	45400	7000	43000	25000	....	11492 00
Lake Scugog and River Division	.....	....	....	.	....	....	4000	....	250000	100000	....	...	150000	....	25740 00
Victoria County Division	....	....	1000	....	....	4000	1000	....	30000	20000	5000	....	6000	...	8840 00
Peterboro' "	.....	2000	20000	....	....	5000	1400	.....	120000	100000	....	......	30000	....	17350 00
Totals	4067	6782292	5074650	3959	6425	8435950	125235	1132970	651406	778795	2216520	637420	2556515	965650	2009637 37

RECAPITULATION

Of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries in the Province of Ontario, during the year 1890.

Kinds of Fish.		Quantity.	Prices.	Value.
			$ c.	$ c.
Whitefish	brls.	4,067	10 00	40,670 00
"	lbs.	6,782,292	0 08	542,583 36
Trout	"	5,074,650	0 10	507,465 00
"	brls.	3,959	10 00	39,590 00
Herring, salted	"	6,425	4 00	25,700 00
" fresh	lbs.	8,455,950	0 05	422,797 50
Eels	"	125,235	0 06	7,514 10
Sturgeon	"	1,132,970	0 06	67,978 20
Maskinongé	"	651,406	0 06	39,084 36
Bass	"	778,795	0 06	46,727 70
Pickerel	"	2,216,520	0 06	132,991 20
Pike	"	637,420	0 05	31,871 00
Coarse fish	"	2,556,515	0 03	76,695 45
Home consumption, not included in the above	"	965,650	0 03	28,969 50
Total for 1890				2,009,637 37
" 1889				1,963,122 80
Increase				46,514 57

Statement showing the Number and Value of Vessels, Tugs, and Boats, etc. in Ontario, during the year, 1890.

Articles.	Value.
	$ c.
61 vessels or tugs (tonnage, 1,614)	115,000 00
1,277 boats	102,131 00
1,360,735 fathoms of nets	229,462 00
27,554 " seines	30,512 00
285 pound nets	81,600 00
283 hoop nets	4,738 00
Number of Men employed, 3,045	563,443 00

On the other hand the relative value per pound is:

1. Lake Trout, 10c.
2. Whitefish, 8c.
3. Eels, Sturgeon, Maskinongé, Bass, Pickerel, 6c.
4. Herring, Pike, 5c.
5. Coarse fish, 3c.

While these tables give some information as to the geographical distribution of the principal food-fishes, further details are required in regard to the more remote bodies of water.

It is known that the Lake-of-the-Woods is chiefly characterized by its abundant Sturgeon, the principal food of the numerous Canadian Indians (1,000) living near its borders, and the proposition has recently been made that these waters should be closed to commercial enterprise and be reserved for the Indians, as has been done by the United States Government for the portion under its control, pound-nets being prohibited to prevent wasteful fishing. In one year 46 tons of Sturgeon, 29 of Whitefish, 12 of Pickerel and 1 of Trout have been taken from these waters, which, therefore, if properly taken care of, should form a neverfailing source of food-supply for the population on their borders.

FISHERY LEGISLATION.

The following are the chief provisions of the Dominion Fishery Laws which affect this Province:

CLOSE SEASONS.

Brook Trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*)	Sept. 15 to May 1, inclusive.
Pickerel	April 15 to May 15, "
Bass and Maskinongé	April 15 to June 15, "
Whitefish	Nov. 1 to Nov. 30, "
Lake Trout	Oct. 15 to Nov. 30, "

There is no close season for Sturgeon or for Lake Herring.

Net fishing is prohibited in public waters, except to holders of a purchasable license. The size of the nets is submissible to regulation, and the nets must not be set nor seines used so as to intercept channels or bays.

Explosives and poisons for killing fish are illegal, mill-dams must have passes, and mill-refuse must be destroyed.

It is desirable that enquiry should be made as to the adequacy of the protection afforded by the close seasons at present prescribed. It is possible that in certain waters an extension is required. In Lake Megantic, *e.g.*, it is reported that the Lake Trout have finished spawning by the 1st of October, while Mr. John H. Willmott, of Beaumaris, Ontario, Fishery Overseer for the Muskoka District, reports in 1890 their spawning season as from October 8th to 20th for this region. Again in the North-west it is reported that the Whitefish spawn earlier than is the case in the Georgian Bay, so that if the close season were assimilated to that of Lake Trout, the change would have more to recommend it than the mere simplification of the law and its efficient carrying-out. It is even reported that the run of Whitefish may occur within our waters after the 30th of November, so that an extension in the other direction might also be considered.* Such differences indicate that further information is required as to the spawning habits of our food-fish from all parts of the Province, so that future legislation may provide for the protection of waters lying at a distance from the present commercial centres.

Although the absence of a close season for Lake Herring does not appear to have so far affected the results of the Fisheries in Lake Ontario, complaints are being made that the Lake is being depleted of the more valued Cisco (p. 447), and that consequently some measure should be taken to protect this variety. A close season during July and August has been suggested.

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* Brook Trout have been observed to spawn in Central Ontario three weeks earlier than the beginning of the close season.

Again, the increasing commercial value of the Sturgeon is likely to lead to a more systematic pursuit of this fish, and it appears to be advisable that it should be spared during its spawning season (May 1st to June 15th), and possibly that efforts should be made to increase the numbers by breeding.

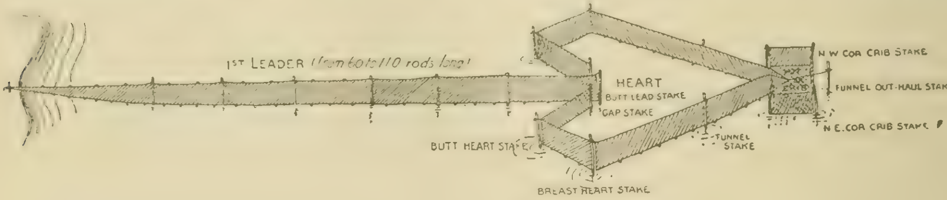
The revenue derived by the Dominion Government, under the laws at present in force, from rents, license-fees and fines within the Province amounts to $23,666 out of a total $56,976, while the expenditure within the Province on Inspection amounts to $14,539 out of a total $65,873, and on Fish-breeding (to which reference is made hereafter) to $11,492, out of a total $39,126.

Ninety-five Fishery Overseers and six Wardens are employed by the Dominion Government for purposes of protection. As pay is often merely nominal, the inspection can hardly be regarded as satisfactory, especially in view of the enormous length of coast line to be protected. The overseers therefore complain that poachers with fyke-nets or spears are at work as soon as their backs are turned.

APPARATUS EMPLOYED IN CATCHING FISH.

Of these there are two important modifications:—"Pound-nets" (in various forms) for shallow-water fisheries, and "gill-nets" for deep-water.

The pound-net essentially consists of a long net, the so-called "leader" projecting at right angles to the shore for from 300 to 600 yards, and supported by strong stakes of the necessary length, 30 to 60 feet, driven at an interval of 5 or 6 feet. The rim-line of the leader is secured to these at the water-level, while the bottom line is weighted with stone-sinkers. Fish swimming towards the leader are diverted by it into the "heart," a Λ-shaped chamber, the funnel-shaped narrow end of which projects into a "pot" or "crib" some 30 feet square, the floor and walls of which are formed of net, the walls projecting two feet above the water-level. The mesh of the leader is 6½ to 7½ inches, of the heart 3 to 5 inches, of the funnel 3, and of the pot frequently only 2 to 2½, to the destruction of immense numbers of immature Whitefish. Beyond the first crib a second leader, terminating in the same way, and a third—indeed, as many as twenty have been arranged in "strings," if the shallowness of the water admit of it. Lake Erie obviously permits of such destructive use of this kind of apparatus more extensively than any of the other lakes, so that as many as 900 pounds exist on its American side. The average value of a pound-net is from $250 to $500, and five men are required to work three nets. A boat of peculiar form is generally used, schooner-rigged with wide square stern, and plenty of beam so as to permit of lifting the pockets or cribs of the pound. They must be able to take a large load of fish and yet have little draught. A special scow is used for driving and pulling stakes, in the spring and winter respectively.



POUND-NET.

The Fyke-net is essentially a miniature pound, the crib being replaced by two funnels of netting, one opening into the other, and the heart by wings leading to the door of the outer funnel at an angle of 45 degrees. They are used for catching Perch, Catfish, etc. A similar device is the trap-net which is simply a miniature movable pound, the crib of which is held in position by weights and floats.

Pound-nets have largely superseded seines for inshore fishing, but in some favorable places with sandy bottom the latter are still used, as in the Detroit and St. Clair Rivers. They may be 1,000 feet long by 12 feet deep in the middle, where the mesh is narrowest, but shallower and with larger mesh in the wings. Horse-power is sometimes used for hauling the seines.

The second important variety of net used is the gill-net, so-called as the mesh is arranged of such a size (4¼ to 4¾ inches for Whitefish—3⅛ for Herring) as to catch fish striking the net behind the gill-covers. These nets are set vertically at different depths in deep water, often at right angles to the shore, the lower borders being weighted with stones or leads or iron rings (according to the kind of bottom), the upper being floated with cedar blocks or with corks. Each net is some 300 or 400 feet long, 4½—5½ feet deep, and of 4¼ to 4¾ inch mesh for Whitefish, and sometimes an inch more for Lake Trout. Ten to twenty or more such nets arranged in a row form a "gang," and four gangs constitute an outfit for four men, two gangs being in the water at one time, and one of these hauled daily.

Certain objections are urged against the use of gill-nets: the catch is often so large as to be unmanageable, and is therefore wasteful, the fish spoil in a few hours, especially if there is much current, and decomposition sets in with great rapidity after death, so that when the nets are hauled many of the fish are not in proper condition for the market, requiring to be punctured and salted before they can be sold. This is especially the case in summer, more particularly so if the lifting of the nets has been delayed a day or so by bad weather. In such a case the fish are all decayed, and too often the net is stripped on the spot, and the decayed fish thrown out to the great injury of the fishing grounds. Again, gill-nets may drift in stormy weather, and be thrown with their contents on some reef, perhaps to the destruction of some good spawning ground. The gill-net fishermen using a comparatively small number of nets to a gang, "a light rig," employ Mackinaw boats, which, unlike the pound-boats, are sharp-sterned to prevent shipping water aft when running with the sea. Larger boats are necessary with "heavy rigs."

Of other varieties of nets, the Trammel net, Dip-net and Beam-trawl may be mentioned. The first is a 3-ply net-work of varied mesh, generally set across the current of a stream during the run of suckers or for catching inshore fish. The Dip-net varies in size, and may be used for catching bait or for emptying the cribs of pounds. The Beam-trawl, so extensively used in British sea-fishing, cannot be employed successfully except on a smooth sandy bottom, and is therefore unavailable in the lakes.

In addition to net-fishing reference may be made incidentally to two other methods:—set-line fishing on a commercial scale, and fishing through the ice. The former is practiced in Lake Michigan successfully for Trout, several gangs of 200 to 500 hooks, strung six feet apart on a line, buoyed by cedar floats, being set in 25 to 50 fathoms water, the hooks being baited with herring attached in as natural an attitude as possible. The "trawl" lines are visited every two or three days, and have in some places proved so successful as to have displaced gill-nets.

Ice-fishing may be effected either by seines or by spearing or by bait-fishing, but hardly attains to sufficient commercial importance to require further notice here.

METHODS OF PREPARATION OF FISH FOR THE MARKET.

Fish are classified for the market as "hard" and "soft," the latter embracing the miscellaneous coarse fish separately enumerated on p. 455. Some fish are dressed; catfish, *e. g.*—which have been classified in the Report of the U. S. Fish Commission as the most important food-fish of Lake Ontario—being always decapitated, cleaned and skinned before being shipped. Again other fish are shipped "round" without any preliminary cleaning. Various methods have been suggested for arresting and preventing the decomposition which fish more than all other classes of food materials so rapidly undergoes.

These are reducible to two:—the use of antiseptic chemicals and the use of a low temperature. The former method has been chiefly adopted in Norway for preserving herring and consists in laying the fish in a mixture of two parts of salt and one of boracic acid (for a barrel of herring, 5 lbs. salt, 2½ lbs. boracic acid) and filling up with a weak solution of the acid. It is said to have the disadvantage of communicating a slight taste to the fish which injures their market value. With an abundant ice-supply at command the second method is preferable, and is sufficient if the fish are not already in bad order before being preserved (p. 465). In the States large refrigerators are employed in which fish may be frozen during any period of the year and preserved till demand arises for them. Sturgeon may thus remain a year in the refrigerator, being stacked there like cordwood. Trout are dressed before being frozen, but pickerel are frozen "round."

Whitefish are occasionally smoked in small quantities for local markets. This is effected in small huts seven feet square, the fish being first cleaned, then placed in brine for three to five hours, impaled in strings of five on sticks and hung up in the smoke of a hardwood fire, the door of the hut being first left open for half-an-hour and then closed for three or four hours. Substantially the same plan is used for kippering Herrings. After the fish are split they are placed for thirty-five minutes in pickle, spitted on fine rods carrying 12 to 20 herrings each and then smoked for five to six hours, the fuel used being the waste sawdust from birch. If a strong colour is required they are afterwards subjected to a shorter or longer exposure to the smoke of other wood—oak, *e. g.*

A passing reference may be made to the ingenious conversion of Lake Erie herring by the use of a suitable stain into canned salmon, an industry which has its headquarters in Cleveland. One of the methods of preserving whitefish employed by the Indians of the North-West is not likely to be adopted generally but is worthy of being noted. The abundant fish caught in spring are dried, smoked, pounded to powder and mixed into a cake with oil from the liver. This with ordinary smoked fish furnishes an important element of food-supply.

A large proportion of the Sturgeon caught on the north shore of Lake Erie are sent to Toledo and Sandusky, where they are further prepared for the market (partly by being converted into smoked Halibut), and where the roes are extracted for the preparation of caviare. Although the American demand for caviare is not great, yet large quantities are shipped to Germany, and it commands good prices—as much as 10 cents a pound. Toledo alone packs 75,000 lbs. in cases of 130 to 150 lbs. each. The method of preparation is as follows: A large fish yields as much as three to five pails of roe, the eggs, which measure about one-ninth of an inch in diameter, varying in number from 800,000 to 2,500,000. The masses of roe, preferably not yet ripe and therefore hard, are taken quite fresh and placed on a wire screen over a zinc-lined trough four feet long, two feet wide and eighteen inches deep. The meshes of the wire netting are just of sufficient width to allow the eggs to fall through. These are then placed in clean kegs, and the best German (Lüneburg) salt is rubbed in by hand. This extracts in a short time (ten to fifteen minutes) fluid from the eggs, which are then placed in quantities of 8 to 10 lbs. in sieves and drained. The caviare is therefore ready for the market in a few hours. That from the Lake Sturgeon is said to be of superior quality to that of the marine species and there is therefore a constantly increasing demand for it.

Certain economic uses of fish, other than as food, require now to be noticed. One of these is the manufacture of isinglass which has been carried on to a certain extent in the States, and the important source of which is the sounds or air-bladders of Sturgeon. The method employed is to remove from the vertebral column by means of a knife the absolutely fresh sounds, to place them in clean water, and in strong brine on the following day after the thin lining has been scraped off. They are then dried on frames covered with network and finally exposed to the sun for four or five weeks to bleach the isinglass. Such isinglass manufactured at Sandusky, Ohio, to the amount of 3,000 lbs. per annum is worth $1 a lb.

Sturgeon oil obtained by pressure from the livers brings 40 cents a gallon, and at Sandusky about 25 barrels of oil per annum are secured in this manner. The Sturgeon therefore which was formerly regarded as of no economic importance is destined to be one of the most valuable fish, especially of Lake Erie.

The recent abundance of the Alewife in Lake Ontario has been taken advantage of for the manufacture of fish-oil and guano. After the fish have been cooked twenty minutes they are subjected to hydraulic pressure; a million fish yield 500 gallons of oil and 63 tons of fertiliser.

DECREASE IN NUMBER OF FISH—ITS CAUSES AND REMEDIES.

Apart from such well-known instances of the almost total disappearance of valuable food fishes where they were previously abundant, such as the disappearance of Salmon from Lake Ontario and of the Shad from the lower Ottawa, other cases of waters being "fished out," or of the yield of certain species being on the decline are only too common.

It has been impossible so far to collect evidence showing to what extent waters within the Province previously rich have been depleted; such statistics however, are much required.

The causes of depletion are twofold: Such as are outside our control, and such as can by proper remedies be mitigated or avoided.

Among the former are the changes in the conditions of life incident to the opening up of the country for agricultural purposes, the removal of forests, the reclaiming of swamps, the resulting changes in rainfall, or at least in the extent to which surplus rainfall is held back by forest land and underbrush, and thus delivered only gradually and not in torrents through the streams. It is probably to such changes, aided by other causes adverted to below, that we must attribute the disappearance of Salmon from Lake Ontario.

Not only do such changes directly affecting the surroundings of the fish react upon its abundance, but they also have an indirect effect through the food-supply. Brook Trout, as was before observed, have for their natural food the larvæ of various species of gnats and flies, the elimination of which from a cultivated country is looked on as one of the blessings of civilization. There is, however, the reverse side to this advantage, the diminution of the favorable conditions for insect life leading to a disturbance of the food-supply of the insectivorous fish.

Various other obscure causes may interfere with the balance of life in any particular body of water, resulting in the wholesale destruction of one or more forms.

These may be of the nature of epidemic diseases like the Salmon Saprolegnia due to the attack of a parasitic fungus, or in some way animal parasites, causing usually comparatively little injury, may gain the upper hand and be the cause of widespread destruction. For example, Prof. A. C. Lawson brought to me some years ago specimens of an Argulus which he had taken from Whitefish dying wholesale in the Lake of the Woods, and shortly thereafter Mr. Washburn published in the *American Naturalist* an account of similar epidemics in inland lakes of Wisconsin. It has been suggested that the increase of the parasite is only possible when the fish are already weakened by some other cause.

Investigations into such cases are much required, and would be of much interest even although it might be impossible to obviate the cause when discovered.

Other causes more immediately under our control are (1) illegitimate and destructive methods of fishing, including the capture of immature fish in immense quantities by the prodigal use of narrow-meshed nets and the use of illegitimate methods of fishing especially at the spawning time, when the habits of most fish expose them far more to destruction than at others; (2) the destruction of spawning and feeding grounds by sawdust or other mill-refuse, or by the decayed contents of gill-nets or offal from fishing boats; (3) the prevention of access to spawning grounds by obstacles placed in streams.

Reference has been made through the body of this Report to wasteful and destructive methods of securing fish either at ordinary times or at the spawning season. It is very encouraging to learn that in certain inland lakes, such as Scugog, Rice Lake and Lake Simcoe, where illegal fishing has been strictly put down, the improvement in Bass and Maskinongé, for which these waters were formerly distinguished, is very great. Large quantities of Bass are peddled by Indians in the country surrounding Rice Lake in exchange for flour and pork.

Explosives have been frequently employed in American waters—and their use is not unknown in Ontario—for killing fish in a wholesale fashion. It is said that the air-bladder is ruptured in fish killed in this way : obviously only a very small proportion of the fish killed or fatally injured are brought to market.

Again the use of pound-nets with a small 1½ or 2 inch mesh in the pot secures countless immature fish of little or no market value, and the same may be said of the use of seines for herring, many immature Whitefish being captured, the surplus catch being used as manure when the market is glutted.

Sturgeon were formerly looked upon in Lake Erie as of so little value and were considered to such an extent as intruders in the pounds, that the fishermen were in the habit of bleeding them and allowing them to escape, the object being to keep the species off the fishing grounds. Spearing and grappling for them at spawning time and indeed spearing of any fish under such circumstances is properly regarded as one of the most destructive methods of fishing.

The respecting of a close season has done much to counteract depletion due to taking advantage of the comparatively helpless condition of fish at the spawning seasons.

The extent to which the various species expose themselves to capture is different, but the accounts we read of Ontario streams formerly blocked by Salmon at this time, and carted away in immense quantities convince us that the changes in the conditions of the streams are not entirely to blame for their total disappearance.

With regard to the destruction of spawning and feeding grounds by sawdust etc., and by decayed fish or offal, it is obvious that this source of injury to our fisheries is largely preventable. The enactments of the Dominion have already done much in putting an end to the former condition of affairs by which a fine river like the Ottonabee River, formerly celebrated for its Bass and Maskinongé, had its depth reduced from twelve feet to a few inches by accumulated sawdust, which is further distributed by spring freshets. It is not only in rivers that damage is done. Deposits of blackened and decomposing sawdust have been found miles out on the floor of the Great Lakes opposite rivers on which there are many saw mills, to the great detriment of favourite spawning and feeding beds of Whitefish.

This water-logged sawdust is also objectionable as forming a nucleus for sandbars, interfering with navigation, but from the fisheries point of view the danger already noted, and the injuries to adult fish by the development of the gases of decomposition and by the floating sawdust getting into the gills of the fish cannot be exaggerated.

The consumption of mill-refuse is such an easily accomplished remedy that there is no excuse for the failure to carry it out. The Dominion law appears to be sufficiently explicit on the subject, but, as may be inferred from complaints from various parts of the country, requires to be better enforced.

Nor is there any excuse for the short-sighted policy of fishermen throwing overboard decayed fish or the offal of fish on the grounds; the occasional damage done by drifted nets and their putrid contents might probably be guarded against by more careful inspection of the nets, and attention to precautions against the floats becoming water-logged.

No doubt the presence of obstacles in streams preventing anadromous fish from reaching their spawning grounds has done much to divert fish elsewhere, or to prevent them accomplishing the function of reproduction at all. It is known that many fish are extremely sensitive in this way, the Sturgeon, for example, although ready to spawn, retaining its eggs after captivity.

The construction and maintaining of proper fish-ways is therefore absolutely necessary, and this can be effected so cheaply that there is no excuse for neglecting it when a dam is built. Various forms are in use, a recent one which promises well, being fed from the bottom instead of the top of the dam, and consisting of a series of vertical compartments communicating with each other and with the dam above and the stream below, by comparatively narrow apertures in a line with each other, the result being the gradual reduction of the height of the water in each compartment, and a continuous passage from stream to dam, the velocity of the current in which is easily overcome by the fish.

Close supervision of these various factors that favour the decrease of our food-fish will unquestionably have a most marked beneficial influence on the yield of our fisheries.

Apart from such remedies, aiming at preventing decrease of our food-fish supplies, there are others which aim at directly increasing them by artificial pond-culture and by fish-breeding. Both have given admirable results where they have been consistently prosecuted.

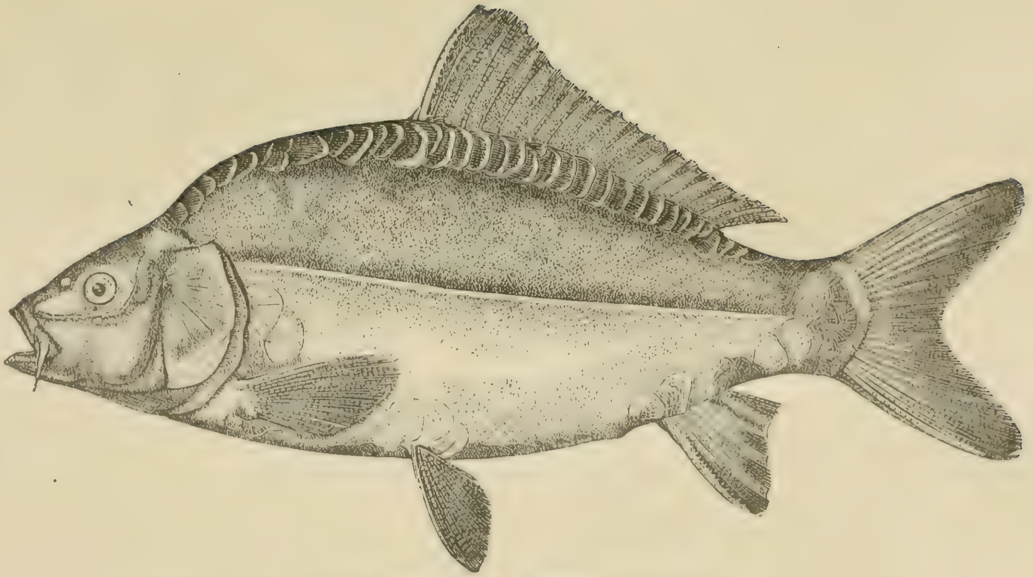
POND-CULTURE.

Under the above heading may be considered the artificial culture of Carp which has been conducted successfully for centuries in Europe, and has met with some favour in the United States.

The Carp is originally a native of Asia Minor and Persia, and has been for centuries before its introduction into Europe (1258 A.D.) a domestic fish, occupying somewhat the position that the pig does among mammals, at least in regard to its capacity for absorbing scraps.

Like all animals in a state of domestication it is extremely variable, and three well-marked races occur :—the full-scaled Carp, the Mirror Carp with scattered scales of large size, and the Leather Carp destitute of scales. The first mentioned may be regarded as approaching most nearly the original stock and are the most prolific; the last are the furthest removed from the original as to their coat, they are least prolific, but attain the largest size and fatten most rapidly. The Mirror Carp occupy an intermediate position in both respects.

They are very prolific, the females of the third and fourth year depositing from one to five hundred thousand eggs, when the water of the pond in which they have hibernated reaches a temperature of 63° F.



THE MIRROR CARP (*Cyprinus Carpio*).

While specially adapted for warm climates (they do not grow in weight materially in water of less than 48° F.) on account of their ability to stand warmer water than most fish, their culture is nevertheless prosecuted successfully in climates (Sweden for example) not very different from our own.

Special shallow ponds are arranged for the fry in which vegetable food is supplied for them by previously sowing clover; the larger fish, however, are fed on mixed animal and vegetable food, for example, chopped straw mixed with dried blood, etc. The winter pond is made seven feet deep, and in this no food requires to be provided as the fish neither feed nor grow there. They are in season from October till May, and they are always placed for a week before sale in a pond traversed by a current of running water to remove the muddy taste which all such bottom-feeding fish have when taken from the water. As they bring high prices in Europe, 16 to 20 cents a lb., their culture is attended with considerable profit; but the usual verdict of English speaking people on the subject of the Carp is that it is a tasteless fish, only fit to be a vehicle for sauces.

Various other foreign fish have been successfully introduced into North America, *e.g.* the European Brook Trout or Brown Trout, a fish which in some respects deserves more attention for culture purposes than our own Brook Trout, and again the California Mountain or Rainbow Trout (*Salmo irideus*), an exceedingly handsome species, is successfully hatched and introduced in the east.

One of the native fishes most adapted for pond culture is the Catfish (p. 442) which is not only prolific, but looks well after its young, all of which are hatched; it grows comparatively rapidly, is an omnivorous feeder, and fetches (where properly appreciated) high prices. One experimenter writes from the States that the culture of Catfish pays better than farming land and that peaty soil is very well fitted for it which would be unsuitable for agricultural purposes.

The merits of the Catfish as a pond fish have been recognized in California, where it has been introduced, also in various parts of Europe where societies interested have experimented with it.

FISH BREEDING.

Although pond-culture may prove a remedy for a deficient supply of food-fish in places distant from natural sources, and although it may also greatly improve the yield of small natural lakes, yet the only efficient method for preventing the exhaustion of the food-supply from our inland waters is Fish-breeding on a large scale commensurate with the rate of artificial depletion due to the fisheries.

It has been noted above that great differences are observable between different species of fish as to the number of eggs deposited by them. It might be supposed that those species which are characterized by great fertility would eventually crowd out the less fertile species, but observation teaches that the latter are able to hold their own, a greater proportion of eggs arriving at maturity, generally because the young are exposed to fewer dangers. In fact in any body of water there is a certain natural balance of life, liable to slow natural changes, to which the rate of reproduction is in the case of each species closely adjusted. Artificial interference with this balance on a grand scale of the character of our fisheries must inevitably lead to depletion of the species sought after, for the rate of reproduction being already adjusted to natural conditions cannot at once alter to suit the new artificial condition. If, however, the proportion of eggs arriving at maturity can be artificially increased on a scale commensurate with the rate of depletion, then the danger of exhausting the fish-supply will be thereby obviated. This is the object of the artificial breeding of fish; it is evidently only possible with those species where the natural conditions of the development of the eggs are such that only a small proportion of them attain maturity and it consists in the artificial hatching out of such eggs, and the care of the fry till such time as they may be safely introduced into the waters to be stocked.

Many of the earliest experiments in this direction are due to the energy of Mr. Samuel Wilmott, of Newcastle, Ont., who, stimulated by the rapid disappearance of the Atlantic Salmon from Lake Ontario, endeavoured thus to prevent it. Much of the apparatus employed is also due to this gentleman's ingenuity, and has, during his official connection with the Fish-culture operations of the Dominion Government, undergone improvements which have led to highly successful results.

The earlier apparatus consisted of shallow hatching trays, over which a steady current of water was allowed to flow; these permitted readily the extraction of the dead eggs, the decomposition of which interfered with the development of their neighbours. Now glass incubating jars are in use which allow of an easy inspection of the progress of development, with better aeration by a constant current of water running through them. These are employed successfully for Whitefish, Lake Trout and other Salmonidæ, and are also used for the propagation of Shad by the U. S. Government. The jars are cylindrical with a hemispherical bottom; a metal cover, with two holes ⅝-inch in diameter for in-and outflow tubes, is screwed water-tight on the mouth by means of a rubber collar. Half-inch rubber tubing connects the inflow tubes with the constant water-supply, the pressure of which may vary with different kinds of eggs, but for the Salmonidæ a fall of six feet from a tank provided with a ball-cock (in the event of the water-pressure being high) suffices. The amount required per diem varies; for Whitefish eggs 4,000 gallons a day is ample.

The number of eggs which can be accommodated in a jar varies with the particular species—with recently gathered Whitefish eggs 3 quarts (108,000 eggs) are regarded as sufficient for a jar, but four or five quarts may be accommodated in the same jar when the eggs have become "eyed."

The amount of movement of the contained eggs can be readily controlled in such a jar by pushing the inlet tube further out or in; Whitefish eggs, *e.g.*, when first taken, are glutinous and require to be worked rapidly under a full current with the inlet tube pushed down. Dead eggs, on the other hand, can be removed by pushing the outlet tube down into the superficial layer of eggs. When the hatching time arrives and the embryos are freed from the egg-membranes, they pass out from the outlet tube into a glass receiving tank, the current outward being barely sufficient to induce the fish to swim out.

Whitefish embryos when first hatched are light gray in colour; they are dormant for two hours but then become quite active, more so than Salmon or Trout fry. The young may be fed on a paste made of 2½ parts meal, ½ blood, 6 water. Experiments are at present in progress on this phase of fish-breeding operations.

It is now very generally conceded that it would be advantageous to reserve the fry of Salmonidæ till they have attained to some considerable strength and size before being turned out. The trouble is to find suitable food as nearly related as possible to their ordinary food. An effort has been made in the South of France to overcome this difficulty by raising water fleas (Daphnia p. 437) in basins intended for the purpose. It has been possible by allowing such basins to dry up to kill out noxious insects; this desiccation, however, appears to be favourable to the winter-eggs of the Daphnias, which hatch out in enormous numbers on the ponds being subsequently flooded.

From the last report of Fish-breeding operations in Canada the following statistics relating to Ontario are extracted:—

There exist three hatcheries, the oldest one at Newcastle, where Mr. Samuel Wilmott made the first experiments and researches on this subject; the second at Sandwich; and a third recently erected at Ottawa as an experimental and educational station. The Newcastle hatchery is chiefly devoted to Lake and Brook Trout. The Lake Trout are secured in two pounds at Wiarton during November; and in 1890, 11,125,000 eggs were obtained from 3,222 female fish taken in the pounds.

It is interesting to note that there were captured at the same time 1,396 males—an indication of the relative abundance of the two sexes. Of the eggs thus obtained 4,700,000 were put out as fry; 1,500,000 in the Georgian Bay, 2,300,000 in Lake Ontario, and 450,000 in Lake Simcoe, while of the remainder 5,500,000 were sent elsewhere in the Dominion as semi-hatched or eyed eggs.

About 400,000 eggs of Brook Trout were secured, one-fourth of which were distributed as eyed eggs, the remainder placed in various streams and ponds as fry.

Of 2,750,000 Whitefish fry hatched out from eggs received from the Sandwich hatchery there were distributed to Lake Ontario (1,650,000), Georgian Bay (1,000,000), and Lake Simcoe (100,000).

The Sandwich hatchery deals chiefly with Whitefish and Pickerel eggs, the atter being hatched out in the spring after the Whitefish fry have been disposed f. Ninety million Whitefish eggs were obtained in the Detroit River, which is exclusively reserved during the close season by the Government, and of these one-half were successfully hatched in 600 automatic glass incubators, thirty million being put out as fry, as follows:—

Lake Huron	2 million.
River and Lake St. Clair	5 "
Detroit River	10 "
Lake Erie	10 "
Lake Ontario	3 "

Of Pickerel eggs (*Stizostedium vitreum*) 32,000,000 were secured from Lake Huron and 22,000,000 fry placed out as follows:—

Lake Huron	2 million.
River and Lake St. Clair	4 "
Detroit River	10 "
Lake Erie	5 "

Reports amply show that these operations are already meeting with their reward, and indicate that a similar policy pursued by the Ontario Government with regard to the smaller inland waters would be followed by a rapid improvement of these as valuable sources of food.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

It is obvious from many passages throughout this Report that there is abundant work for a permanent Fish Commission appointed under the Ontario Government.

Not only must our knowledge of the geographical distribution, habits, foods and enemies of our food-fishes be extended by a systematic survey of our waters, but a rigid and effective inspection of the fisheries must be introduced, and measures taken to counteract the decline in yield which is otherwise inevitable. The establishment of a Provincial Fish Hatchery is one of the most easily arranged of these measures, but there are problems of greater difficulty confronting the Commission connected with the control of the fisheries themselves.

While there is no difference of opinion as to the desirability of enforcing the laws against spearing and other illegal methods of fishing, there is considerable divergence as to the respective merits and demerits of pound-nets and gill-nets. These have been referred to on p. 464, but it is needless to say that the pound-net fishermen exaggerate the faults of the apparatus employed by the gill-net fishermen and *vice versa*. Unquestionably the multiplication of pounds has done much harm in interfering with the inshore migrations of the fish, an altered habit in this regard being noted since pounds were common ; the use of small-meshed pots is also destructive, on account of the habit of immature Whitefish remaining in comparatively shallow water.

On the other hand drifted or unlifted nets with decaying fish must inevitably prove harmful to the fishing grounds, and while on the whole larger fish are secured by the gill-nets their condition is not so good as those taken from pounds.

It must be noted that the same size of mesh in a pound-net and a gill-net will secure very different sizes of fish, the meshes in the former being taut, in the latter loose, so that escape from the former is much easier than from the latter. An impartial consideration of the advantages and disadvantages of both methods of fishing will probably lead to the conclusion that both methods of fishing may under certain restrictions continue to be prosecuted without danger to the Fisheries.

Apart from rigidly limiting the number of pounds to be permitted, the leaders should be controlled in length, a considerable gap left between them and the shore, and only a single pot allowed. Above all the mesh of the pot should be such that immature whitefish may be able to escape. The general opinion is that this may be secured by employing netting for the pot, the mesh of which, after the tarring process, stretches to three and a-half inches. Experts announce that the number of whitefish to a barrel has been steadily on the increase of late years. If measures such as the above are adopted an improvement in this respect would inevitably follow.

Finally a strict inspection of pounds is necessary, especially during the close season, to prevent fish being pounded until after the season has expired.

Again, regulations with regard to the renewal of the seaming and of the stretching lines of gill-nets would go far to prevent damage done by drifted nets. It is probable that an increase in the size of the mesh of the pound-nets might be advantageously accompanied by the use of a five-inch mesh for whitefish gill-nets, and the imposition of a penalty for possessing or selling nets of illegal size would asssist the objects of the Commission.

The latter regulation would not be complete without a similar penalty for possessing or selling immature fish, such as whitefish under two pounds or of black bass under one pound.

At present there is no doubt that large quantities of our game fish are netted or secured by other illegal means and shipped to the States. This is true of the magnificent Nepigon trout on the north shore of Lake Superior. It is asserted also with regard to bass which are caught by poachers in fyke-nets, and shipped covered over by less valuable fish.

It would not be a difficult task for the Commission to devise means to check such shipments. The outlay for adequate inspection to enforce the carrying out of the rules adopted would no doubt be considerable, but would speedily be repaid by the increase of the value of the Fisheries.

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